

ANNUAL REPORT

1906

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE YEAR

1904-1905

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA

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EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1906

REPORT OF THE INTERIOR



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C.

*To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Albert Henry George, Earl Grey,
G.C.M.G., &c., &c., Governor General of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to lay before Your Excellency the Report of the transactions of the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK OLIVER,

Minister of the Interior.

OTTAWA, December 14, 1905.

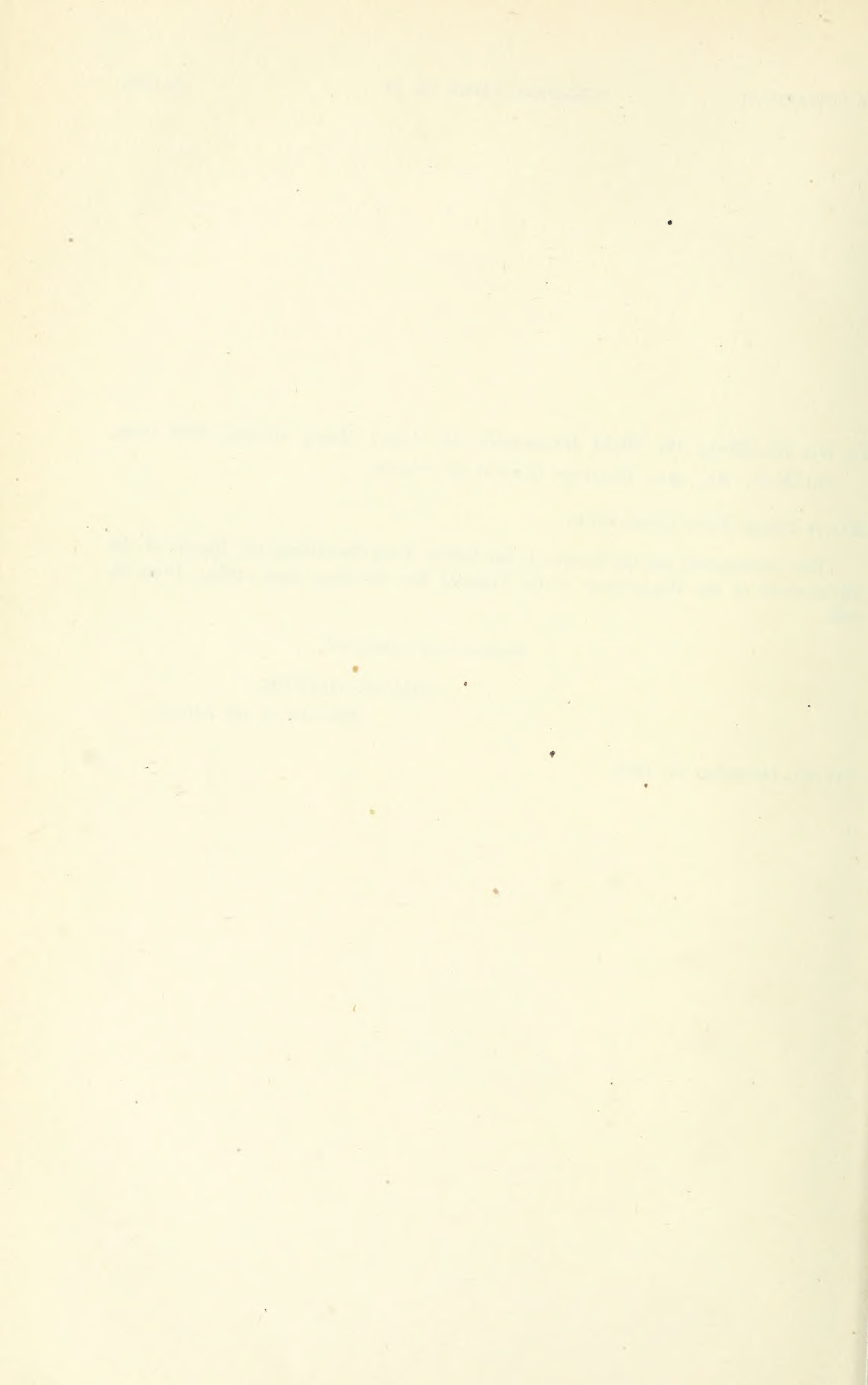


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REPORT
OF THE
DEPUTY MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.
1904-5.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

OTTAWA, December 12, 1905.

The Honourable FRANK OLIVER,
Minister of the Interior.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.

The reports and statements of the officers in charge of the various branches have been classified in the same order as was followed in the report for 1903-1904, and will be found under the following sections:—

- (pL) - I. Dominion Lands.
- II. Immigration.
III. Dominion Lands Surveys.
IV. Registrars.
V. Rocky Mountains Park.
VI. Keewatin.
VII. Yukon Territory.
VIII. Mines.
IX. Chief Astronomer's Office.
X. Forestry.

Owing to the large number of survey parties that were engaged in the field during the season of 1904, it was found necessary to publish the report of the Surveyor General in monograph form, so as not to delay the issue of the general report. For the same reason, it has again been considered advisable to issue it separately this year, and it will appear as an appendix to the report under Part III. It has also been found desirable to pursue the same course with regard to the report of the Chief Astronomer, Part IX.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

The only important change that has taken place during the past year, in the permanent staff of the department at headquarters, has been the resignation of Mr. James

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

Allan Smart as Deputy Minister, and my appointment to that position, the change having taken effect on January 1, 1905.

It is a very pleasant duty for me to testify to the high esteem in which Mr. Smart was held by the members of the department. The marked ability and zeal which he displayed in the discharge of his important duties, during the nine years of his incumbency of the office of Deputy Minister, contributed in no small degree to the success which has attended the efforts put forth by the department to direct British and United States emigration to Canada.

The following new appointments were made in the outside service:—

Mr. R. E. A. Leech was, on January 1, 1905, appointed Inspector of Dominion Lands Agencies, in lieu of Mr. E. F. Stephenson, who up to that time held the combined offices of Inspector of Dominion and Crown Timber Lands. In view of the large increase in the work of the various agencies of the department in the west, it was found necessary to separate these two offices, as the importance of the duties attaching to the same are such as to warrant the employment of a responsible officer for each service, and thus insure the proper inspection of the work of the agencies.

Mr. R. F. Chisholm was relieved of his duties as Agent of Dominion Lands for the Battleford district on March 1, 1905, and Mr. L. P. O. Noël was appointed to succeed him on the same date.

DEATHS.

I regret to have to report two deaths in the department during the past year, namely, that of Mr. L. P. Kennedy, a third-class clerk in the Survey Branch, which occurred on May 25, 1905, and that of Mr. Theophile Lamontagne, a clerk in the Immigration Office at Quebec, who died on August 19, 1904.

STATEMENT showing Gross Revenue (Cash and Scrip) received from all sources during the Fiscal Year 1904-1905, compared with the receipts of the previous Fiscal Year.

Revenue.	Fiscal Year 1904-1905 Cash and Scrip	Fiscal Year 1903-1904 Cash and Scrip	Increase.	Decrease.	Net Decrease.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Dominion Lands.....	1,339,382 35	1,681,824 70	.....	342,442 35	.....
School Lands.....	332,914 48	233,769 62	99,144 86	.....	.....
Ordinance Lands.....	10,346 90	30,494 34	.....	20,147 44	.....
Fines and Forfeitures, N.W.T.....	10,018 49	5,911 92	4,106 57	.....	.....
Fines under Immigration Act	60 00	.....	60 00	.....	.....
Registration Fees	123,082 86	109,233 73	13,849 13	.....	.....
Casual Revenue.....	4,198 14	3,402 94	795 20	.....	.....
Seed Grain.....	16,471 34	26,122 30	.....	9,650 96	.....
	1,836,474 56	2,090,759 55	117,955 76	372,240 75	254,284 99

STATEMENT showing Receipts on Account of Dominion Lands from July 1, 1872, to June 30, 1905.

REPORT OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER

Fiscal Year.	Homestead Fees.		Preemption Fees.		Improvements.		SALES.				Map Sales, Office and Registration Fees, &c.		Surveyor's Examination Fees.		Miscellaneous, including Trust.		Inspection, Cancellation and Sundry Fees.		Timber Dues.	
							Cash.		Scrip.											
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1872 73.	6,960	00					19,170	20											109	25
1873 74.	7,310	00					19,834	75							125	50			2,710	55
1874 75.	11,510	00					13,666	90				129	00						2,335	25
1875 76.	4,680	00					3,478	94	320	00									387	00
1876 77.	2,250	00					1,085	86	136,955	16	4	00			100	00	40	00	320	00
1877 78.	14,540	00					2,794	86	120,159	54							290	00	1,620	00
1878 79.	17,690	00					4,998	39	210,904	84	81	00			13	70	410	00	325	00
1879 80.	41,255	00	10,241	43			45,708	97	81,685	86	245	40			183	25	1,780	00	25,121	46
1880 81.	20,450	00	10,801	75	269	00	71,170	17	70,828	30	985	40			37	58			32,028	34
1881 82.	54,155	00	39,843	90	1,758	00	1,240,828	27	50,590	84	3,036	45			58	10			58,753	14
1882 83.	73,015	00	54,725	00	7,114	91	516,092	21	33,638	40	3,109	50			501	77			90,066	46
1883 84.	41,580	00	28,810	00	2,596	11	424,863	36	40,919	67	1,289	55			45,766	53	1,713	45	147,983	10
1884 85.	25,645	00	17,100	00	2,328	75	199,275	32	45,875	60	1,621	82			50,068	57	2,685	00	87,474	99
1885 86.	26,110	00	14,371	00	1,101	50	76,140	41	214,657	97	1,339	34			20,070	00	5,025	00	64,820	31
1886 87.	19,614	00	6,887	93	1,971	55	48,175	76	337,640	19	1,171	39			44,561	00	7,778	40	65,111	74
1887 88.	23,691	00	4,830	00	1,918	35	52,238	36	313,522	67	1,660	75			20,591	41	12,078	53	94,964	55
1888 89.	39,460	00	10,550	00	4,128	48	57,513	16	318,238	57	1,410	16			10,389	57	20,402	50	90,290	00
1889 90.	35,920	00	8,580	00	3,250	54	54,896	85	228,744	47	2,099	07			3,316	23	20,232	50	84,642	95
1890 91.	29,164	10			6,302	61	91,664	98	171,425	14	1,854	78			7,951	05	14,712	50	102,902	71
1891 92.	46,994	00			6,472	31	108,901	01	97,822	41	2,147	31			29,898	49	23,104	50	106,461	35
1892 93.	37,689	74			7,113	50	93,671	67	77,231	18	975	20			18,509	35	22,014	00	105,865	24
1893 94.	36,462	26			3,497	76	53,254	71	27,840	96	973	11			13,457	09	11,097	00	81,290	51
1894 95.	29,664	88			3,567	90	37,293	71	23,269	62	695	99			6,271	77	6,566	90	74,079	20
1895 96.	18,278	00			3,163	15	46,373	98	46,929	65	610	78			21,679	31	6,810	50	61,923	47
1896 97.	21,179	00			3,737	01	49,335	53	16,929	38	795	05			19,421	98	8,527	50	68,992	82
1897 98.	34,780	00			5,649	63	80,178	64	28,918	14	1,987	40			21,242	66	10,042	00	119,313	78
1898 99.	58,235	00			4,297	62	116,598	35	21,307	58	1,262	05			75,085	95	13,549	50	155,360	63
1899 1900.	72,690	00			4,835	81	103,247	58	88,756	22	1,258	85			38,072	54	14,937	00	126,345	82
1900 1901.	79,910	00			5,213	32	40,360	93	326,270	03	3,874	14			70,970	51	12,722	00	209,399	32
1901 1902.	144,425	00			8,481	46	66,950	21	169,767	13	5,792	96			71,997	30	663	00	207,790	90
1902 1903.	320,409	65			11,829	08	155,507	59	158,452	66	5,911	96			125,158	56	595	00	470,916	93
1903 1904.	255,772	36			15,119	47	196,750	15	188,424	22	5,549	13			81,550	46	1,081	00	397,344	33
1904 1905.	304,806	25			21,571	25	154,128	04	19,644	59	4,879	13			144,924	31	1,205	00	266,951	46
	1,956,295	24	206,741	01	137,288	97	4,245,649	82	3,667,670	99	56,750	67	8,375	00	941,974	57	220,062	78	3,404,002	56

Including Scrip.

STATEMENT showing Receipts on Account of Dominion Lands from July 1, 1872, to June 30, 1905—*Concluded.*

Fiscal Year.	GRAZING LANDS.		HAY PERMITS, MINING, STONE QUARRIES, &c.		Rocky Mountains Park of Canada.		COLONIZATION LANDS.		Gross Revenue.	Refunds.	Net Revenue.	
	Scrip, &c.		Cash.		Scrip.		Cash.					Scrip.
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.				
1872-73									26,239 45		26,239 45	
1873-74									29,980 80		29,980 80	
1874-75									27,641 15		27,641 15	
1875-76									8,865 91		8,865 91	
1876-77									140,755 02		140,755 02	
1877-78									139,584 40		139,584 40	
1878-79									231,732 93		231,732 93	
1879-80									206,801 37	1,636 08	202,165 29	
1880-81									206,990 51	5,038 22	201,952 32	
1881-82									1,805,734 87	10,687 55	1,795,047 32	
1882-83									1,051,403 60	8,746 05	1,042,657 55	
1883-84									1,001,776 67	9,220 50	992,556 17	
1884-85									151,361 65	12,070 85	139,290 80	
1885-86									457,973 95	63,389 12	394,584 83	
1886-87									588,532 80	19,543 16	568,989 64	
1887-88									569,986 68	6,277 66	563,709 02	
1888-89									594,088 04	5,226 23	588,861 81	
1889-90									162,336 26	8,209 71	154,126 52	
1890-91									160,990 76	7,195 27	153,795 49	
1891-92									152,151 08	15,291 39	136,859 69	
1892-93									392,324 43	18,314 97	374,009 46	
1893-94									250,069 12	1,544 01	248,525 11	
1894-95									202,983 10	1,365 99	201,617 11	
1895-96									227,694 93	8,368 79	219,326 14	
1896-97									206,853 57	15,010 54	191,843 03	
1897-98									1,009,741 63	4,678 55	1,005,063 08	
1898-99									1,584,328 32	32,296 39	1,552,031 93	
1899-1900									1,503,743 00	23,062 28	1,480,680 72	
1900-1901									1,874,159 09	18,368 85	1,855,790 24	
1901-1902									1,432,679 25	27,165 55	1,405,513 70	
1902-1903									1,890,886 83	21,519 84	1,869,366 99	
1903-1904									1,681,824 70	36,721 75	1,645,102 95	
1904-1905									1,339,382 35	25,786 90	1,313,595 45	
	243,084 30	224,652 60	6,242,857 19	360 00	71,314 00	857,461 08	30,460 50	22,515,001 28	115,736 23		22,099,265 05	

* Including Scrip.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

DOMINION LANDS REVENUE.

STATEMENT of Dominion Lands Revenue for the fiscal year 1904-1905, compared with the Receipts for the previous fiscal year.

Agencies, &c.	Cash and Scrip 1904-1905.	Cash and Scrip 1903-1904.	Increase.	Decrease.
<i>Yukon Territory.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Sales of land	7,637 04	12,678 17		5,041 13
Rentals of land	18,496 93	19,504 90		1,007 97
Survey fees	100 00	1,060 00		960 00
Map sales, office fees, &c.	161 00	538 00		377 00
Timber dues	25,503 97	38,807 90		13,303 93
Coal lands	69 93	5 50	64 43	
Hay lands	283 00	467 55		184 55
Grazing lands	9 92		9 92	
Mining fees	92,854 00	145,391 14		52,537 14
Export tax on gold	206,755 87	272,217 96		65,462 09
Hydraulic leases	6,957 05	10,383 11		3,426 06
Dredging leases	385 78	640 16		254 38
Free miners' certificates	46,022 53	62,190 10		16,167 57
Free certificates for export of gold	452 00	27 00	425 00	
Royalty on water sold	65 65	139 75		74 10
Miscellaneous	953 50	885 50	68 00	
	406,708 17	564,936 74	567 35	158,795 92
<i>Dominion Lands Agencies.</i>				
Alameda	30,225 25	27,504 08	2,721 17	
Battleford	38,397 56	17,411 74	20,985 82	
Brandon	11,946 33	16,822 35		4,876 02
Calgary	43,585 27	56,711 98		13,126 71
Dauphin	7,086 07	5,657 15	1,428 92	
Edmonton	36,133 56	38,435 78		2,302 22
Kamloops	13,095 36	16,485 53		3,390 17
Lethbridge	63,305 95	86,046 18		22,740 23
Minnedosa	5,586 59	6,100 77		514 18
New Westminster	4,431 85	8,394 35		3,962 50
Prince Albert	25,128 30	24,013 35	1,114 95	
Red Deer	24,953 77	16,392 29	8,561 48	
Regina	107,939 13	246,446 26		138,507 13
Winipeg	26,925 00	22,590 92	4,334 08	
Yorkton	55,326 56	54,762 61	563 95	
	494,066 55	643,775 34	39,710 37	189,419 16
Carried forward	900,774 72	1,208,712 08	40,277 72	307,937 36

NOTE.—Decrease in Yukon Revenue, \$158,223.57.
Decrease in Land Agencies, \$149,708.79.

DOMINION LANDS REVENUE.

STATEMENT of Dominion Lands Revenue for the fiscal year 1904-1905, compared with the Receipts for the previous fiscal year—*Continued.*

Agencies, &c.	Cash and Scrip 1904-1905.		Cash and Scrip 1903-1904.		Increase.	Decrease.
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.		
Brought forward.....	900,774	72	1,208,712	08		307,937 36
<i>Crown Timber Agencies.</i>						
Alameda.....	143	00	466	60		323 60
Battleford.....	561	80	199	41	362 39	
Brandon.....	764	75	1,206	89		442 14
Calgary.....	16,443	09	30,200	51		13,757 42
Dauphin.....	9,398	26	9,689	84		291 58
Edmonton.....	37,255	14	42,287	45		5,032 31
Lethbridge.....	623	62	258	38	365 24	
Minnedosa.....	890	60	1,733	24		842 64
New Westminster.....	70,979	27	98,700	62		27,721 35
Prince Albert.....	38,057	77	38,980	98		923 21
Red Deer.....	1,017	68	1,299	44		281 76
Regina.....	292	55	206	36	86 19	
Winnipeg.....	64,689	16	133,080	16		68,391 00
Yorkton.....	330	80	226	55	104 25	
	241,447	49	358,536	43	918 07	118,007 01
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>						
Rocky Mountains Park of Canada.....	14,059	55	9,198	48	4,861 07	
Irrigation fees.....	303	00	127	04	175 96	
Map sales, office fees, &c.....	3,908	48	4,188	63		280 15
Survey fees.....	122,668	22	55,613	15	67,055 07	
Patent fees.....	560	00	442	00	118 00	
Examination fees, D.L.S.....	906	50	463	50	443 00	
Refunds of refunds.....	285	50	347	59		62 09
Mining fees.....	1,147	00	584	00	563 00	
Hay lands.....	2,152	99	1,777	65	375 34	
Dredging leases.....	6,730	12	1,062	95	5,667 17	
Grazing leases.....	41,372	76	34,992	42	6,380 34	
Coal lands.....	698	90	505	40	193 50	
Rent of water power.....	49	77	63	87		14 10
Rentals of land.....	115	74	37	50	78 24	
Assay charges.....	1,480	67	1,321	61	159 06	
Miscellaneous.....	720	94	3,535	40		2,814 46
Yoho Park.....			300	00		300 00
Fees re applications for patents.....			15	00		15 00
	197,160	14	114,576	19	86,069 75	3,485 80
	1,339,382	35	1,681,824	70		342,442 35
Refunds.....	25,786	90	36,721	75		10,934 85
Total.....	1,313,595	45	1,645,102	95		331,507 50

NOTE.—Decrease in Crown Timber Agencies, \$117,088.94.
Increase in Miscellaneous, including Refunds, \$93,518.80.
Net decrease, \$331,507.50.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

STATEMENT of Receipts of Dominion Lands Revenue for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, compared with the Receipts for the previous fiscal year.

(NET CASH REVENUE).

Particulars.	1904-1905.	1903-1904.	Increase.	Decrease.	No Decrease.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Homestead fees.....	304,806 25	255,772 36	49,033 89		
Improvements.....	21,571 25	15,119 47	6,451 78		
General sales of land	154,128 04	196,750 15		42,622 11	
Map sales, office fees, &c.....	4,879 13	5,549 13		670 00	
Timber dues.....	266,951 46	397,344 33		130,392 87	
Grazing lands	36,145 32	19,790 27	16,355 05		
Coal lands.	768 83	510 90	257 93		
Hay permits	2,435 99	2,245 20	190 79		
Mining fees.....	94,001 00	145,975 14		51,974 14	
Hydraulic leases.....	6,957 05	10,383 11		3,426 06	
Dredging leases	7,115 90	1,703 11	5,412 79		
Export tax on gold.. ..	206,755 87	272,217 96		65,462 09	
Free miners' certificates.....	46,022 53	62,190 10		16,167 57	
Rent of water power.....	49 77	63 87		14 10	
Royalty on water sold.	65 65	139 75		74 10	
Free certificates for export of gold..	452 00	27 00	425 00		
Fees <i>re</i> applications for patents.....		15 00		15 00	
Patent and interchange fees.....	1,205 00	1,032 00	173 00		
Survey fees.....	122,768 22	56,673 15	66,095 07		
Irrigation fees.....	303 00	127 04	175 96		
Extra assay charges.....	1,480 67	1,321 61	159 06		
Rocky Mountains Park of Canada.	14,044 55	9,106 48	4,938 07		
Yoho Park.		300 00		300 00	
Rental of lands.....	18,694 48	19,693 21		998 73	
Fees <i>re</i> examinations, D.L.S.....	906 50	463 50	443 00		
Bonus on timber berth.		2,231 00		2,231 00	
Miscellaneous.....	1,976 94	1,361 49	615 45		
	1,314,485 40	1,478,106 33	150,726 84	314,347 77	
Refunds	22,184 26	35,083 66	12,899 40		
Total.	1,292,301 14	1,443,022 67	163,626 24	314,347 77	150,721 73

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REGISTRATION FEES, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

STATEMENT of Registration Fees from commencement to June 30, 1905.

Fiscal Year.	Assiniboia (Regina.)	North Alberta (Edmonton.)	South Alberta (Calgary.)	East Saskat- chewan (Pr.-Albert.)	WestSaskat- chewan (Battleford.)	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1879-1880.....					190 00	190 00
1880-1881.....					271 00	271 00
1881-1882.....					194 50	194 50
1882-1883.....	343 75					343 75
1883-1884.....	396 45				50 00	446 45
1884-1885.....	983 65			177 42	3 00	1,164 07
1885-1886.....	1,161 90		254 35	212 00	10 80	1,639 05
1886-1887.....	2,499 29	497 60	216 40	421 85		3,635 14
1887-1888.....	3,527 75	531 27	2,876 44	1,696 71	99 17	8,731 34
1888-1889.....	3,601 62	381 97	3,133 86	956 27	105 69	8,179 41
1889-1890.....	4,901 26	475 62	4,580 12	1,018 79	107 19	11,082 98
1890-1891.....	5,332 16	585 82	5,554 35	2,021 37	89 61	13,583 31
1891-1892.....	4,810 89	1,160 56	4,090 52	1,409 34	156 32	11,627 63
1892-1893.....	6,042 15	1,982 33	4,146 02	1,157 21	110 27	13,437 98
1893-1894.....	6,236 41	2,722 74	2,852 44	1,049 65	86 29	12,947 53
1894-1895.....	5,161 74	2,653 97	3,219 50	730 22	89 23	11,854 66
1895-1896.....	4,489 29	2,713 66	2,097 61	728 20	73 20	10,101 96
1896-1897.....	5,339 55	1,900 76	1,991 90	848 75	123 78	10,204 74
1897-1898.....	7,411 33	2,485 45	3,526 85	737 50	102 37	14,263 50
1898-1899.....	9,275 55	3,553 73	3,608 90	1,151 95	31 75	17,621 88
1899-1900.....	11,222 65	5,395 50	4,078 44	1,354 10	189 15	22,239 84
1900-1901.....	14,317 20	6,995 50	5,207 43	1,662 70	51 13	28,233 96
1901-1902.....	18,893 55	11,700 70	8,190 78	3,081 73	71 18	41,937 94
1902-1903.....	36,355 00	20,849 90	11,298 55	6,131 90	206 99	74,842 34
1903-1904.....	55,539 60	23,930 28	18,031 45	7,508 70	456 35	105,466 38
1904-1905.....	63,645 40	23,836 55	22,673 38	10,389 35	772 58	121,317 26
	271,488 14	114,353 91	111,629 29	44,445 71	3,641 55	545,558 60

STATEMENT of Rocky Mountains Park Revenue for fiscal year ended June 30, 1905,
as compared with Revenue for previous year.

Particulars.	Fiscal Year, 1904-1905.	Fiscal Year, 1903-1904.	Increase.	Decrease.	Net Increase.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Rent.....	4,155 75	3,954 27	201 48		
Timber dues.....	1,405 57	750 52	655 05		
Cave and basin (tickets).....	1,885 75	1,124 75	761 00		
Hot springs (tickets).....	719 50		719 50		
Water rates.....	200 00	100 00	100 00		
Dog licenses.....	132 00	55 00	77 00		
Livery licenses.....	284 00	291 00		7 00	
Pedlar's licenses.....	14 00	6 00	8 00		
Billiard licenses.....	100 00	70 00	30 00		
Boat licenses.....	80 00		80 00		
Butcher licenses.....	20 00	20 00			
Camping permits.....	9 00	29 00		20 00	
Transfer fees.....	94 00	68 00	26 00		
Grazing fees.....	165 00	112 50	52 50		
Coal lands.....	4,223 83	1,207 50	3,016 33		
Sale of vacant buildings.....	405 25	1,200 00		794 75	
Hay dues.....		15 00		15 00	
Quarry permits.....		1 50		1 50	
Miscellaneous.....	150 90	101 44	49 46		
Cash totals.....	14,044 55	9,106 48	5,776 32	838 25	4,938 07
Scrip.....	15 00	92 00		77 00	
Cash and scrip.....	14,059 55	9,198 48	5,776 32	915 25	4,861 07

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STATEMENT showing yearly the Gross Revenue (in cash only) received from all sources during the eighteen years ending June 30, 1905.

Fiscal Year.	Dominion Lands (Cash).	School Lands.	Seed (Grain.	Ordnance Lands.	Fines and Forfeitures.	Registration Fees.	Casual Revenue.		Total.
	£	cts.	£	cts.	£	cts.	£	cts.	
1887-1888	223,360	73	42,045	11	36,239	88	7,212	02	310,497 58
1888-1889	243,046	84	52,354	94	42,072	07	6,543	53	371,978 12
1889-1890	224,770	16	45,188	57	29,921	61	8,866	39	314,984 55
1890-1891	268,751	35	38,826	33	54,229	69	10,866	65	380,282 45
1891-1892	337,106	07	136,131	80	42,360	80	9,302	11	532,179 49
1892-1893	303,550	86	82,615	22	33,776	90	10,750	38	438,668 53
1893-1894	214,540	30	47,574	11	22,318	20	10,358	02	299,975 98
1894-1895	171,085	48	47,665	10	22,645	97	9,811	77	250,530 09
1895-1896	174,509	38	56,584	32	17,550	28	8,737	87	268,552 56
	2,160,721	17	548,985	50	361,115	40	82,448	74	3,172,619 35
1896-1897	187,424	19	24,292	43	9,831	27	8,997	21	244,431 31
1897-1898	980,313	10	52,410	82	22,537	17	14,263	50	1,082,666 28
1898-1899	1,563,020	71	41,249	77	12,349	65	19,220	73	1,653,651 52
1899-1900	1,410,883	48	220,874	78	11,043	53	21,751	90	1,684,942 45
1900-1901	1,533,197	07	48,049	83	11,604	47	33,979	77	1,649,108 30
1901-1902	1,254,333	56	193,410	75	16,967	36	50,854	99	1,541,715 95
1902-1903	1,716,597	20	392,206	93	17,612	79	81,404	18	2,244,062 21
1903-1904	1,478,106	33	233,769	62	30,494	34	109,233	73	1,887,041 18
1904-1905	1,314,485	40	332,914	48	10,346	90	123,082	86	1,811,577 61
	11,438,361	07	1,539,179	41	145,787	48	462,788	90	13,799,196 81
	13,599,082	24	2,088,164	91	446,902	88	545,237	64	16,971,846 16

REVENUE.

The total gross revenue of the department during the past fiscal year has been \$1,836,474.56, or a net decrease of \$254,284.99, as compared with the previous year. It will be seen, however, by referring to the general statement of receipts that there was an increase of \$65,388.94 on account of fees on free homesteads and grazing lands, the decrease in the revenue being chiefly attributable to the falling off in the timber dues and in the receipts from the Yukon Territory. The chief object of the department being the settlement of the vacant lands under its control, it is gratifying to observe that the total revenue on account of homestead fees alone for the nine years ending June 30 last amounted to \$1,292,207.26, as compared with \$297,323.98 for the preceding nine years.

It will be observed also that the total revenue from all sources during the same period was \$13,799,196.81, as compared with \$3,172,649.35 for the preceding nine years.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The following statement shows the number of letters received and sent by the department in each year since its establishment:—

Departmental Year ended October 31.	Letters Received.	Letters Sent.	Total.
1874.	3,482	4,120	7,632
1875.	1,974	2,189	4,163
1876.	2,256	3,097	5,353
1877.	3,137	3,677	6,814
1878.	4,642	6,009	10,651
1879.	5,586	6,179	11,755
1880.	8,222	9,940	18,162
1881.	13,605	15,829	29,434
1882.	25,500	30,300	55,800
1883.	27,180	33,500	60,680
1884.	27,525	33,386	60,911
1885.	33,970	43,997	77,967
1886.	60,964	67,973	128,937
1887.	47,845	60,890	108,735
1888.	43,407	52,298	95,705
1889.	48,316	50,500	98,816
1890.	36,200	36,008	72,208
1891.	38,000	36,267	74,267
1892.	41,990	42,203	84,193
1893.	50,794	48,145	98,939
1894.	48,619	50,840	99,459
1895.	49,991	45,898	95,889
1896.	47,501	44,238	91,739
1897.	65,714	64,147	129,861
1898.	88,913	87,845	176,758
1899.	95,023	91,876	186,899
1900.	121,219	133,177	254,396
1901.	144,978	136,348	281,326
1902.	167,200	185,548	352,748
1903 (From June 30, 1902, to July 1, 1903).	185,582	223,463	409,045
1904 (From June 30, 1903, to July 1, 1904).	222,316	274,675	496,991
1905 (From June 30, 1904, to July 1, 1905).	245,470	302,723	548,193

The number of registered letters during the departmental year 1905 was: received, 6,014; sent, 24,436.

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As will be observed from the foregoing statement the correspondence of the department has assumed very large proportions of late years. It is quite safe to say that there is not another branch of the public service which is called upon to deal with such an extensive correspondence. The work in this relation has taxed the department to its utmost capacity during the past year, and I desire to point out here that in the public interest, and in justice to the officers and clerks who are charged more especially with the registration and filing of the correspondence, the time has come when effective means must be adopted for the proper handling of the official records of the department. With the limited space and unsuitable quarters now at their disposal for that purpose, it is impossible to deal promptly with the immense number of letters which reach the department daily, and to keep a proper record of the same. Provision is now being made for the transfer of a portion of the staff to suitable quarters in the new Canadian Building, and this will somewhat relieve the situation for the time being, but such an arrangement can only be of a temporary nature. If the work of the department continues to increase in the same ratio as it has done within the last few years, and there is every reason to believe that this will be the case, owing to the rapid development of the western provinces, steps will have to be taken at an early date to provide a suitable building for the accommodation of all the branches of the department at headquarters.

DOMINION LANDS.

The report of the Commissioner of Dominion Lands will be found under Part I. of the general report.

The statements submitted by the various officers under the control of the Commissioner, both at headquarters and in the outside service, are all of a most satisfactory nature. There has been such an increased interest in free homestead lands that in many districts settlement has overtaken surveys, the evidence of advancement being notable not only in country districts, but in towns and villages that are springing up along the lines of railway.

The following comparative statement showing the amount of work performed in the office of the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at headquarters during the years 1900, 1903 and 1905, respectively, will give an idea as to what the increase of work has been within the period mentioned:—

COMPARATIVE Statement of Work, Dominion Lands Branch.

	1900.	1903.	1905
Files dealt with	29,263	68,593	102,560
Letters written	33,679	77,200	124,772
Applications for patent (new).	* 1,144	4,960	7,933
" " dealt with	5,601	8,019	10,437
Certificates of recommendation issued	2,946	4,772	6,809

* Last six months only.

STATEMENT of Land Sales by Railway Companies having Government

YEAR.	HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.		CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.		MANITOBA SOUTH-WESTERN COLONIZATION RAILWAY COMPANY.	QU'APPELLE, AND SAS-RAILROAD BOAT	
	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.
		\$		\$		\$	
1893.....			93,184	295,288	14,164	57,559	1,603
1894.....	7,526	48,225	43,155	131,628	6,312	28,003	640
1895.....	4,431	23,209	55,453	176,950	5,623	22,330	2,391
1896.....	9,299	52,410	66,624	220,360	21,254	88,568	286
1897.....	10,784	53,277	135,681	431,095	63,800	234,644	2,524
1898.....	62,000	310,000	242,135	757,792	106,473	363,982	22,534
1899.....	56,875	274,625	231,832	814,857	58,019	199,458	61,030
(Fiscal Year)							
1900... ..	70,196	352,631	379,091	1,152,836	133,507	437,449	18,932
(Fiscal Year)							
1901.....	82,308	399,804	339,985	1,046,665	59,749	214,953	22,266
(Fiscal Year)							
1902... ..	269,577	1,412,332	1,362,478	4,440,500	206,411	713,365	39,835
(Fiscal Year)							
1903.....	330,046	1,939,804	2,260,722	8,472,250	250,372	699,210	843,900
(Fiscal Year)							
1904.....	144,857	879,910	857,474	3,516,864	29,522	113,303	
(Fiscal Year)							
1905.....	139,721	865,905	411,451	2,045,800	80,342	296,936	
(Fiscal Year)							
Total	1,187,620	6,612,132	6,509,265	23,502,885	1,035,548	3,469,760	1,015,941

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Land Grants and by the Hudson's Bay Company.

LONG LAKE KATCHEWAN AND STEAM- COMPANY.	CALGARY AND EDMONTON RAILWAY COMPANY.		CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.		GREAT NORTH-WEST CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.		TOTALS.	
	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.
	\$		\$		\$		\$	
		11,260					120,211	352,847
		11,035					68,668	207,856
		46,815					114,713	222,489
		10,553					108,016	361,338
		9,436					222,225	719,016
		15,481					448,623	1,431,774
178,517	24,738	53,335					462,494	1,520,792
53,974	46,653	128,256					648,379	2,125,146
74,810	116,719	352,037					621,027	2,088,269
147,365	323,494	1,033,396					2,201,795	7,746,958
1,476,900	231,800	909,600	183,736	631,503	128,435	522,490	4,229,011	14,651,757
	129,007	563,507	64,469	313,575	41,858	177,081	1,267,187	5,564,240
	109,191	512,898	231,707	1,221,469	17,593	103,564	990,005	5,046,572
1,931,566	1,086,182	3,553,029	479,912	2,166,547	187,886	803,135	11,502,354	42,039,054

The following is a comparative statement of the homestead entries and sales which have been made at the several agencies of the department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, and June 30, 1905, respectively:—

	Fiscal Year June 30, 1904.		Fiscal Year June 30, 1905.	
	No. of Entries.	Acres.	No. of Entries.	Acres.
Homesteads	26,073	4,171,680	30,819	4,931,040
Sales.....		225,652		51,789

The following statement shows the number of homestead entries reported in each year since 1874:—

Departmental year ended	No. of entries.
October 31, 1874..	1,376
“ 31, 1875..	499
“ 31, 1876..	347
“ 31, 1877..	845
“ 31, 1878..	1,788
“ 31, 1879..	4,068
“ 31, 1880..	2,074
“ 31, 1881..	2,753
“ 31, 1882..	7,483
“ 31, 1883..	6,063
“ 31, 1884..	3,753
“ 31, 1885..	1,858
“ 31, 1886..	2,657
“ 31, 1887..	2,036
“ 31, 1888..	2,655
“ 31, 1889..	4,416
“ 31, 1890..	2,955
“ 31, 1891..	3,523
“ 31, 1892..	4,840
“ 31, 1893..	4,067
“ 31, 1894..	3,209
December 31, 1895..	2,394
“ 31, 1896..	1,857
“ 31, 1897..	2,384
“ 31, 1898..	4,848
“ 31, 1899..	6,689
June 30, 1900..	7,426
“ 30, 1901..	8,167
“ 30, 1902..	14,673
“ 30, 1903..	31,383
“ 30, 1904..	26,073
“ 30, 1905..	30,819

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STATEMENT showing the number of Homestead Entries by month for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1902, 1903, 1904 and 1905.

Fiscal Year.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	Total.
1902..	939	773	582	783	762	825	809	928	1,207	2,078	2,199	2,788	14,673
1903.....	2,622	1,904	1,416	2,142	2,482	1,640	1,169	1,165	2,325	5,778	4,109	4,691	31,383
1904.....	3,438	2,288	1,845	1,958	2,406	1,570	1,240	1,128	1,330	2,322	2,948	3,600	26,073
1905..	3,011	2,360	2,015	2,005	2,652	1,902	1,407	1,169	2,426	3,781	3,916	4,175	30,819

STATEMENT showing the number of Homestead Entries made during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, and the Nationality of the Homesteaders, as reported by the several Agencies of the Department in Manitoba, the North-west Territories and British Columbia.

Nationalities.	No. of Entries.	Nationalities.	No. of Entries.
Canadians from Ontario.....	4,885	Syrians	10
" Quebec.....	538	Germans.....	812
" Nova Scotia.....	187	Austro-Hungarians.....	1,931
" New Brunswick	147	Hollanders.....	28
" Prince Edward Island.....	115	Danes (other than Icelanders).....	50
" Manitoba.....	1,267	Icelanders	207
" North-west Territories.....	510	Swedo-Norwegians.....	721
" British Columbia.....	73	Russians (other than Mennonites and Doukhobors).....	378
Persons who had previous entry.....	3,151	Mennonites	99
Canadians returned from the United States	483	Doukhobors.....	207
Americans	8,532	Chinese.....	2
Newfoundlanders	2	Japanese.....	11
English.....	4,284	Persians.....	1
Scotch.....	1,225	Portuguese.....	2
Irish.....	421	New Zealanders.....	11
French	329	Australians.....	9
Belgians.....	105	South Africans	1
Swiss.....	33		
Italians.....	9		
Roumanians	43	Total.....	30,819
Greeks		Representing 77,550 souls.	

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STATEMENT showing the number of Homestead Entries made during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, by persons coming from the various States and Territories of the American Union.

States.	No. of Entries.	States.	No. of Entries.
Alaska.	1	Mississippi.	
Alabama.	2	Missouri.	121
Arizona.	2	Montana.	316
Arkansas.	18	Nebraska.	219
California.	83	Nevada.	10
Carolina.	9	New Hampshire.	11
Colorado.	67	New Jersey.	12
Connecticut.	11	New York.	85
Dakota.	2,579	Ohio.	168
Delaware.	1	Oklahoma.	93
Florida.	1	Oregon.	150
Georgia.	1	Pennsylvania.	56
Idaho.	219	Rhode Island.	10
Illinois.	285	Tennessee.	6
Indiana.	73	Texas.	20
Indian Territory.	44	Utah.	128
Iowa.	464	Vermont.	20
Kansas.	148	Virginia.	20
Kentucky.	7	Washington.	633
Louisiana.	1	Wisconsin.	422
Maine.	15	Wyoming.	58
Massachusetts.	31	New Mexico.	5
Michigan.	389	Maryland.	1
Minnesota.	1,999	District of Columbia.	1
		Total.	9,015

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STATEMENT showing the Number of Letters Patent issued by the Department of the Interior in each year since 1874.

Period.	Number issued.
Year ended October 31, 1874.....	536
" 1875.....	492
" 1876.....	375
" 1877.....	2,156
" 1878.....	2,597
" 1879.....	2,194
" 1880.....	1,704
" 1881.....	1,768
" 1882.....	2,766
" 1883.....	3,591
" 1884.....	3,837
" 1885.....	3,257
" 1886.....	4,570
" 1887.....	4,599
" 1888.....	3,275
" 1889.....	3,282
" 1890.....	3,273
" 1891.....	2,449
" 1892.....	2,955
" 1893.....	2,936
" 1894.....	2,553
Year ended December 31, 1894.....	2,682
" 1895.....	2,118
" 1896.....	2,665
" 1897.....	2,972
" 1898.....	3,037
" 1899.....	3,904
Six months ended June 30, 1900.....	1,970
Year ended June 30, 1901.....	6,461
" 1902.....	8,768
" 1903.....	7,349
" 1904.....	6,890
" 1905.....	8,798

HOMESTEAD ENTRIES.

There were 30,819 entries granted during the past fiscal year, which is an increase of 4,746 over the previous twelve months. This has been the most successful year, with regard to the granting of free homestead entries to actual settlers, since the inception of the department in 1873. It is true that there were more entries granted during the year ending June 30, 1903, but, as was explained in the report for last year, some 2,000 of the entries recorded in 1903 were made by Doukhobors who had been located on their lands for several years previously, but who through conscientious motives refused to register for their holdings.

The 30,819 entries granted last year represented 77,550 souls, and the homesteads taken cover a total acreage of 4,931,040 acres.

In order to form an adequate estimate of the increase which has taken place within the last few years in the number of free homesteads which have been disposed of by the department, it may be pointed out that of the total number of entries that have been made since 1874, 111,115 were recorded within the last five years, or an average of 22,223 for each year, leaving a balance of 88,863 for the previous 26 years.

While there had been a marked improvement in the results obtained from the new methods that were inaugurated some years ago for promoting land settlement, as evidenced by the increase in the number of entries granted as far back as 1898 and 1899, the effect of the department's vigorous immigration policy, both in the United States and in the British Isles, is only now being fully felt. The following statement will help to illustrate this fact more clearly:—

	Entries.	Acreage.	Revenue.
			\$
5 years ending December 31, 1895	18,033	2,884,280	175,128
" June 30, 1900	23,204	3,712,640	205,162
" " 1905	111,115	17,778,400	1,105,323

It may be stated further that the indications are that the number of entries for the present year will be in excess of those granted during the twelve months ending June 30 last.

STATEMENT showing the number of Homestead Entries in the several Dominion Lands Agencies, since January 1, 1900.

Agency.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Alameda	792	658	3,384	2,123	1,366	2,031
Battleford	3	18	487	1,590	2,259	5,183
Brandon	553	441	1,288	685	396	232
Calgary	679	936	1,707	2,383	2,609	2,113
Dauphin	535	299	407	484	490	499
Edmonton	1,309	1,699	2,733	3,244	2,597	3,094
Kamloops	65	52	110	109	192	113
Lethbridge	347	605	1,268	1,543	1,945	1,786
Minnedosa	290	375	445	417	203	200
New Westminster	24	24	33	24	35	29
Prince Albert	359	601	1,637	2,869	1,837	1,960
Regina	985	1,318	4,158	8,134	6,432	9,883
Red Deer	785	890	1,341	1,489	1,460	2,629
Winnipeg	610	722	846	1,158	746	629
Yorkton	514	470	2,371	6,430	3,946	4,264
	7,850	9,108	22,215	32,682	26,513	34,645

TIMBER, GRAZING AND MINERAL LANDS.

Full returns as to the business transacted in connection with the above will be found in the report of the chief clerk in charge, under Part 18 of the Dominion Lands division of the general report.

Although there has been a falling off in the revenue of this branch of the department, due chiefly to a decrease in the collections upon the exportations of gold from the Yukon Territory, and in the receipts on account of timber dues generally, the work of

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the office has been very heavy, as evidenced by the large increase in the general correspondence of the branch.

It is gratifying to note that although the revenue in connection with timber dues has not been as large as for the previous year, there has been an increase of 37,035,046 feet in board measure, in the quantity of manufactured lumber sold during the past twelve months, and a corresponding falling off in the importation of sawn lumber from outside of Canada.

IRRIGATION AND CANADIAN IRRIGATION SURVEYS, 1904.

The semi-arid region of the territories has experienced another season during 1904 with a good supply of moisture in the shape of rainfall, and in consequence the majority of irrigation ditches owned by individuals have not been operated. This cause has retarded the issue of final licenses, and added to the work of inspection, as many ditch owners do not see the necessity of putting their systems in good working order, when the water is not required on the land irrigable, although plainly notified that this is a necessary condition to obtaining final license; in some instances it has been found necessary to cancel water rights.

In spite of the above conditions applications for water rights have steadily increased, and emanate almost entirely from individual settlers, adding very materially to office work. In the early part of June Mr. P. M. Sauder was appointed to the position of draughtsman in this office, replacing Mr. M. Kimpe, who resigned in the spring.

Owing to the resignation of Mr. R. W. Macintyre, assistant engineer, to take a position with the North-west Government, no hydrographic party was put in the field, but the contour survey was sent out under Mr. J. G. MacIntosh (employed during previous seasons on hydrographic work). The contour work was continued south from close of last year's work, the object in view being to connect the work commenced near Calgary in 1898 with the district contoured south and east of Lethbridge in 1899, so that a complete topographical record of this portion of semi-arid region can be mapped and be available for reference.

The most important irrigation work in progress during the year has been the Canadian Pacific Irrigation Canal, affecting a large tract of country east of Calgary, comprising 3,840,000 acres, of which it is estimated that 60 per cent is irrigable. Survey parties and contractors were hard at work until the fall, and substantial progress in construction, including extensive headgates near the mouth of Nose creek, has been the result.

The Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company (successors to the Canadian North West Irrigation Company) operating canals from the St. Mary river and Milk river, south of Lethbridge, have filed a large number of agreements for the sale and use of water to settlers during the past year, and this enterprise has undoubtedly been instrumental in settling an extensive tract of country, which was practically vacant six years ago, besides starting a new and remunerative industry, viz., the culture of sugar beets to supply the refinery at Raymond.

IMMIGRATION.

The report of the Superintendent of Immigration upon the work of this branch of the department will be found under Part II. of the general report.

As a result of the system of classification which was inaugurated some time ago, a statement is now submitted by the superintendent from which the origin of new arrivals may be readily ascertained. This has involved much careful work of checking on the part of his officers, both at headquarters, at sea-ports and at the Winnipeg office, which is the main distributing point. However, it may be stated that the figures given are strictly accurate.

The past year has been the most successful one in the history of the country, in so far as immigration is concerned. The total number of arrivals has been 146,266, the largest on record, and not only are these results satisfactory from a numerical point of view, but when it is considered that 98,902 of these immigrants, or more than two-thirds of the total arrivals, come from the British Isles and the United States, and that our agents throughout the west are unanimous in their appreciation of the class of settlers who have located in Manitoba and the new provinces during the past season, I think that this is an achievement on the part of those who have been instrumental in framing our present immigration policy for which every Canadian should feel grateful. In a young country like Canada, with its small population, its extensive territory, and unlimited natural resources, it is of paramount importance, from a national standpoint, that the assimilation of the foreign elements that are brought in should proceed gradually, but, under present conditions, when nearly one hundred thousand Englishmen, speaking the same language, and having the same aspirations as ourselves, are added to our population in the short space of twelve months, there is little ground to fear that the national character can ever be impaired. All danger in this respect, if danger there ever was, has now disappeared, and it is to be hoped that the methods followed in the past in this relation will not fail to have the same beneficial results in the future.

BRITISH IMMIGRATION.

There were in all 55,359 arrivals from Great Britain and Ireland during the year, being an increase of 14,985 over the previous twelve months.

There would appear to be no doubt to-day that what determined the movement of population from England to Canada was the systematic propaganda that was inaugurated four or five years ago by the department. Before that time Canada was almost unknown to the rural classes in the old country. Now it is favourably known, and what did more than anything else to bring about a change in the minds of the agricultural classes in England was the dissemination throughout the entire kingdom, by experienced agents, or successful farmers from Manitoba and the North-west, of reliable information with regard to the resources and possibilities of Canada. It is gratifying to note that, judging from present indications, there is every reason to believe that the emigration from the British Isles to Canada during the present fiscal year will far exceed the number of arrivals during the previous twelve months.

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UNITED STATES SETTLERS.

There has been a slight falling off in the number of arrivals from the United States. However, the number is still very large, and the general result of our work there has been highly satisfactory. The settlers are of the very best class, and in most cases possessed of considerable means.

It is proposed to continue with increased vigour the efforts put forth in the past to sustain and stimulate this movement of population.

MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Attention is called to the report of the Chief Medical Inspector upon the work of his office during the past season. As will be noted from this report, a very complete and effective system of medical inspection has now been established on a most satisfactory basis.

On the whole the incoming settlers during the past year were found to be of a very healthy class, and it is satisfactory to note that of the 102,723 persons who arrived in the country at ocean ports, only 496 were deported on account of disease. With the effective regulations now in force, there is no possibility of any immigrants suffering from infectious or contagious diseases being allowed to enter the country.

BRITISH IMMIGRANT CHILDREN.

The report of Mr. G. Bogue Smart, Chief Inspector of British Immigrant Children and Receiving Homes, will be read with interest, as the returns which it contains as regards the present condition and progress of this class of immigration are very satisfactory.

The inspection of these children, who are being sent to Canada in ever increasing numbers, is now being conducted on a systematic basis. The work involved is considerable, as thousands of the children are scattered throughout every section of the country, and according to the terms of an arrangement with the home government, each child must be visited annually by one of the inspectors of the department, and a report as to his condition made to the Board of Guardians in England.

It is gratifying to observe from Mr. Smart's report that on the whole these children are doing remarkably well in their new homes, and that a large number of those sent some years ago are turning out to-day to be prosperous and law-abiding citizens.

COMPARATIVE statement of arrivals at inland and ocean ports during the ten years ending June 30, 1905.

ARRIVALS.

Year.	Great Britain and Ireland.	Continent and Iceland.	United States.	Total.
1895-6.....	12,384	4,451	.....	16,835
1896-7.....	11,383	7,921	2,412	21,716
1897-8.....	11,173	11,608	9,119	31,900
1898-9.....	10,660	21,938	11,945	44,543
1899-00.....	5,141	10,211	8,543	23,895
1900-01.....	11,810	19,352	17,987	49,149
1901-02.....	17,259	23,732	26,388	67,379
1902-03.....	41,792	37,099	49,473	128,364
1903-04.....	50,374	34,785	45,171	130,330
1904-05.....	65,359	37,255	43,652	146,266

Arrivals for six months only.

SURVEYS.

During the year 1904 eighty-two survey parties were engaged in surveying Dominion lands. Of these, seven were working in Manitoba, fifty-nine in the North-west Territories, five in British Columbia and eleven partly in Manitoba and partly in the North-west Territories.

Four of the parties under daily pay were in charge of the Inspector of Surveys, and were engaged in examining the township subdivision surveys which were made under contract.

In 1905, prior to the 1st of July, there were forty parties at work, thirty in the North-west Territories, two in Manitoba, four in British Columbia and four partly in the North-west Territories and partly in Manitoba.

Two of the parties under daily pay were in charge of the inspectors.

The following table shows the distribution of the parties paid by the day and those working under contract:—

Parties.	In Manitoba.	In North-West Territories.	Partly in Manitoba and partly in the North-West Territories.	In British Columbia.	Total.
1904—Paid by the day.....	2	15	3	5	25
Under contract.....	5	44	8	57
1905—Paid by the day.....	1	15	4	4	24
Under contract.....	1	15	16

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The total mileage of the eighty parties engaged on township surveys in 1904 was 37,913 miles, an average of 474 miles per party. The parties of Messrs. Wheeler and Belleau are not included as they were not engaged on township surveys.

The surveys were confined chiefly to the district north of the Red Deer river in the vicinity of the fourth meridian and to the district north-west of Edmonton.

The surveys made during the years 1903 and 1904 have been so extensive that they are now well in advance of settlement. On this account survey operations this year are being carried out on a much smaller scale. It is expected that not more than 210 townships will be subdivided during the present season.

Three parties under daily pay are engaged in surveying base lines and block outlines in the Peace river district, and three other parties in doing similar work between the fifth and sixth meridians. Base lines and block outlines are the governing lines in the system of survey of Dominion lands. The main object of these surveys is to make preparation for the subdivision of the country into townships as the progress of settlement along the new railroads is expected to produce a great demand for the purchase of lands in these districts. Another object of these surveys is to define the boundary of British Columbia in order to facilitate the location of the three and a half millions of acres of land granted by the British Columbia legislature to the Dominion government as compensation for the lands in the railway belt which had become alienated prior to the transfer of the belt to the Dominion government.

Mr. J. A. Macdonell is in charge of a party to select and locate this three and a half million acres. He has as assistant Mr. J. A. Belleau, D.L.S., whose duties are to locate points and otherwise to assist in locating the block of land where technical knowledge is required. He is also to survey the boundaries of the block after it has been selected by Mr. Macdonell.

Mr. W. Thibaudeau, C.E., until recently Territorial Engineer of the Yukon, has been given a contract for a survey of the Klondike region, for the purpose of locating canals for bringing to the mining district the water of the Klondike river or its tributaries to be used for hydraulicking and sluicing purposes. The length of the lines to be surveyed is estimated at 300 miles.

Hereunder will be found the usual tables of subdivision or settlement survey work completed each year since the commencement of the surveys, with the result of last season's operations added:—

	Acres.	Number of Farms of 160 acres each.
Previous to June, 1873	4,792,292	29,952
1874	4,237,864	26,487
1875.....	665,000	4,156
1876.....	420,507	2,628
1877.....	231,691	1,448
1878.....	306,936	1,918
1879.....	1,130,482	7,066
1880.....	4,472,000	27,950
1881.....	8,147,000	50,919
1882.....	10,186,000	63,662
1883.....	27,234,000	170,212
1884.....	6,435,000	40,218
1885.....	391,680	2,448
1886.....	1,379,010	8,620
1887.....	643,710	4,023
1888.....	1,131,840	7,074
1889.....	516,968	3,231
1890.....	817,075	5,106
1891.....	76,560	476
1892.....	1,395,200	8,720
1893.....	2,928,640	18,304
1894.....	300,240	1,876
1895.....	406,240	2,539
1896.....	506,560	3,166
1897.....	428,640	2,679
1898	851,840	5,374
1899.....	1,022,720	6,392
1900 (first 6 months).....	735,480	4,596
1900-1901.....	1,603,680	10,023
1901-1902.....	2,553,120	15,957
1902-1903.	6,173,440	38,584
1903-1904.....	12,709,600	79,435
1904-1905.	10,671,520	66,697
Total.....	115,490,535	721,936

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARIES.

The re-survey and re-demarcation of the international boundary along the 49th parallel has been continued during the year, jointly with the United States, in accordance with a programme of work arranged by Dr. W. F. King, H. M. Commissioner, and Mr. O. H. Tittmann and Dr. C. D. Walcott, United States Commissioners. The Canadian section of the field work has been under the direction of Mr. J. J. McArthur, D.L.S.

The part of this line west of the summit of the Rocky mountains has been practically completed, including the erection of the monuments, as far as the Skagit river, and is well advanced in the lower Fraser valley west of the Cascade mountains. About forty miles remains to be done in the Cascade mountains. This it is hoped to survey and mark next season, thus completing the whole of the southern land boundary of British Columbia.

Mr. J. M. Macoun, as naturalist, and Dr. R. A. Daly, as geologist, to the international boundary surveys, carried on their investigations along the 49th parallel during the summer.

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The substance of the award of the London Tribunal with reference to the boundary of the coast strip of Alaska was given in the report of my predecessor for 1902-3. The Tribunal defined the international boundary line from Portland canal to Mt. St. Elias by reference to certain mountains, which they determined to be the mountains referred to in the treaty of 1825 as situated parallel to the coast.

As to the course of the boundary line between two points, however, namely the mountains marked 'P' and 'T' on the map accompanying their award, they say that, 'in the absence of further survey, the evidence is not sufficient to enable the Tribunal to say which are the mountains parallel to the coast within the meaning of the treaty.' They thereby left the course of the boundary line undefined between these points, the northerly one of which, 'P,' lies twelve miles north of Taku river, and the other, 'T,' near the head of Dawes glacier. The distance between these two points is about 120 miles.

In April, 1904, the Commissioners, Messrs. King and Tittmann, who had been appointed to carry out the award of the Tribunal, held a conference at which they agreed upon a joint recommendation as to the course which the line should follow between the points 'P' and 'T.' In this recommendation they followed the principle of selecting mountain peaks near enough to one another to be, with reasonable certainty, intervisible, and at the same time approximately in the straight line joining the terminal peaks. The recommendation of the Commissioners was accepted by the governments of Great Britain and the United States and formally agreed to by exchange of notes on March 25, 1905. Hereby is completed the legal definition of the whole Canada-Alaska boundary line from Prince of Wales island to Mt. St. Elias.

The survey and demarcation in accordance with this definition are in the hands of the Commissioners above named. Operations on the ground in continuation of those of 1904, which are described in last year's departmental report, have been carried on during the season of 1905 by three United States and three Canadian parties.

The details of the distribution of these parties will be found in the report of the Chief Astronomer and Boundary Commissioner.

During the summer an examination was made by Mr. G. C. Rainboth, D.L.S., representing this department, and Mr. J. B. Baylor, of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, of the iron posts which were placed, about the year 1845, to mark the international boundary line separating the provinces of Quebec and New Brunswick from the states of Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine. The examination extended from Richelieu river to the source of St. Croix river, with the exception of a part of the line along the highlands which lies in dense forest and could not readily be reached.

OPERATIONS OF THE ASTRONOMICAL BRANCH OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The new building for the Dominion Observatory having been made ready for occupation, the Astronomical Branch moved into it in April, and the business of that branch comprising, besides the astronomical work proper, the administration of the international boundary surveys also is now conducted there.

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The building is situated at the north side of the Central Experimental Farm, on the hill overlooking the city. It is a fine specimen of architecture, and well suited to the purposes for which it was built. A full description of it, and of the principal instruments it contains will be found in the report of the Chief Astronomer.

With a view to affording those who take an interest in astronomy an opportunity to see the celestial bodies through the fifteen-inch telescope, the observatory is open to the public every Saturday evening. This opportunity is very largely utilized.

Electric dials, numbering over 200, have been installed in the parliament building, the eastern, western and Langevin departmental blocks, and the observatory. The dials in each building are driven by a master clock. The master clocks themselves are kept in continual synchronization electrically by the principal clock in the observatory, which is regulated by astronomical observation. The signal for the noon gun is also given from the observatory, instead of from Montreal, as formerly. The clock system is working well, and there are many calls for its extension.

The final report of Dr. Klotz upon the determination during the years 1903 and 1904 of longitudes of points along the line of the transpacific cable is printed as an appendix to the report of the Chief Astronomer. The chain of successive differences of longitude carried from Greenwich through Canada was connected at Sydney with that carried eastward from Greenwich through Europe, India, &c., with a closing discrepancy in the circuit of the globe of only one-fifteenth of a second of time. As there are some twenty links in the whole chain, and the determination of the difference of longitude of each link consists of the comparison of time between its extremities, one can get some idea of the extreme accuracy of modern observations.

During last summer, observations were taken for difference of longitude between Vancouver and Seattle, and between Ottawa and the following stations:—

Harvard College Observatory, Father Point, Tadousac, Sharbot lake, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Trenton, Madoc, Lindsay, Kingston, Whitby, Sutton, St. Catharines, North Bay, Temagami and Renfrew. The latitudes were also observed at all these stations except Harvard. A telegraphic longitude connection was made between Cliff Street Observatory, Ottawa, which has been hitherto the point of reference for longitudes observed in Canada, and the new observatory. The latitudes and longitudes thus determined have an important application in the correction of the maps.

Existing maps of Canada are, to a great extent, based upon imperfect surveys, or upon surveys which, while individually accurate, are not properly co-ordinated with one another. In mapping, when these surveys are joined to one another errors tend to accumulate until serious discrepancies appear; the individual pieces of the map can no longer be fitted together without an 'adjustment.' If this adjustment is to be anything better than mere guesswork on the part of the map-maker a check survey is necessary, which it is usually not possible for him to make or to have made. Astronomical determination of latitudes and longitudes serves the purpose of correction in a limited degree only. Astronomical stations cannot, with due consideration of time and expense, be placed near enough to one another to afford a complete control. The

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only effectual remedy for the confusion and ultimate expense arising out of imperfect surveys is a triangulation survey, whereby, by means of a net work of triangles covering the country to be surveyed, the exact location of points a few miles apart is effected, to which points all surveys for whatever purpose may be connected with, as nearly as possible, complete elimination of error of position.

The need for this accurate basis having become apparent, it was determined to begin a triangulation survey of the better settled parts of Canada, and the Chief Astronomer was authorized to make a beginning near Ottawa. A considerable amount of preliminary reconnaissance has been made, and it is hoped to begin the actual measurements in the spring.

A total eclipse of the sun, visible in Canada, took place on August 30 last. In November, 1904, the council of the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada memorialized the government on the subject of a Canadian expedition to observe the phenomenon.

Total solar eclipses are not of frequent occurrence and their observation has great value to science by affording an opportunity to study the constitution of the sun. It therefore seemed proper that this occasion should be taken advantage of, and the request of the society was accordingly acceded to. An expedition to North-west river, Ungava district, was organized under the Chief Astronomer. Six members of the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada were invited to accompany the expedition, together with Mr. Maunder, of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, representing the Astronomer Royal of England, and a number of other astronomers.

Extensive preparations were made by the party from the Dominion Observatory to photograph the eclipse in the most thorough manner. It is most unfortunate that through densely clouded skies on the morning of the eclipse, no results could be obtained.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS PARK OF CANADA.

The report of the Superintendent of the Park upon the operations of his office during the past year will be found under Part V. of the general report. It is satisfactory to note that the fame of this national resort, whose natural beauties are acknowledged to be unsurpassed by any other similar mountain park in America or in Europe, continues to attract to Banff an ever increasing number of tourists and health-seekers.

The work of improving the roads and trails within the park is being proceeded with as vigorously as the means at our disposal will permit. However, the road communications which have already been provided are such as to afford visitors ample facilities to reach all points of interest.

Contracts have recently been entered into for the immediate construction of a system of waterworks and sewerage for the park. The combined work will involve an expenditure in the neighbourhood of \$100,000. The lack of a proper system of water supply and sewerage has been the source of considerable annoyance to both permanent residents and visitors in the park, and the improvements which have now been contracted for will remove what heretofore has been considered as a serious drawback to the advancement of the park.

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The total number of visitors during the past season was 17,605, and the superintendent reports that owing to the lack of sufficient hotel accommodation some five thousand tourists were turned out from Banff during the summer.

The animal preserve is reported as making satisfactory progress. The buffalo herd has now increased to fifty-one head, and all are reported in healthy condition, as well as the other animals in the preserve, which include specimens of elk, moose, and seven other animals whose habitat is the Rocky mountains.

I desire to call attention also to the reference made in the superintendent's report to the discovery of certain caves in the vicinity of Glacier House, near the Roger's Pass summit of the Selkirk range. The existence of these caves was first brought to the attention of the department by Mr. C. H. Deutschman, who while prospecting, accidentally discovered the same. The department has caused several examinations to be made by competent officers of the country in which the caves are situated, with a view to ascertaining the best means of communication that could be established. It is proposed to build a trail to the caves at an early date so that the cave system may be made accessible to the travelling public. The scenery of the surrounding country is reported to be of very great beauty, and as for the caves themselves, according to the reports of those who have visited the same, there would appear to be no doubt that they will not fail in the near future to be a source of much interest to tourists who visit the park.

THE YUKON TERRITORY.

Mr. W. W. B. McInnes, barrister, of Victoria, B.C., was appointed Commissioner of the Yukon Territory, on May 26, 1905, in the place of Mr. Fred T. Congdon, who had previously resigned. Mr. McInnes is a man of high standing in his profession and one whose superior administrative abilities will enable him to successfully discharge the important duties attaching to his office.

The report upon the operation of the Yukon offices, together with full returns and statements from the officers in charge, will be found under Part VII. of the general report.

There has been a decrease of \$158,228.57 in the total revenue from this source, as compared with the previous year. This decrease is chiefly attributable to a falling off in the gold production, and from the report of the Assistant Gold Commissioner, whose opinion in the matter is worthy of the utmost consideration, it would appear that the decrease in mining dues is accounted for by the fact that the diggings at the chief points of mining do not give the same opportunity for staking new grounds, or for re-locating old claims, as in the past, coupled with the fact that there have not been any new discoveries of any importance made during the past year. In consequence, a portion of the population have left for the Tanana diggings in Alaska, and a certain proportion have otherwise left the district. From this it does not follow that the country has been worked out, as there are still a large number of claims that will continue for years to come to be profitably worked by ordinary placer mining methods. Moreover, steps are being taken by the department to have a careful hydrographic

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survey made of the hills and bench claims in the vicinity of Bonanza and Hunker creeks. There is a large area of ground here that could be worked successfully if a steady supply of water could be obtained, and it is with this object in view that the department is now having an examination made of the ground by a competent engineer. If a proper system for distributing the water from adjacent streams can be devised, there is no doubt that the district in question can be worked profitably for many years to come, and this, of course, will materially increase the gold production of the territory.

It is satisfactory to note that the dredging operations that have been conducted on Bonanza creek are meeting with success, and that steps are being taken to have dredges installed at Bear creek and at other points in the district.

I may point out also that owing to the decrease in the general work of the Yukon offices, it became necessary to dispense with the services of a large number of officials, and with a view to further economy an arrangement has been made with the Royal North-west Mounted Police authorities, under which a number of non-commissioned officers act as agents to mining recorders in the districts of Dawson and White Horse. These officers are competent to perform this class of work properly, and as they do so in addition to their ordinary duties, without any extra remuneration, it will effect a considerable saving in the expenditure for this service.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MINES.

The report of the Superintendent of Mines forms Part VIII. of the general report.

Considering that this office was only established on its present basis at a comparatively recent date the results of the work accomplished will be found very satisfactory.

Although the field work has been confined to a limited number of investigations, very valuable reports have been issued under the supervision of the superintendent, chief amongst which may be mentioned that of Mr. J. Waller Wells, upon hydraulic cements, clays and shales, and limestones and lime industry in Manitoba, three preliminary reports which contain much reliable information upon these important subjects. Two very interesting reports have also been issued upon the mica and asbestos fields of the Dominion, the first of a series of reports upon the economic minerals of Canada. These reports were prepared by Mr. Fritz Cirkel, an engineer of well known ability, and the demand that is being made upon the department for copies of these publications is the very best proof of the necessity which exists for the dissemination of accurate information with regard to the mining resources of the country. It is proposed to continue the issue of similar reports upon all the economic minerals of Canada, special attention being paid, as pointed out by the superintendent, to such features as may prove of value to those commercially interested.

Two magnetic surveys were also made during the past season, one which was undertaken by Mr. Erik Nystrom, of the mining office, for the purpose of verifying the conclusions of a previous survey made of the iron ore deposits in Charlotte county, N.B.,

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and another by Mr. B. F. Haanel, also of the mining office, with a view to determining the value of certain magnetic ore deposits in the township of Lavant, Lanark county, Ontario. The results of these surveys are found in the preliminary reports of the officers in charge, which form part of the superintendent's report.

An examination was also made by Mr. Wells of the Pembina district, near Snowflake, Manitoba, for the purpose of studying the coal occurrences reported to have been observed in that locality. The conclusions arrived at would appear to point to the absence of lignite coal of workable size in the district examined.

The superintendent's report covers full statements and returns upon the operations of the Dominion of Canada assay office at Vancouver, and in the Yukon.

FORESTRY.

The report of the Superintendent of Forestry, which forms Part X. of the general report, will be found to contain very interesting information with regard to this important subject.

The question of tree planting is gradually growing in favour amongst the farming community of western Canada, as evidenced by the large increase in the demand for seedling trees and cuttings. The forestry branch is one of comparatively recent formation, and the results, necessarily, cannot be such as to serve as an object lesson to those who may not believe in the possibility of afforestation on the western plains. Nevertheless, the results obtained so far have amply demonstrated the fact that under proper supervision tree planting in the west can be successfully undertaken, and it will not be many years now before this fact is made manifest by the full development of the trees that have been planted under the direction of the forestry bureau, but which are still of a comparatively recent growth.

Special attention is called to the able report of Mr. Norman F. Ross, Assistant Superintendent, with regard to tree planting and nurseries, and to that of Mr. Roland D. Craig on forest protection.

The system inaugurated some years ago for protecting from fire the timber areas under the control of the Dominion is working very satisfactorily. Millions of dollars' worth of merchantable timber has been saved from destruction through the timely efforts of the forest rangers, and the service is one which is being highly commended by the public, especially in the province of British Columbia.

SCHOOL LANDS.

There were no sales of school lands held during the past fiscal year, those that had been arranged for having been subsequently postponed. There were, however, a number of sales held at the beginning of the present year, but as the returns do not belong to the present report they will form part of the report for the year 1905-1906. It may be stated in the meantime that the lands offered were situated along the lines of the Calgary and Edmonton and the Crow's Nest railways in Western Alberta, as well as

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in the eastern portion of the old district of Assiniboia. There was a keen competition for the lands disposed of, and the price secured was highly satisfactory.

As will be observed from the figures given in the report of Mr. Checkley, the officer in charge of school lands, the total area of school lands sold in Manitoba to July 1 last, was 271,384.45 acres, representing a capital of \$2,181,066.91, the average price paid per acre being \$8.04. In the territories 147,245.32 acres had up to that date been disposed of, at an average price of \$10.01 per acre, representing a principal of \$1,473,949.90. It will, therefore, be seen that the combined net revenue for Manitoba and the territories has been \$331,997.13, and the combined cost of management \$12,390.71, which is slightly in excess of 3 per cent of the total revenue. I have no doubt that this result is one which will be considered as being highly satisfactory, as it indicates that the trust has been economically administered.

THE DISTRICT OF KEEWATIN.

The report of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Keewatin, upon the conditions of this district during the past year, will be found under Part VI. of the general report.

As mentioned by His Honour, an epidemic of measles, scarlet fever, and mumps, prevented the natives from following their usual avocations of fishing and hunting, which resulted in numerous cases of destitution, but relief in all deserving cases was furnished by the government.

It is satisfactory to observe that law and order prevail amongst the scattered population who inhabit this district, the Indians being reported to be law-abiding and peaceful.

Under the special legislation which was passed during the last session of parliament, the district of Keewatin, from September 1 last, has ceased to exist as a separate district under that name, having been merged into what will hereafter be known and designated as the North-west Territories of Canada. These, besides Keewatin, will comprise the unorganized districts that were formerly known as Mackenzie, Ungava and Franklin. This change was considered necessary as a result of the establishment of the two new western provinces which formerly constituted the North-west Territories of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The extensive regions now designated as the North-west Territories have been placed under the immediate control of the Comptroller of the Royal North-west Mounted Police, who is now charged with the administration of the affairs of the whole district. There is no doubt that such an arrangement will have very satisfactory results, as it will insure uniformity of laws and regulations as regards the protection of life and property, and conduce to the development of the resources of the territories.

THE NEW PROVINCES OF SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA.

In submitting this annual report which is the thirty-second since the inception of the department in 1873, and the thirty-fifth since the first official report was issued by

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the Honourable, the Secretary of State of Canada, in the year 1871, upon the first steps that had been taken to open up to settlement the newly formed province of Manitoba and the vast territory of Rupert's Land, of which it formed part, I wish to refer briefly to the enactments of the last session of parliament, providing for the establishment of the two new provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta. This is without doubt the most important event that will ever be recorded in the history of the department. That during the life of some of those who personally contributed by their counsel to bring about the rudimentary North-west legislation of thirty-five years ago, it should have become necessary to-day, in the interest of the country, to add to confederation two new provinces, fully matured for autonomy, both as regards population and physical development, is an achievement unparalleled in the history of the United States or the British colonies, and for which every Canadian has just reason to feel proud. I, therefore, consider it a duty which is due to the memory of those who, by their work and energy, and by reason of the public offices which they held under the Crown, have been instrumental in bringing about the establishment of these new provinces, to make mention here of their names, and of the offices which they held, and also to give a brief summary of some of the leading events that have occurred during the time that the territories have been under federal administration.

The first legislative enactments which we find in this relation were those made during the session of 1869, when an Act was assented to on June 22 of that year, entitled 'An Act for the Temporary Government of Rupert's Land and the North-western Territory when united with Canada,' chapter 3 of 32-33 Victoria. At that time the province of Manitoba had not been formed, but during the following session by the Act, chapter 3 of 33 Victoria, a constitutional government was provided for this province, leaving the remainder of Rupert's Land and the North-western Territory under the operation of the Act of the previous session. Matters remained in this position until the session of 1871, when the Act of 1869 was re-enacted so as to apply more particularly to the North-west Territories outside of Manitoba, 34 Victoria, chapter 16. This Act provided for the appointment of a Lieutenant Governor and of a Council to administer the territories, all existing laws remaining in force and all public officers retaining office until other provisions to the contrary were made. The Honourable Alex. Campbell who was at that time Postmaster General under the first ministry, looked after the passage of this Act in the House of Commons. On May 20, 1870, the Honourable Adams George Archibald was appointed Lieutenant Governor of the North-west Territories, by Order in Council of that date, upon the recommendation of Sir George Etienne Cartier, Bart., Minister of Militia and Defence.

The following letter of instructions, which was addressed on August 4, 1870, to His Honour the Honourable Mr. Archibald, the draft of which had been approved by Order in Council on the recommendation of Sir George Cartier, acting for the Minister of Justice, is very interesting, as it indicates the initiatory steps that were taken at that time to open up the territories:—

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OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, August 4, 1870.

To His Honour the Honourable

ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD,

Lieutenant Governor of the North-west Territories.

SIR,—In reference to my letter of July 30 last transmitting to you a Commission from the Governor General appointing you Lieutenant Governor of the North-west Territories, I have the honour by command of His Excellency to forward to you the following instructions for your guidance in the government of those territories.

1. You will with as little delay as possible open communication with the Indian bands occupying the country lying between Lake Superior and the province of Manitoba, with a view to the establishment of such friendly relations as may make the route from Thunder bay to Fort Garry secure at all seasons of the year, and facilitate the settlement of such portions of the country as it may be practicable to improve.

2. You will also turn your attention promptly to the condition of the country outside of the province of Manitoba on the north and west, and while assuring the Indians of your desire to establish friendly relations with them, you will ascertain and report to His Excellency the course you may think most advisable to pursue whether by treaty or otherwise for the removal of any obstructions that might be presented to the flow of population into the fertile lands that lie between Manitoba and the Rocky mountains.

3. You will have the goodness to report with all convenient speed, for the information of His Excellency, on the state of the laws now existing in the territories, transmitting copies of any laws, ordinances or regulations of the Hudson's Bay Company now in force there, together with a full report as to the mode of administering justice, the organization of the courts, the number and mode of appointment of justices of the peace, the police arrangements and the means adopted for keeping the peace, &c.

4. You will have the goodness to report also upon the system of taxation (if any) now in force in the territories, the system of licensing shops, taverns, &c., the mode of regulating or prohibiting the sale of wines, spirituous and malt liquors, and further as to the mode of keeping up the roads, and generally on the municipal organization (if any) existing in the territories.

5. You will also make a full report upon the state of the Indian tribes now in the territories, their numbers, wants and claims, the system heretofore pursued by the Hudson's Bay Company in dealing with them—accompanied by any suggestions you may desire to offer with reference to their protection, and to the improvement of their condition.

6. You will have the goodness to report also on the nature and amount of currency or circulating medium now employed in the territories, and of the probable requirements of the territories in that respect in the future.

7. You will also please to report as to such lands in the territories as it may be desirable to open up at once for settlement, transmitting such sketch or plan as may be necessary, with an estimate of the probable cost of survey, a statement of the conditions as to settlement or otherwise suggested for grants of land—such sketch or plan to show the number of townships it is proposed to lay out at once, their size and situation, and the size of the lots, making the necessary reservation for churches, schools, roads and other public purposes.

8. You will also report as to the number of officers now employed by the Hudson's Bay Company in the administration of government in the territories, stating the duties and salaries of such officers, and specifying those who should in your opinion be retained; you will also report as to the number of persons whom it will be necessary hereafter to employ in the administration of the government, and you will report gen-

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erally on all subjects connected with the welfare of the territories upon which it may seem to you desirable to communicate with the government of the Dominion.

These instructions may be altered or amended from time to time.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) E. A. MEREDITH.

By Order in Council of March 1, 1871, the control and management of Crown lands in the territories were confided to the Secretary of State, all Crown lands the property of the Dominion having already been placed under his control by section 36 of the Act 31 Victoria, chapter 42, providing for the organization of the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada, and matters remained in this position until the year 1873, when the affairs of the territories were placed under the control of the Department of the Interior which was constituted chiefly for that purpose.

LIST OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS OF THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES FROM 1870 TO 1905.

Name.	From Assumption of Office.	To.
His Honour Adams George Archibald, C.M.G.	July 15, 1870...	Dec. 1, 1872
His Honour Alexander Morris.....	Dec. 2, 1872...	Oct. 6, 1876
His Honour David Laird.....	Oct. 7, 1876...	Dec. 2, 1881
His Honour Edgar Dewdney.....	Dec. 3, 1881...	July 3, 1888
His Honour Joseph Royal.....	July 4, 1888...	Oct. 31, 1893
His Honour Charles Herbert Mackintosh.....	Nov. 1, 1893...	June 6, 1898
His Honour Malcolm Colin Cameron.....	June 7, 1898...	Sept. 26, 1898
His Honour Amédée Emmanuel Forget.....	Oct. 13, 1898...	Sept. 1, 1905

LIST OF THE MINISTERS OF THE INTERIOR FROM 1873 TO 1905.

Name.	From.	To.
Hon. Alexander Campbell.....	July 1, 1873...	Nov. 6, 1873
" David Laird.....	Nov. 7, 1873...	Oct. 6, 1876
" David Mills.....	Oct. 24, 1876...	Oct. 16, 1878
The Right Hon. Sir John Alexander Macdonald, P.C., K.C.B.	Oct. 17, 1878...	Oct. 16, 1883
Hon. Sir David Lewis Macpherson, K.C.M.G.....	Oct. 17, 1883...	Aug. 4, 1885
" Thomas White.....	Aug. 5, 1885...	April 21, 1888
" Edgar Dewdney	Aug. 3, 1888...	Oct. 16, 1892
" Thomas Mayne Daly.....	Oct. 17, 1892...	April 30, 1896
" Hugh John Macdonald.....	May 1, 1896...	July 12, 1896
" Clifford Sifton.....	Nov. 17, 1896...	Feb. 28, 1905
" Frank Oliver	April 8, 1905...	

The first document on record with regard to the administration of Dominion lands is that contained in the annual report of the Honourable J. C. Aikins, Secretary of State, for the year ending June 30, 1871, from which the following extract may prove interesting:—

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‘Since my last report the North-west Territories have been transferred to and become part of the Dominion of Canada, and by section 34, chapter 42, of 31 Victoria, are under the management of this department.

‘The extensive territory thus transferred possesses a very large area suitable for the growth of wheat and coarse grains, roots and vegetables, second to no country on this continent.

‘A branch has been added to this department, known as the Dominion Lands branch, at the head of which John Stoughton Dennis, Esq., has been placed, with the title of Surveyor General.

‘It may be of some interest to add that Mr. McMicken, Land Agent at Winnipeg, has been furnished with maps of the townships surveyed, so that he is now prepared to deal with all parties who may desire to make entries for lands either by sale, pre-emption or homestead.’

LIST OF DEPUTY MINISTERS OF THE INTERIOR FROM 1873 TO 1905.

Name.	From.	To.
Edmund Allen Meredith	July 1, 1873	October 7, 1878
William Buckingham	October 8, 1878	Nov. 13, 1878
Lieut.-Col. John Stoughton Dennis, C.M.G.	Nov. 14, 1878	Dec. 31, 1883
Lindsay Russell	January 1, 1882	June 30, 1881
Alexander Mackinnon Burgess.	July 1, 1883	March 31, 1897
James Allan Smart.	April 1, 1897	Dec. 31, 1904
William Wallace Cory.	January 1, 1905	.....

LIST OF SURVEYORS GENERAL FROM 1871 TO 1905.

Name.	From.	To.
Lieut.-Col. John Stoughton Dennis.	March 7, 1871	Nov. 13, 1878
Lindsay Russell.	Nov. 14, 1878	June 30, 1884
Edouard Deville.	January 1, 1885	.....

In recording the names of persons who have taken an active part in the settlement of the North-west Territories, special mention is due to that of the late Colonel Dennis, who held the position of Surveyor General from the very inception of the Dominion Lands Branch under the Secretary of State in 1871, and who continued in charge of this important work until November 13, 1878.

Colonel Dennis was the originator of the present system of surveys. It was under his personal instructions that the first lines were laid of what were to be the permanent boundaries of the millions of homes that these vast territories are destined to contain. No stronger testimony could be offered as to his professional skill and remarkable forethought than the success with which the survey of these territories has been effected in accordance with the plans which he had been chiefly instrumental in devising.

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The following passage from the first report which Colonel Dennis submitted to the Secretary of State, on March 1, 1872, will no doubt prove interesting as it indicates that its author had, even at that time, formed a very accurate estimate of the possibilities of the western prairies:—

‘ I have the honour to submit the following report on the operation of this branch since its establishment on March 7 last.

‘ A few preliminary remarks, however, on the extent and general character of the territory which has lately become the property of Canada, with the management of which, designated as Dominion lands, this branch has been charged, will prove, at the present time not uninteresting.

‘ The extent of the territory is immense, as will appear from the following estimate of areas which has been made up from the most reliable data.

‘ The total area is calculated within the coast lines as laid down on the Admiralty charts, and is exclusive of Labrador and the islands in the Arctic sea.

‘ The classification of productive areas is based upon the most reliable practical evidence so far attainable, that is to say: reports of official explorations, information obtained from the Hudson’s Bay Company’s posts, from mission stations, and from other trustworthy sources.

STATEMENT OF AREAS DOMINION LANDS.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
‘ Unavailable for cultivation, the portion of the Great American Desert which tends into British territory.	Prairie country the greater part of which is unsurpassed for agricultural purposes, with occasional timber.	Timbered land with occasional large prairies (as in Peace River District) adapted for growth of wheat and other cereals. Possesses abundance of timber.	Belt lying outside of No. 2 and 3 (or agricultural zone proper) in which potatoes, barley, and grasses may be successfully cultivated. Sufficiently supplied with timber.	Rock and swamp, barren lands, in which the timber growth extending up from south gradually disappears. Fur producing region.
‘ Square miles, 50,000 ‘ In acres, 32,000,000	Square miles, 120,000 ‘ In acres, 76,800,000	Square miles, 466,225 ‘ In acres, 298,384,000	Square miles, 928,200 ‘ In acres, 594,048,000	Square miles, 642,300 ‘ In acres, 411,072,000

‘ Showing a total area of 2,206,725 square miles, equal to 1,412,304,000 acres, of which, saying nothing of tracts 1 and 4 above. (which are of more or less value for grazing and other producing purposes), we have 2 and 3, containing 375,184,000 acres of agricultural land, and the greater part of which is beyond question specially well adapted for wheat growing.

The winter climate is somewhat severe, but not more so than in parts of Ontario and Quebec; on the other hand, the country is undoubtedly one of the healthiest in the world, and the particular portion to which allusion has just been made, is calculated to sustain a farming population of many millions of souls.’

The following passage also from a report addressed to the Honourable the Secretary of State on March 1, 1873, by Colonel Dennis goes to show how little was known of the North-west Territories at that time:—

‘ The request of the Chief Commissioner of the Hudson Bay Company to have surveys of the blocks around the posts of the company, reserved under the deed of

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surrender, effected by the Surveyor General of Dominion lands (the company paying the expenses), having been complied with, your instructions in relation thereto have been carried out. The reserves alluded to are at certain posts of the company, distributed throughout the North-west Territory, and their survey will afford facilities to acquire information respecting the climate and resources of many parts of the country, in regard to which little is as yet publicly known.'

The total extent of lands surveyed in the west in 1872 was 1,156,654 acres, all within the boundaries of the province of Manitoba, or 7,229 farms of 160 acres each. The issue of letters patent for land began in 1873, the total number granted in that year being 46, covering an area of 12,553 acres.

These few particulars will give an idea of the existing conditions in the early seventies as regards the western territories, and as to what was done at that time to open up the country. Within the comparatively short period that has elapsed since then, 115,490,535 acres of land have been surveyed and made available for settlement; nearly two hundred thousand free farms, of 160 acres each, have been granted to actual settlers; a gross revenue of over twenty-two million dollars has been collected, and two autonomous provinces, with an estimated population of close on half a million people, have been established on solid foundations, and with the brightest prospects for future development.

While the task of the department has been partly accomplished, there still remains much work to be done. Only a very limited area of the vast western domain is yet occupied. The construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern railways, and the extensive systems of branch lines in connection therewith which will eventually be found necessary in order to keep up with the development of the country, will open up to settlement extensive areas of some of the best agricultural lands in the new western provinces, and it is therefore proposed to prosecute with increased vigour in future the methods inaugurated some ten years ago for promoting immigration to these western fields, and which would appear to have given such satisfactory results.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. CORY,

Deputy Minister of the Interior.



PART I

DOMINION LANDS

No. 1.

REPORT OF THE DOMINION LANDS COMMISSIONER.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OTTAWA, September 29, 1905.

W. W. CORY, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ending June 30, 1905, on the Dominion Lands Branch of this department, together with the reports of the Inspector of Dominion Lands Agencies and the several local agents.

The transactions of this office have steadily increased and there is every prospect of the work becoming heavier. The correspondence arising from settlement, voluminous as it is, may be counted upon as becoming still more so with each succeeding year.

I submit a comparative statement for the past seven years, which sets forth the transactions of the office:—

STATEMENT OF WORK.

	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Files dealt with.....	24,611	26,527	31,153	35,877	54,784	76,426	90,474
Correspondence—							
Letters sent.....	16,284	18,897	21,620	25,954	37,169	52,458	66,411
Triplicates.....	8,884	10,585	16,978	18,887	28,271	35,865	44,573
Total.....	25,128	29,482	38,598	44,841	65,440	88,323	110,984
Applications for patent—							
No. examined.....	4,418	5,464	5,456	6,929	8,051	8,961	9,482
New applications.....	2,500	2,373	2,262	3,116	4,062	5,039	6,443
Certificates issued.....	2,740	2,895	2,131	3,686	4,071	4,854	5,849

I would again draw attention to the inconvenience resulting from insufficiency of space for the accommodation of my staff. For hygienic reasons alone, this is much to be regretted, and it is hoped that steps may be taken at an early date to provide for a necessity which each year becomes more pressing.

The reports of the local agents show that the crop prospects were most excellent. It is satisfactory to note that these anticipations have been fully realized, and that in quantity as well as in quality the harvest of the Canadian North-west is the greatest yet recorded.

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In districts where the land is adapted to the purpose, mixed farming, including poultry raising, is receiving more attention than heretofore, whilst Southern Alberta has shown that beet sugar can be manufactured profitably, and in some districts dairying is being successfully carried out, creameries running full time. The progressiveness of the west is not lacking in the adoption of modern methods. Farmers are importing thorough-bred stock, and much improvement may be looked for in local herds. The general prosperity of the country is readily apparent. Substantial buildings are taking the place of earlier erections, whilst villages develop into towns, and new ones spring up rapidly as the lines of railway extend westward, whilst schools and churches follow. In the cities, the population is increasing greatly, keeping pace with unprecedented building construction, the effect of business resulting from the present condition.

As might be expected, there is a great demand for land, and there is great activity in the market for both wild and improved farms, at prices which would not have been credited a few years ago. The influx of immigrants has resulted in the rapid settlement of lands, the tendency being towards the townships recently surveyed and along the line of the railway extension; in many cases, the surveyors are overtaken, and squatting takes place ahead of them. Those lands already entered for are closely watched, and cancellation proceedings are soon instituted when duties are known to be in default. New surveys will have to be undertaken in order to keep pace with the demands of settlement. The construction of the Canadian Northern Railway and other extensions, has had a marked effect in directing settlement, which has proceeded rapidly, it being particularly noticeable along the valleys of the Saskatchewan, there being perhaps an inclination to pass by lands in the older parts of the provinces for the wider choice in the new districts. It might be mentioned that the North Saskatchewan river is being used for transportation purposes, greatly to the advantage of settlers.

The immigrants now arriving are of an excellent class, and are likely to prove good and permanent settlers. In addition to the fact that there is a large increase in the number of homestead entries it is evident that far fewer are being made which might be considered as speculative, a difficulty with which this department has had to contend. Further, it is satisfactory to note that many now arriving have come out on the advice of friends already located in the country.

There have been no bush or prairie fires of any importance, and it is hoped that the preventive measures now taken may effectually keep them in check.

The homestead inspection service has been strengthened by the addition of several new inspectors, this being necessary in order to cope with the increase of settlement and the requirements resulting therefrom.

Your obedient servant,

J. W. GREENWAY,
Commissioner.

No. 2.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF AGENCIES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF DOMINION LANDS AGENCIES,

BRANDON, September 12, 1905.

J. W. GREENWAY, Esq.,
 Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
 Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—In submitting my report for the departmental year ending June 30, 1905, it is perhaps well to say that I entered upon my duties as Inspector of Dominion Lands Agencies on January 1, 1905. Although filling the position of inspector for the latter half of the departmental year only, the statements herewith of work done, &c., are for the full departmental year. About six weeks' time was spent at head office, Ottawa, conferring with the heads of the different branches, and familiarizing myself with the work.

The work in connection with the Lands Branch of the department has materially increased, especially in the offices in the North-west Territories. I have visited each lands office in Manitoba, North-west Territories and British Columbia, and also a number of the sub-agencies, and have called upon each homestead inspector. To keep up with the increasing work it has been necessary to give additional help in some offices, and to do considerable overtime work in most all the offices. It is a matter for congratulation that the lands agents and their staffs, sub-agents and homestead inspectors, are with very few exceptions, careful, painstaking, efficient and obliging in their work, and notwithstanding the great amount of work falling upon them, the utmost attention and civility are shown to every inquirer and prospective settler.

The increase in homestead entries over 1903-4 amounts to... 4,757

Increase in applications for patent over 1903-4 amounts to... 1,664

Increase in cancellations of land entries over 1903-4 amounts to 2,130

Increase in letters received at the local land offices for

1903-4 amounts to... 42,972

Increase in letters sent out by the local lands offices over

1903-4 amounts to... 53,482

The increase of the homestead inspection work has necessitated the appointment of a number of additional homestead inspectors, and the better equipping of all with travelling outfits.

My duties have been increased by adding thereto the inspection of Banff and Yoho Parks, which also includes the timber and mines work in connection with the same. Since I assumed office my time has been largely spent in visiting the offices and facilitating the work generally. This has occasioned much travelling, a statement of which is as follows:—

	Miles by Rail.	Miles Driven.	Total.
January.....	1,436		1,436
February.....	1,870		1,870
March.....	2,675		2,675
April.....	3,635	80	3,715
May.....	3,056	80	3,136
June.....	2,910	482	3,392
	15,582	642	16,224

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Statement 'A' attached hereto shows the principal transactions for the year by the Dominion Lands Agents.

Statement 'B,' a list of the sub-agents and a statement of the principal work performed by them.

Statement 'C,' a list of the homestead inspectors, and a statement of the principal work performed by them.

Owing to the present abundant crop, and the increasing prosperity of the Canadian West, it is highly probable that the ensuing year's work will far exceed that of any previous year.

Your obedient servant,

R. E. A. LEECH,

Inspector of Dominion Lands Agencies.

Agencies.	Homestead Entries granted.	Land Sales.	LAND SCRIP LOCATED.		Applications for Patent received.	Land Entries cancelled.	Timber Permits issued.	Hay Permits issued.	LETTERS.		REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.	
			No.	Acres.					Received.	Sent.	Scrip.	Total Scrip and Cash.	Salary.	Con-tingencies.
Alameda	1,657	13	7	800	682	1,047	455	110	17,029	17,169	688 00	22,578 75	4,905 50	542 56
Battleford	3,618	10	21	3,200	11	298	131	46	16,730	14,009		38,752 18	2,888 39	285 27
Brandon	305	44			493	270	461	12	13,167	12,822	1,991 77	21,758 39	4,117 50	497 76
Calgary	2,181	90			353	574	906	74	33,180	20,644	1,090 27	51,791 41	6,511 86	892 11
Dauphin	520	8			345	159	1,329	104	7,503	4,928	40 00	16,753 95	2,299 92	1,341 77
Edmonton	2,903	56	23	2,700	1,040	1,229	1,469	46	18,463	17,591	755 33	43,682 36	5,288 99	815 09
Kamloops	149	128			46	39		18	4,425	3,747	1,196 74	17,902 12	1,400 00	118 35
Lethbridge	1,968	83			256	729	642	131	17,712	14,715	308 55	34,185 56	4,041 59	350 03
Minnedosa	220	10			253	92	183	153	5,196	3,878	960 00	6,186 67	2,200 00	195 52
New Westminster	40	17			14				1,917	1,507		3,891 85	1,400 00	200 00
Prince Albert	2,138	21			514	930	1,409	44	12,539	11,434	792 00	44,228 56	4,408 83	546 31
Red Deer	2,115	19			325	705	704	37	11,985	8,668	160 00	26,004 43	2,455 00	377 65
Regina	7,968	102	44	5,087	1,073	2,735	747	200	47,511	45,378	1,685 81	100,595 29	12,164 55	1,554 79
Winnipeg	671	110			505	392	1,199	206	20,118	16,066	2,486 74	84,899 68	15,179 96	4,324 22
Yorkton	4,471	48	78	16,238 50	407	1,385	389	32	17,982	18,229	445 21	53,040 49	4,730 44	472 41
	30,924	759	173	28,025 50	6,317	10,584	10,024	1,213	245,457	210,785	12,600 42	566,251 69	73,992 53	12,516 84
Compared with year 1901	26,167	831	480	70,490 48	4,653	8,454	10,274	1,098	202,485	157,303	55,812 27	552,250 65	63,800 01	12,997 31

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Name.	Place.	Applications for homestead entries taken.	Applications for patents taken.	Applications for timber permits taken.	Applications for hay permits taken.	Amount remitted to Land Office.	Salary.	Expenses, Postage, exchange and commission.	Remarks.
						\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Bender, John M.	Nanton, Alta.	520	12	90	9	5,567 10	300 00	35 96	
Bunn, J. R.	Milestone, Assa.	181	90	9	7	1,836 25	300 00	20 54	
Robier, J.	Dubuc, Assa.	23	14			230 00	300 00	4 05	
Bailey, Chas.	Estevan, Assa.	259	88	6	18	2,603 53	300 00	4 26	1 month.
Musgrave, F. J.									11 months.
Cox, A. E.	Pincher Creek.	158	81	59	7	4,477 49	300 00	25 63	
Cochran, L. B.	Medicine Hat.	241	54	136	24	3,674 41	900 00	47 41	
Cook, R. H.									3 months.
Cook, A. B.	Arcola, Assa.	222	153	244	66	2,674 75	300 00	25 60	9 "
Carroll, J. W.	Saddle Lake, Alta.	3				30 00	15 00	0 30	1 month.
Dubois, M. J.	Duck Lake, Sask.	143	23	106	18	1,875 00	300 00	12 13	
Elton, D. H.	Cardston, Alta.	32	37	58		351 50	325 00		
English, J. J.	Maple Creek, Assa.	148	15	24	18	1,574 50	300 00	15 62	
Flamank, Geo.	Lloydminster, Sask.	610		15	4	6,028 60	300 00	23 13	
Fysh, O. B.	Moose Jaw, Assa.	532	104	1		5,320 00	480 00	43 71	
Goodwin, A. H.	Vegreville, Alta.						37 50		Appointed May 15, 1905. No returns.
Gwynn, J.	Kutawa, Assa.	76	2	12		763 00	75 00	3 79	Feb. 6 to June 30, 1905.
Harley, Hugh	Swan River, Man.	120	101	252	32	2,067 40	300 00	13 21	
Hauser, F. I.	Humboldt, Sask.	268		2		2,680 50	112 50	15 90	April 15 to June 30, 1905.
Holden, J. B.	Leduc, Alta.	101	50	61	8	1,041 00	300 00	7 62	
Holmes, W. E. G.	High River, Alta.	300	41	148	9	3,123 60	300 00	32 84	
Jansen, J.	Jansen Lake, Assa.	10				100 00			To October 31, 1904. Resigned.
Defal, H. De.	Rosthern, Sask.	820	319	343	13	9,307 50	850 00	43 47	
Langley, Geo.	Willow Bunch, Assa.	3	1	5		32 50	135 00	0 41	October 1 to June 30, 1905.
Lapointe, Joseph.	Touchwood Hills.	27	3			270 00	75 00	1 25	To Nov. 30, 1904. No return received for Dec.
Martineau, H.	Innisfail, Alta.	295	110	160	14	3,496 80	450 00	31 92	
Malcolm, H. A.	Olds, Alta.	373	121	88	21	3,888 50	600 00	30 23	
Moore, O. S.	Swift Current, Alta.	233	1	10	13	2,367 50	420 00	18 49	
Milburn, Wm.	Weyburn, Assa.	69	17		1	724 00	50 00	4 71	1 month, June, 1905.
Moffet, Frank	"	559	180	6	7	5,684 00	500 00	42 98	11 months. Resigned June 1, 1905.
Mitchell, R. M.	Kamloops, B.C.	4	31	9		251 74		5 85	
McDonald, D. J.	Davidson, Assa.	491	5	12	1	4,763 00	300 00	32 70	
McGregor, A. B.	Saskatoon, Sask.	2,142	31	61	45	21,928 75	625 00	126 01	
McIntosh, Robt.	Fort Qu'Appelle	584	47	12	16	5,876 60	315 00	53 02	10½ months.
Newth, R.	Lipton, Assa.	138	5		2	1,383 50	45 00	10 13	1½ "
"	Macleod, Alta.	166	26	72	17	2,705 60	450 00	11 18	9 months to March 31. Resigned.

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Page, Spencer	55	41	16	10	2,916 07	300 00	9 37
Palmasson, P.	28	16	80	1	598 18	180 00
Paul, S. B.	54	53	1	540 25	300 00	10 39
Oxley, R. W.	446	5	60	.....	4,470 00	300 00	35 73
Reed, C. C.	179	166	88	12	5,565 46	300 00	36 34
Stephens, A.	23	123	.....	.....	300 00	300 00	6 01
Stewart, Robt.	10	7	.....	.....	100 00	37 50	0 85
Taylor, R. B.	115	30	46	11	1,335 35	300 00	25 70
Thomson, Wm.	31	2	.....	2	316 00	46 45	4 11
Vickerson, Frank	670	200	112	34	7,970 42	450 00	38 44
Wakefield, A. G.	9	10	2	5	109 85	150 00	2 38
Wilson, H. G. W.	241	18	.....	5	2,605 50	300 00	25 35
Walker, R. A.	193	.....	103	13	2,173 86	300 00	19 77
Ward, D. A.	1,209	185	113	17	12,617 10	450 00	70 43
Wilde, A. E.	470	49	187	5	4,873 10	300 00	35 68
Yeo, J. W.	60	24	299	15	700 00	300 00	.....
Wapella, Assa.....		2,691	3,108	500	155,869 73	14,673 95	1,064 60
Pine Valley, Man....							
Moosomin, Assa.....							
Hauley, Assa.....							
Ponoka, Alta.....							
Redvers, Assa.....							
Whitford, Alta.....							1 1/2 months.
Grenfell, Assa.....							
Fort Qu'Appelle.....							1 1/2 "
Lacombe, Alta.....							No returns since Dec. 31, 1904.
Ranchvale, Man....							
Indian Head, Assa..							
Fort Saskatchewan..							
Wetaskiwin, Alta....							
Melfort, Sask.							
Stuartburn, Man....							
Compared with year 1904.	13,617	2,691	3,108	500	155,869 73	14,673 95	1,064 60
	11,917	1,711	2,995	499	144,167 41	12,352 50	959 98

C.—STATEMENT showing the work of the Homestead Inspectors for the Year ended June 30, 1905.

Name.	Headquarters.	Land Inspections made.	Applications for Patent taken.	Miles travelled by Wagon.	Miles travelled by Rail.	Travelling and Living Expenses self and team.	Expenses for new and on old travelling Equipment.	Remarks.
Bannerman, Jas. A.	Red Deer, Alta.	450	251	4,628	1,662	582 95	124 09	
Bell, Geo. A.	Alameda, Assa.	461	272	3,857	1,795	717 96	97 30	
Borthwick, Thos.	Duck Lake, Sask.	326	191	4,272	2,196	829 77	100 00	
Brooke, A. W.	Moosejaw, Assa.	350	98	3,131	1,699	672 05	377 00	Commenced work September 21, 1904.
Bryant, T. W.	Calgary, Alta.	474	193	4,687	1,944	916 61	6 25	
Buchanan, D.	Minnedosa, Man.	323	184	4,994	593	723 65	131 00	
Clauston, G. H.	Battleford, Sask.	162	31	4,500		477 46	503 00	
Dunbar, D. C.	Oxbow, Assa.				40	9 00		Commenced work June 13, 1905.
Gibson, Jas. S.	Brandon, Man.	354	155	2,675	3,688	415 95	96 50	
Gladstone, W. E.	Prince Albert.	128	59	3,405	180	541 30	79 25	Commenced work September 22, 1904.
Jerome, Martin.	Winnipeg, Man.	63	39	1,301	781	235 60	471 55	Off duty from December 1, 1904.
Jonasson, S.	"	205	158	2,744	2,006	615 25	30 54	
Kennedy, Findlay.	Whitewood, Assa.	178	124	2,361	1,306	441 12	402 10	Commenced work January 1, 1905.
Lagimodiere, Wm.	Winnipeg, Man.	113	65	1,554	780	307 90		Commenced work February 1, 1905.
Link, Adam.	Lethbridge, Alta.							Reported for duty June 26, 1905.
McCallum, N. G.	Yorkton, Assa.	368	324	5,643	563	509 18	6 65	
McDiarmid, Jas.	Edmonton, Alta.	369	301	6,045		886 73	110 00	
McDonald, D. J.	Kamloops, B.C.	86	31	1,320	4,927	593 60		
Magee, W. D.	Lamerton, Alta.							Reported for duty June 26, 1905.
McGregor, R. E.	Dauphin, Man.	123	93	3,581	300	726 75	125 00	
McMillan, Wm.	Treherne, Man.	147	104	3,772	783	495 53		
McNab, D. C.	Brandon, Man.	40	28	555	536	89 25		April 1 to June 30, 1905. (Inspections include the Saskatchewan Valley Land Co.'s dist.)
Pollock, J. R.	Regina, Assa.	1,483	167	6,014	1,905	794 95	145 75	April 1 to June 30, 1905.
Porter, S. P.	"	192	10	918	1,450	311 00		
Ridington, W. R.	Lloydminster.	4		674		83 85		Commenced work June 1, 1905.
Seale, John.	Dauphin, Man.	44	17	811	250	127 25		Commenced work May 1, 1905.
Stuart, W. W.	Calgary, Alta.	81	11	2,704	9,478	1,094 61	20 85	(Ranch Inspector.)
White, W. H.	Fort Saskatchewan	52	36	1,194		84 44		Commenced work April 27th, 1905.
		6,576	2,942	77,340	38,862	13,284 01	2,827 64	
Compared with the year 1904.		3,134	1,889	44,535	26,421	7,863 33	1,690 24	

No. 3.

REPORT OF THE AGENT AT ALAMEDA.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
DOMINION LANDS AND CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,
ALAMEDA, ASSA., August 16, 1905.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of this office for the year ending June 30, 1905.

I am pleased to be able to report that the crop outlook at present could not be better. Climatic conditions have been most favourable throughout the season, and with a continuation of the warm weather the wheat will be ripe in six or seven days.

The crop of last year was fully as good as expected, wheat averaged throughout the district over 18 bushels to the acre.

As the available homesteads in this district were mostly taken up, it was found necessary to survey new townships to the west and south-west of Weyburn; four of these, viz.: townships 8, ranges 19, 20 and 21, and township 7, range 21, west 2nd meridian, are now open, and so great has been the demand for homesteads that some of these townships are already nearly settled.

There has been a large increase in many branches of the office work. The correspondence and the large number of applications for patent occupy a great deal of time. Large numbers of applications for cancellation continue to be received, necessitating a great amount of work for the homestead inspector.

Appended is a statement of work performed during the fiscal year.

Letters received.. . . .	17,029
Letters written.. . . .	17,169
Patents recommended.. . . .	682
Entries cancelled.. . . .	1,047
Homestead entries.. . . .	1,657
Land sales (cash).. . . .	12
Land sales (scrip).. . . .	1
Land scrip located.. . . . acres	800
Timber permits issued.. . . .	455
Hay permits issued.. . . .	110
Grazing rents.. . . .	\$4
Mining fees.. . . .	\$5
Total revenue.. . . .	\$22,578.75

Your obedient servant,

R. CLAUD KISBEY,
Agent of Dominion Lands.

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No. 4.

REPORT OF THE AGENT AT BATTLEFORD.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,

BATTLEFORD, SASKATCHEWAN, July 15, 1905.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR.—I have the honour to submit the annual report of this agency for the fiscal year 1904-5.

The past year will go down as an epoch-marking one for this district, owing mainly to the arrival of the line of the Canadian Northern Railway to Battleford. Intending settlers are now spared the annoyance and loss of time occasioned by having to drive over 90 miles of prairie from Saskatoon to reach here. Many would not undertake the trip, and others would make their entries at Saskatoon, without seeing the land; but now they can see the country for themselves, and they are, most evidently, taking advantage of the new facilities of travel, if we judge of it by the increase of work in this office.

There were more homestead entries made during the last three months of April, May and June than for the rest of the whole year, while the general increase over the previous year is over 100 per cent, as seen below:—

1903-4	1904-5.
Homestead entries. 1,774	Homestead entries. 3,618
Total revenue . . . \$17,789.11	Total revenue . . . \$38,752.18

The line of the Canadian Northern Railway, starting from the eastern boundary of this land district, runs on the north side of the Saskatchewan, parallel with the river, a distance of about 70 miles, until it crosses the river to the south, some 8 miles west of Battleford. That part of the country is now thickly settled. In fact, it was comparatively so for some time before the coming of the railway, and the current of immigration is now almost entirely going south of the Battle river. Several townships have been completely taken since spring, and while expecting somewhat of a lull during the harvest time, we shall undoubtedly have to reckon with another great rush, such as we experienced last month, as soon as the crops are gathered in.

One remarkable and most satisfactory feature of the immigration that is now coming in is the large number of homesteaders that are immediately taking possession of the land. The element of speculation seems to have entirely disappeared.

Since spring opened the weather conditions have been most excellent, and the crops and country could never look better. We had a slight frost about the middle of June, but its effects were local, and only touched garden stuff and potatoes. It is estimated that there are 20,000 acres under crop this year, which by all accounts will certainly be doubled next year.

The British colony at Lloydminster has been largely reinforced this spring, and signs of prosperity are to be seen on all sides.

A colony of Germans are settling in the region of what is known as the Tramping Lake district. It is expected that over 1,000 families will be located there by next fall. They are all from the United States, and having sold land there are in good financial condition. They are thrifty and industrious, and with a good knowledge of the modern ways of farming, which they possess, will make the very best of citizens.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

The value of the land is steadily increasing and much of it is purchased by settlers who are not satisfied with their 160-acre homestead.

The cattle industry continues to be an important one. It is not likely to be seriously disturbed by incoming settlers for several years to come. The past winter was most favourable for stock.

The following is a statement of business transacted during the year ended June 30, 1905:—

Homestead entries.. . . .	3,618
Land scrip located.. . . .	21
Land sales.. . . .	10
Town-site sales.. . . .	40
Timber permits issued.. . . .	131
Hay permits issued.. . . .	60
Applications for patent.. . . .	11
Homestead entries cancelled.. . . .	298
Letters received.. . . .	16,730
Letters written.. . . .	14,009
Total revenue.. . . .	\$38,752.18

Your obedient servant,

L. R. O. NOEL,

Agent of Dominion Lands.

No. 5.

REPORT OF THE AGENT AT BRANDON.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,

BRANDON, MAN., July 11, 1905.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—In accordance with the regulations, I submit the annual report for year ending June 30 last.

The acreage in crop is fully 15 per cent in excess of last year. For the past two years spring has been early, allowing the farmer ample time to get a large area sown in the proper time, and to increase his acreage. Heavy rains prevailed during the latter part of May and all through June, making the growth very rapid, and the warm weather of the present month should produce one of the largest crops harvested in the country.

The homestead entries granted are less than in former years, owing to the fact that there are now no vacant lands, not to want of applicants, and it is only through cancellation a settler can secure a quarter section. The applications to cancel existing entries keep increasing, but the entries cancelled are less. Homesteaders all being anxious to keep their lands go into residence when notified 'to show cause why their entries should not be cancelled.' The lands applied for are chiefly in that part of my district lying in Eastern Assiniboia, to the north and south of the Pipestone Branch of railway.

There has been a large immigration of a good class of settlers. The new immigration hall, fitted with all modern conveniences, under the charge of a very competent man, is a great convenience and comfort to the new settlers, giving them good quarters

until they secure suitable employment, and making them more contented with their surroundings in a new country.

The following is a statement of work performed during the past year:—

Homestead entries granted.. . . .	305
Applications for patents.. . . .	493
Cancellation of entries.. . . .	270
Letters received.. . . .	13,167
Letters sent.. . . .	12,822

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. J. CLEMENT,

Agent of Dominion Lands.

No. 6.

REPORT OF THE AGENT AT CALGARY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,

CALGARY, ALBERTA, July 15, 1905.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report of the work performed in this office during the year ended June 30, 1905.

The number of homestead entries, 2,181, is a decrease from the previous year, of 495. This I attribute to the fact that during the present year settlers have had to go forty miles from the railway to obtain entries.

The revenue from lands amounts to \$39,791.39, exclusive of a very large amount paid at head office on account of sales of lands, coal lands, grazing leases, &c., being a decrease of \$2,027.92 from the revenue of the previous year.

As the business for the timber and mines branch for this district is also conducted at this office, I may mention that the revenue from this branch amounts to \$11,797.97, which exceeds the amount for the previous year by \$1,213.95. A separate report in connection with the timber and mines branch is being prepared.

The crops never looked better in the history of this country. I do not think any one could desire anything better. There is a large area under fall wheat, which, if the present ripening weather continues for another three weeks, will be ready to cut.

The winter was a very good one, and stock wintered well on the ranges.

The cattle and lumbering industries are in a flourishing condition.

The settlers throughout Alberta appear to be doing well, and are perfectly satisfied and contented, and, as I stated in my last annual report that the city of Calgary had doubled its population in the last four years, I am pleased to say that, although there has been no boom, this city is still going ahead at a remarkable rate.

The number of people accommodated at the immigration hall here during the year is, according to the report furnished by Mr. Jas. Winn, caretaker, 1,431, but this does not give any adequate idea of the number of people who came into the country. Settlement this season has directed itself north-easterly from Calgary, in the Knee Hill country, and directly north of same up as far as township 34, as all the available land was homesteaded last season along the line of the Calgary and Edmonton Railway.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

The immigration into the whole of Alberta has been very large, and the settlers are of an excellent class.

I append hereto a detailed statement of receipts on account of Dominion Lands Attached hereto is also a statement of work performed at this office. Although there has been a decrease in the number of entries there has been a very large increase in the number of letters received and written; also applications for patent, timber permits issued, &c.

Your obedient servant,

J. R. SUTHERLAND,

Agent of Dominion Lands.

CALGARY DOMINION LANDS AGENCY.

Statement of receipts on account of Dominion Lands, for the year ending June 30, 1905.

2,181 Homestead entries.. . . .	\$21,520 00
51 Payments on account of improvements.. . . .	2,194 20
90 Land sales.. . . .	15,868 94
8 Sundry payments.. . . .	28 25
36 Coal lands location fees.. . . .	180 00
5 Seed grain collections.. . . .	202 05
3 Half-breed scrip locations.. . . .	
Total.. . . .	<hr/> \$39,993 44

CALGARY DOMINION LANDS OFFICE.

Statement of work performed during the year ended June 30, 1905.

Letters written.. . . .	20,644
Letters received.. . . .	33,180
Applications for patent received.. . . .	353
Entries cancelled.. . . .	574
Entries granted (homestead).. . . .	2,181
Land sales.. . . .	90
Half-breed scrip locations.. . . .	3
Payments on account of improvements.. . . .	51
Ground rent collections.. . . .	24
Payments, royalty on sales (timber).. . . .	64
Timber permits.. . . .	906
Timber seizures.. . . .	10
Hay permits.. . . .	74
Grazing rent collections.. . . .	55
Mining application fees.. . . .	43
Coal land fees, &c.. . . .	24
Seed grain collections.. . . .	5
Sundry payments.. . . .	10

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No. 7.

REPORT OF THE AGENT AT DAUPHIN.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,
DAUPHIN, MANITOBA, June 30, 1905.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—Once more I have the great pleasure of submitting a favourable yearly report from the Dauphin district.

We have been favoured with a period of general prosperity, business in all lines having been brisk, and with good prospects of a continuance.

The year ending this day has been prosperous to the district as a whole, the crops of last season having realized all expectations, while the prices obtained were even better than looked for.

The present indications are very good, recent rains generally over the district having been sufficient to assure good crops, barring accidents.

I am advised that in the neighbourhood of 500,000 bushels of wheat were marketed last fall and winter, for export, and in addition to this, considerable quantities were manufactured at the local mills, the grades were Nos. 1 and 2 Northern, as a rule, and the price averaged not less than 80 cents. Large quantities of oats and barley were produced, these finding a ready market, locally, for use in the railway construction and lumbering camps. I may say that all lines of farm produce have commanded good prices, the supply in many instances falling short of the demand.

I would again advocate more attention being paid to mixed farming, but am pleased to notice some advance in this, as well as the introduction of many good stud animals, which will no doubt result in the marked improvement of stock.

Butter, eggs, poultry, sheep and hogs command high prices, and more attention should be paid to these lines by the settlers as a whole.

The various municipalities, several new ones having been formed during the year, continue to improve the roads by grading, ditching and bridging, thus making the marketing of produce much more easy than formerly, as well as enhancing the values of land. Taxes have as a result been fairly high, but as the expenditure was justified, and judiciously made, this has not been looked on as a hardship.

The influx of settlers has been steady, embracing homesteaders as well as buyers of wild and improved lands, some of the latter having changed hands at \$50 per acre.

The recently opened lands in the vicinity of lines of railway have been settled rapidly, but it is found somewhat difficult to direct settlement to those more remote, the Galician being the principal element that can be so directed.

Lumbering operations were carried out to a large extent during the past winter, though the somewhat early advent of spring in a measure curtailed the output, and added to the expense of production, still it is thought that the regular dealers will have sufficient stocks to meet the demand. In so far as these operations were managed from this office, a good check was possible in a measure, due to the introduction of two additional officers, members of the R.N.W.M. Police, whose services were highly appreciated by the staff, and whose activity resulted in many seizures of illegally cut timber, and lightened the work of the regular rangers.

Bush fires, I am able to say, did little or no damage, and have, owing to the effective work of the fire rangers, been kept well under control.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

Education is receiving all due attention, many new school districts being opened from time to time as conditions warrant; churches also being built where new settlements are formed. In the towns many fine buildings both business and private are being erected.

The health of the district has been good, no epidemic having visited us, and though the resources of our hospitals may have been taxed somewhat, this being largely due to accidents attendant on railway construction and lumbering operations, still these institutions have been able to cope with the business at all times, and are deserving of great credit, as well as of any support which they may receive from either public or private sources.

I subjoin a tabulated statement of some of the chief lines of work performed in the office for the year.

Your obedient servant,

F. K. HERCHMER,

Agent of Dominion Lands.

Statement of work performed in Dauphin office, for the year ending June 30, 1905.

Homesteads granted.. . . .	520
Timber permits issued.. . . .	1,329
Timber seizures.. . . .	40
Hay permits issued.. . . .	104
Letters received.. . . .	7,503
Letters written.. . . .	4,928
Applications for patent taken.. . . .	345
Entries cancelled.. . . .	159
Cash received from all sources.. . . .	\$16,753.95

No. 8.

REPORT OF THE AGENT AT EDMONTON.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, July 3, 1905.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of this office for the year ending June 30, 1905.

There has been a uniform increase of settlement in all directions; in fact, settlement has overtaken the survey work, and squatters have become very numerous in this district.

Canadians, Americans, Norwegians and Swedes are coming in increased numbers. New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Ontario are sending out homesteaders of the best class in greatly increased numbers.

The North Saskatchewan valley is at last filling up rapidly, and it will not be many years until the Peace River valley lands will be in demand. Very many inquiries are received about the Peace River country, and it should be surveyed into townships as soon as possible.

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The weather has been good, and the prospects for a good crop are very bright. Timber, coal and petroleum lands are being taken up in the country to the north and north-west of Edmonton. There has been very little if any gold mining done on the North Saskatchewan river this year.

HOMESTEAD ENTRIES AND REVENUE.

1902-3.		1903-4.		1904-5.	
Entries.	Revenue.	Entries.	Revenue.	Entries.	Revenue.
3,183	\$47,436.90	2,584	\$41,816.38	2,903	\$43,682.36

SUMMARY OF ACTUAL BUSINESS DONE.

Letters received.. . . .	18,463
Letters sent.. . . .	17,591
Applications for patent.. . . .	1,040
Homestead entries cancelled.. . . .	1,229
Hay permits issued.. . . .	46
Timber permits issued.. . . .	1,469
Homestead entries granted.. . . .	2,903
Land scrips located.. . . .	23
Revenue.. . . .	\$43,682.36

Your obedient servant,
A. G. HARRISON,
Agent of Dominion Lands.

No. 9.

REPORT OF THE AGENT AT KAMLOOPS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,
KAMLOOPS, B.C., July 5, 1905.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of this office for the year ending June 30, 1905.

There is a slight reduction in revenue and the number of homestead entries, while there is an increase in the quantity of land sold.

A number of applications have been received for coal lands in townships 18 and 19, range 8, west 6th meridian. Some development work has been done, but not enough to determine whether coal is there in quantity.

The proprietors of the Iron Mask mine, in township 19, range 18, west 6th meridian, have installed a concentrator and smelter in connection with the mine, and their success has given an impetus to mining in that locality such as it has not had since the days of the mining boom.

The past winter was mild and the snowfall light, with a consequent scarcity of water for irrigation purposes. This will mean a short crop, especially in hay.

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The following is a partial list of the work performed during the year under consideration:—

Letters received..	4,425
Letters sent..	3,747
Homestead entries granted..	149
Homestead entries cancelled..	39
Applications for patent received..	46
Land sales..	38
Number of acres sold:..	4,160
Revenue..	\$17,902.12

Your obedient servant,

JAMES BANNERMAN,

Agent of Dominion Lands.

No. 10.

REPORT OF THE AGENT AT LETHBRIDGE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,

LETHBRIDGE, ALTA., July 29, 1905.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.

In my last annual report I had much pleasure in stating that the general work in the Lethbridge office had greatly increased, and that many more settlers had come into Southern Alberta than had arrived during any previous period. This year, it will be noticed, has again found the work much heavier in nearly all its branches.

The number of homestead entries granted during the year just closed is far in excess of 1904, and from the number of cancellations carried out it may be seen that new arrivals are watching the delinquent homesteaders and are desirous of securing their lands for the purpose of going into occupation of them themselves. Applications to purchase odd sections are still being received in large numbers from actual settlers who wish more land, and from people desiring to settle in parts where there is not available homesteading land, for the purpose of being close to relatives and friends.

The settlers who have been locating in this part of the country are mostly from the United States, and have had experience in farming and stock raising, and will no doubt prove successful in their new undertaking.

Coal mining will be an important industry in the west shortly, and at present there are several companies operating their plants, shipping in large quantities to different points. The latest and one of the largest companies organized is the Taber Coal Company, which is operating close to the town of Taber, about thirty miles east of Lethbridge.

The returns of the timber berths in this district are sent to the Calgary agency so that this office revenue on this account is not large. The total revenue is not quite as heavy as last year, but this is caused by a reduction in the number of land sales. The revenues of the different branches, with this exception, have increased.

Applications for grazing leases are still pouring in, but not many leases have been issued, on account of changes in the regulations being under consideration by the department.

The sugar beet industry in Southern Alberta is still flourishing. The company operating at Raymond paid a good dividend last year.

The crop outlook this season is very good, and the yield will be above the average. Grain growing is no longer an uncertainty and success has been attained in the cultivation of small fruits.

The work of the office has been quite satisfactory, but the staff is somewhat handicapped by the smallness of the office.

Below will be found a partial list of the work performed at this agency during the past year, as compared with 1904:—

	1905.	1904.
Letters received..	17,712	13,622
Letters written..	14,715	8,977
Homestead entries granted..	1,968	1,731
Homestead entries cancelled..	729	417
General sales..	83	189
Hay permits issued..	131	80
Timber permits issued..	642	300
Timber seizures..	59	8
Applications for patent..	256	230
Grazing rents collected..	133	124
Mining fees..	39	19

Your obedient servant,
J. W. MARTIN,
Agent of Dominion Lands.

No. 11.

REPORT OF THE AGENT AT MINNEDOSA.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,
MINNEDOSA, MANITOBA, July 8, 1905.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report of the work done in this office during the year ending the 30th ult.

Letters received..	5,196
Letters sent..	3,878
Homestead entries granted..	220
Homestead entries cancelled..	92
Applications for patent received..	253
Hay permits issued..	153
Timber permits issued..	183

From the above it will be seen that the number of homestead entries granted is less than in previous years, not because of an abatement in the demand, but because desirable homesteads in this district are nearly all taken up, and immigrants and

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others on ascertaining this go west into the newer districts, where there are plenty of homestead lands to choose from.

A considerable portion of the entries granted are for lands the previous entries for which have been cancelled. In this connection it is to be noted that in previous years some held homesteads for years without performing their homestead duties, but now they are held to a strict observance of the homestead requirements, in default of which applications to cancel are promptly filed.

Consequent on plenty of rain the crops have made wonderful progress, and present conditions indicate an abundant yield. Then, too, the grazing is excellent, and cattle are in prime condition.

The condition of the settlers in this district is vastly improved; a glance at the map shows that railroads have been extended in all directions, and markets for the disposal of grain and cattle are within easy reach, while the villages springing up at the railway stations furnish a home market for all kinds of farm produce.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN FLESHER,

Agent of Dominion Lands.

No. 12.

REPORT OF THE AGENT AT NEW WESTMINSTER.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., July 5, 1905.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Besides the usual routine work of receiving many letters from various places, and supplying information on many points incidental to the conditions in British Columbia, I have been able to overtake the adjustment of several old cases—as the surveys service reached them.

The subdivision and sale by private parties of many of their holdings meet the views and expectations of many who arrive from older settlements in the east and south, for the purpose of engaging in mixed farming on a smaller scale in a milder climate, such as this is.

And the improvement of transportation by the opening of the steel railway and wagon bridge at New Westminster and the extension of electric railway branches by the Vancouver Power Company stimulate farm development. The said company contemplate further extensions, as there is now abundant power since the completion of the tunnel two and a half miles through a rocky mountain to Coquitlam lake.

This year has been very favourable for farming operations, and the crops do well.

The dairying and fruit canning meet with deserved success.

A summary of the monthly schedules sent to your office shows:—

Letters received..	1,917
Letters sent, beside circulars..	1,507
Homestead entries	40
Applications for patent recommended..	14
Entries and sales cancelled..	11
Total receipts, sales, &c..	\$3,891.85

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN McKENZIE,

Agent of Dominion Lands.

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No. 13.

REPORT OF THE AGENT AT PRINCE ALBERT.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
DOMINION LANDS AND CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,
PRINCE ALBERT, SASKATCHEWAN, July 7, 1905.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of this agency for the fiscal year just closed.

A marked feature of the homestead entries of this year as compared with recent years has been the evenness with which they have been made throughout the year. No month has run very high and no month has fallen very low, but an unusually steady average has been maintained throughout the year. As will be observed, the entries are slightly more than one-fourth greater than those of last year, and the total revenue shows nearly the same proportionate increase. In point of revenue and homestead entries, the year is the second best in the history of the office, being slightly exceeded only by the year 1902-3, when the total revenue was \$50,835.95, as compared with \$44,228.56 this year.

The entrants have been mainly Americans, Canadians, Scandinavians, British and French, and almost without exception of an excellent class. Splendid settlements are being made on the Hoodoo Plains, at Tisdale, Shellbrook, and in the Great Bend country. A feature of the year was the opening of the Doukhobor reservation in the vicinity of Great Bend, when an Oklahoma rush on a small scale took place, lasting three days. I am glad to report, however, that no difficulty was experienced in dealing with applicants.

It is with particular pleasure that I report the main line of the Canadian Northern Railway, running through the southern portion of this district, as now being in operation as far west as Battleford, and the Prince Albert branch as now in operation as far as the South branch of the Saskatchewan river. The bridge there is now under construction, and it is expected that the remaining fifteen miles of road to this city will be completed this fall. I need not dwell upon the advantage that this will be to the districts served. The advance right-of-way camp has just been pitched in this city.

In connection with transportation, I might notice that the Hudson's Bay Company are now operating a stern-wheel steamer on the North Saskatchewan river, and a larger boat operated by Messrs. Coates and Mosher also makes its headquarters at this city, and is bidding for public freight and passenger traffic between Grand Rapids and Edmonton. Some smaller tugs also make headquarters here. I might further note the construction of a large gold dredge by Dr. Roughsedge & Co., which has been launched and is expected shortly to be in operation at this point.

The commercial activities are keeping pace with the agricultural development, as evidenced by the springing up of new villages and the opening of new post offices, stores, and banks throughout the district, particularly on the lines of railway being constructed. In this city the Bank of Commerce are erecting a substantial building this year, and the Bank of Ottawa have also secured premises for the same purpose.

The crop prospect is reported on all sides as unequalled for years, and as all danger of frost should now be past, another large harvest is anticipated. In every respect the outlook of the new province of Saskatchewan is very bright.

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I would draw attention to the very great increase in the correspondence of the office, which is nearly one-half greater than that of last year. I am pleased also to be able to direct attention to the large proportion of letters received that have been answered. The material increase in the applications for patent and in cancellations, the former of which is double, and the latter over a third greater than those of last year, will be noted.

The following is the statement of the business transacted during the year:—

Letters received..	12,539
Letters sent..	11,434
Homestead entries granted..	2,138
Homestead entries cancelled..	930
Hay permits issued..	44
Timber permits issued..	1,409
Applications for patent received..	514

Your obedient servant,

J. W. HANNON,

Agent of Dominion Lands.

No. 14.

REPORT OF THE AGENT AT RED DEER.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,

RED DEER, ALBERTA, August 29, 1905.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.

The past has been the most prosperous year ever experienced in Alberta, and the cities, towns and country have advanced by leaps and bounds. Last winter was very fine, and cattle came through in excellent shape, little if any feeding being required, and I failed to hear of any losses. The creameries throughout the district have been kept running full time, but have been unable to keep up to the demand. Considerable work has been done on the extension of the branch line of the Calgary and Edmonton Railway running east from Lacombe, and there has been a large rush of settlers to the eastern portion of the district in anticipation of the advent of the railway, transportation being a question of vital importance to the new settler. A much larger area of land was sown to crop last spring than the previous year, and all kinds of grain promise a bountiful harvest, the summer being an exceptionally favourable one for the growing crops; and this will undoubtedly be the most prosperous year ever experienced in Alberta. There are now at least ten steam ploughs at work in the district, and consequently a much larger area of land will be prepared for crop during the coming season. Fall wheat has passed the experimental stage, and the contract has been let for a 200-barrel a day flour mill, to be erected in Red Deer and completed by January 1, 1906. Large numbers have been added to the Swiss and French colonists, and immigration from the United States has very materially increased during this summer. Many of the cattlemen in this district are reducing their herds, or disposing of them entirely, and turning their attention to the raising of thorough-bred stock. This is certainly a good move, and an indication that the ranchers are prospering. We have

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had some local hail storms during the summer, but, as I have stated in a previous report, this is eminently a mixed farming district, and even the loss of a season's entire crop does not cripple the farmer to anything like the extent it would in the east, and I have personal knowledge of cases where fields were swept clean by hail early in the season, and a second crop, apparently quite equal to the first, has sprung up and is now well headed out; and even if the grain does not mature the straw will make excellent green feed for stock.

All branches of the work in this office have very largely increased, as will be seen from the following statement of business transacted during the year ending June 30, 1905:—

	Number.	Revenue.
Homestead entries..	2,115	\$20,970 00
Cancellations..	705	
Improvements.. . . . .	.....	1,858 94
Land sales..	19	1,645 10
Sundries.. . . . .	.....	2 00
Timber permits..	704	419 58
Timber seizures..	4	597 85
Hay permits..	86	206 20
Grazing..	11	96 26
Coal lands..	29	156 20
Seed grain collections..	2	52 30
Revenue from sale of Indian lands.. . . . .	.....	5,079 81
Total..		\$31,084 24
Letters received..		11,985
Letters written..		8,668
Applications for patent..		506
Entries cancelled..		705

Your obedient servant,
W. H. COTTINGHAM,
Agent of Dominion Lands.

No. 15.

REPORT OF THE AGENT AT REGINA.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
DOMINION LANDS AND CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,
REGINA, ASSA., July 26, 1905.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ending June 30, 1905, the statement of work performed being as follows:—

	Number.	Revenue.
Letters received..	47,511	
Letters written..	45,387	
Homestead entries granted..	7,968	\$78,830 00
Land sales..	102	13,397 34
Improvements..	141	4,521 41
Sundries.. . . . .	.....	152 00
Timber permits issued..	747	303 05
Timber seizures..	4	20 75
Hay permits issued..	200	469 95
Grazing rents..	28	253 73
Mining fees.. . . . .	.....	1 00
School land sales.. . . . .	.....	330 68
Seed grain collections..	62	2,315 38
Land scrip located.. acres	5,087	
Applications for patent..	1,073	
Entries cancelled..	2,735	
Total revenue..		\$100,595 29

This amount does not include payments made direct to head office.

The increase in all departments of the work of the office over previous years indicates an increasing interest in the free homestead lands of the west. Marked evidences of advancement are to be noted, not only in the country districts, but also in the towns and villages springing up along the lines of railway.

The information furnished by prosperous and contented homesteaders to prospective settlers has very materially assisted in inducing their friends to come and share their prosperity.

The prospects of an abundant harvest are bright, and if we may judge from the amount of labour expended and skill exercised in preparing the soil for next year's crop, the faith of the settlers in their adopted or native land is evidently well established.

Your obedient servant,

D. S. McCANNEL,
Agent of Dominion Lands.

No. 16.

REPORT OF THE AGENT AT WINNIPEG.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,
WINNIPEG, MAN., September 1, 1905.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report upon the business of the Dominion Lands office at Winnipeg, for the departmental year ended June 30, 1905.

The figures given hereunder show the number of transactions dealt with, also the amount of revenue collected during the year, and the same information for the preceding year:—

	1904-05.		1903-04.	
	Number.	Collections.	Number.	Collections.
		\$		\$
Homestead entries.....	671	6,460 00	871	8,305 00
Improvements.....	7	147 00	14	596 56
Land sales.....	340	16,042 88	136	8,644 28
Sundries.....	392	426 75	476	369 25
	1,410	23,076 63	1,497	17,915 09
Increase in revenue				5,161 54

It will be observed there is a falling off in the number of homestead entries granted. This, however, does not indicate that there was a falling off in the number who have settled with their families upon Dominion Lands in the district. Squatting upon lands that are not available for homestead has taken place to a considerable extent in southeastern Manitoba, also along the Winnipeg river, and north between Lakes Winnipeg and Manitoba. Their cases in many instances have been brought to the attention of the department, and are now under consideration.

To meet the demand for homestead land, which continues to be very active, the tract of country lying between township 24 and township 36 and Lakes Winnipeg and Manitoba, should be surveyed. From personal knowledge gained in travelling over portions of the land described, it is practically all of the class suitable for settlement.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company contemplate extending either the Teulon branch line, or the one running to Winnipeg Beach northward immediately, having as an objective point Fisher bay on Lake Winnipeg. Provided this line were built and the Canadian Northern Railway Company would extend their line from St. Laurent, to the Narrows at Lake St. Martin, as has been given out is their intention in the near future to do, settlers entering upon lands within the tract described would be well served for a railway.

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LAND SALES.

During the year there was sold at public auction the last of the property held by the department within the city of Winnipeg, which comprised twenty-seven lots in blocks 66-71 and 76 in part of sub-division of parish lots 35 and 36, St. John. These lots were valued by one of our leading real estate men in February, 1902, at \$100, \$80 and \$75 each, aggregating a total of \$2,360. The sale took place in July, 1904, the amount realized therefrom being \$22,170.

There were also sold to first applicant 230 lots in the townsite of Gimli. This townsite was surveyed by the department many years ago for the benefit of the Icelanders settled on the west shore of the lake. It was only recently, however, that a demand for the purchase of the lots was made, due to the fact that it is soon to be reached by a branch line of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The only railway construction which actually took place in this district within short distance of Gimli, has been bought up by a company which has made a sub-division of a portion thereof into lots, which are being sold for summer camping purposes. The prices realized are from \$100 to \$500 per lot. The lots in the townsite of Gimli which will be equally well situated for summer homes when the railway reaches that point, are practically all sold; the small charge of \$10 and \$15 per lot induced speculation. Those remaining unsold are all covered many times over by applications.

As an indication of the popularity of Lake Winnipeg as a place for a summer outing, I am informed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company that their trains carried no less than 60,000 people to Winnipeg Beach thus far this season.

The only railway construction which actually took place in this district within the year is the extension of the Emerson branch of the Canadian Northern Railway. The grade is now within a short distance of Vassar, at which point it will join the main line.

I am informed by our travelling officials that there is much good land in the townships crossed by the road, but that at present it is for the most part heavily timbered.

The opening up for settlement of townships 8 and 9 in ranges 12 and 13, which lie south of Whitemouth station, has brought numerous inquiries from intending homesteaders.

From reports received the land in these townships is generally low and swampy. There is a considerable area of good land in the forks of the Whitemouth and Birch rivers, and along those streams which afford drainage for a distance of from a half mile to a mile back therefrom. The good land, according to reports received, has all been entered upon by squatters.

GENERAL.

It is gratifying to be able to refer to the continued evidence of prosperity throughout my district along all lines of financial, agricultural and business effort.

In the city of Winnipeg the buildings erected in 1903 were of an aggregate value of nearly \$6,000,000. In 1904 the very large expenditure by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in shops, depot and hotel, brought the amount up to nearly \$7,500,000, and this year the building inspector reports already that the \$9,000,000 mark has been passed. The value of farm buildings erected in Manitoba in 1903 and 1904 was, as near as could be ascertained by the provincial government, \$3,000,000 in each year. The figures for this year are not yet obtainable, but it is thought the amount will greatly exceed the expenditure in either 1903 or 1904. This is outside altogether of the growth of other cities, towns and villages, which is healthy but not taking place as rapidly in proportion as Winnipeg and the surrounding country.

From early spring the climatic and weather conditions throughout the province have been exceptionally favourable. The area of land reported in December, 1904, as prepared for the crop of 1905, was 2,423,721 acres. In June, 1905, with the spring

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homesteaders. The settlers of this season have largely availed themselves of the transportation facilities offered by the running of regular trains by the Canadian Northern Railway, and Yorkton is no longer the busy scene of expectant land seekers. The nationalities preponderating are Canadian, English and Scotch.

The clerical work of the office is much larger, in consequence of correspondence and cancellations having increased.

Throughout the whole agency there is prosperity and an unbounded confidence in the future. The crops last year were good, and prices the same, and as a result big areas of wild land are being brought under cultivation, substantial and modern buildings are being erected on the farms, and new centres of trade are springing up along the railways. There were never better prospects for a crop than now.

The following is a summary of the work for the year:—

Homestead entries..	4,471
Sales..	48
Scrip located.. acres	16,238.50
Timber permits..	389
Timber seizures..	6
Hay permits (Dominion lands)..	32
Hay permits (school lands)..	75
Letters received..	17,982
Letters written..	18,229
Applications for patent..	407
Entries cancelled..	1,385
Revenue..	\$53,040.49

Your obedient servant,

JAS. E. PEAKER,

Agent of Dominion Lands.

No. 18.

REPORT ON TIMBER, MINERAL, GRAZING AND IRRIGATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

OTTAWA, September 29, 1905.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Ottawa, Ontario.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the twenty-fifth annual report of the Timber and Mines Branch of the Department of the Interior.

The revenue derived from timber, grazing, hay, irrigation and mineral on Dominion lands for the fiscal year which ended June 30 last, amounted to \$679,057.13.

Statement lettered 'A,' showing how this amount was made up, will be found at the end of this report.

The total revenue received from July 1, 1872, to July 1, 1905, was \$10,135,983.58.

Reports received from the Crown Timber agents at Winnipeg, Edmonton, Calgary, Prince Albert and New Westminster showing the revenue collected on Dominion lands within their respective agencies and other information are appended hereto.

The total revenue of the Winnipeg agency for the fiscal year 1904-5 was \$66,345.66.

The price of lumber within the Winnipeg agency was from \$10 to \$19.75 per

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thousand feet B.M. There are twenty-seven mills in operation within the agency, cutting timber under government license.

The revenue received from the British Columbia agency during the fiscal year 1904-5 was \$71,079.27.

Lumber sold at the average price of \$10 to \$14.95 per thousand feet B.M.

There are thirty-one mills within the agency operating under license from the Dominion government.

The total amount of dues collected within the Calgary agency during the fiscal year 1904-5 amounted to \$18,629.08.

The price of lumber at Calgary was \$13 to \$18.25 per thousand feet B.M.

Sixteen saw-mills were operating within the agency last year under government license.

The total amount of dues collected within the Edmonton agency during the fiscal year amounted to \$37,628.46.

The price of lumber during the year was \$13 to \$17.35 per thousand feet B.M.

There are fourteen saw-mills in operation within this agency.

The total amount of dues collected within the Prince Albert agency during the year amounted to \$38,284.27.

Lumber sold at Prince Albert at \$16 to \$17.07 per thousand feet B.M.

There are four saw-mills in this agency cutting timber under license.

The total amount of dues collected within the Yukon Territory on account of timber dues during the fiscal year was \$25,503.97.

There are ten saw-mills in this agency cutting timber under license.

Saw-mill returns received at this department give the following quantities of building materials as having been manufactured and sold during the year within the above mentioned agencies:—

	Manufactured.	Sold.
Sawn lumber..	114,756,083	103,390,404
Shingles..	51,567,000	81,392,750
Laths..	6,796,484	5,370,490

The quantity of lumber manufactured and sold within each agency will be found in the agents' reports appended hereto.

Seven hundred and eighteen licenses were prepared. The areas in the province of Manitoba, the four provisional territorial districts, on Dominion lands in the province of British Columbia, and in the Yukon Territory in force on July 1, 1905, are as follows:—

	Square Miles.
Manitoba..	1,053.07
Alberta..	2,131.44
Assiniboia..	49.24
Saskatchewan..	2,408.10
Athabaska..	330.00
British Columbia..	1,727.64
Yukon Territory..	274.11

The number of applications received during the year to cut timber was 196; the number of berths granted was 92.

Within the past year thirty-three berths were cancelled or relinquished by the owners thereof.

The number of berths under license or authorized to be licensed in the province of Manitoba and the territories is 278, and on Dominion lands in the province of British Columbia, 308. In the Yukon Territory 116 berths have been granted, covering a total area of 274.11 square miles.

The number of berths covered by permits on July 1, 1905, was 112.

MINING LANDS OTHER THAN COAL.

During the past fiscal year 40 entries for quartz claims were granted by the agents of Dominion lands in Manitoba and the North-west Territories.

In the Yukon Territory 33,973 placer claims, 5,513 quartz claims, 43,987 renewals and re-locations were recorded up to July 1, 1905.

The returns for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, show that 795 entries for placer claims, 232 entries for quartz claims, 5,949 renewals and re-locations were recorded during the year. The revenue collected from this source and for fees collected for registering other documents in connection with mining operations was \$92,854.

Up to July 1, 1905, 89,088 free miners' certificates were issued, producing a revenue of \$905,317.99. During the fiscal year 5,247 free miners' certificates were issued, and the revenue derived therefrom was \$46,022.53.

The following is a list of the government agencies whereat free miners' certificates were issued during the year, and the number issued at each within the year:—

Dominion Lands Agency at—

Calgary, Alta..	26
Edmonton, Alta..	10
Lethbridge, Alta..	21
Winnipeg, Man..	35
Prince Albert, Sask..	12

Agencies within the Yukon Territory—

Clear Creek..	66
Dawson..	2,824
Dominion Creek..	310
Duncan..	131
Forty-Mile..	53
Grand Forks..	351
Gold Run..	170
Hunker Creek..	211
Hootalinqua..	35
Kluahne..	120
Selkirk..	27
Sulphur Creek..	142
Stewart River..	45
Sixty-Mile..	77
White Horse..	507

Other Agencies and Agents—

Ottawa, Ont., Department of the Interior..	33
London, Eng., the High Commissioner's Office..	11
Vancouver, B.C., the Dominion Assay Office..	20
Victoria, B.C., the Collector of Customs..	10

Total.. 5,247

The total revenue received for dredging leases in the Yukon Territory up to July, 1905, was \$148,682.90, and for the fiscal year, \$385.78.

The total revenue received for the rent of the lease-holds in the North-west Territory up to July 1, 1905, was \$33,715.69, and for the past fiscal year, \$6,730.12.

The total sum collected up to July 1, 1905, for royalty on the gross output of placer mining claims in the Yukon Territory, after deducting the exemption allowed by the regulations, was \$3,306,049.76. Of this amount the sum of \$206,760.87 was collected during the last fiscal year.

The royalty was collected at the following places:—

Dawson.. . . .	\$203,670 77
White Horse.. . . .	2,998 31
Forty-Mile.. . . .	91 79
Total.. . . .	\$206,760 87

DREDGING.

Fifty-five leases to dredge for minerals other than coal in the submerged beds of rivers in the Yukon Territory are in force, covering a total mileage of 269 miles.
One hundred and twenty-four leases to dredge for minerals in the beds of rivers in the North-west Territories are in force, covering a total mileage of 652·75 miles.

HYDRAULIC MINING.

Twenty-eight leases are in force. The total frontage of the leaseholds is 86·00 miles. The leaseholds are all situated in the Yukon Territory within a radius of 100 miles of Dawson.

COAL MINING LANDS.

The number of applications received during the year was 682. The revenue for the year derived from the sale of coal mining lands was \$35,695. The area sold was 16,014·25 acres. The total area of coal lands sold up to July 1, 1905, was 102,181·43 acres, and the total amount received therefor was \$418,813.45.
Twenty-three coal mining licenses embracing an area of 8,436 acres in the Rocky Mountains Park of Canada have been issued.
The revenue derived therefrom during the year ending on July 1, 1905, is as follows, viz.:—\$4,223.83, made up as follows: Rental, \$1,916.83; royalty collected on coal mined thereunder, \$2,307.
Total amount rental collected to July 1, 1905, \$4,394.97.
Total amount royalty collected to July 1, 1905, \$2,405.50.

GRAZING LANDS.

The total number of leases in force is 745, including a total area of 2,328,113 acres, distributed as follows:—

Province of Manitoba.. . . .	12,910 acres.
District of Saskatchewan.. . . .	3,726 “
District of Assiniboia.. . . .	923,059 “
District of Alberta.. . . .	996,838 “
Railway Belt, B.C.. . . .	391,580 “

IRRIGATION.

During the year 93 applications for authority to divert water for irrigation and other purposes were received, and 66 authorizations to construct works in accordance with the provisions of the North-west Irrigation Act were issued. One hundred and seventy-four licenses have been issued up to date to divert water.
The following is a statement of the office work performed from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905:—

Letters sent.. . . .	36,278
Pages of memoranda and schedule.. . . .	7,957
Plans and sketches prepared.. . . .	404

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Timber—

Berths applied for.. . . .	196
Berths granted.. . . .	92
Berths cancelled.. . . .	33
Licenses for timber berths prepared in duplicate.. . . .	718
Instructions issued for survey of timber berths.. . . .	31
Returns of surveys of timber berths examined.. . . .	74
Returns of saw-mills received and verified.. . . .	1,942
Permits to cut timber issued by agents, also entered and checked.. . . .	8,843
Accounts kept posted.. . . .	816
Timber seizures entered and checked.. . . .	405

Grazing—

Applications for grazing lands received.. . . .	1,068
Leases of grazing lands issued.. . . .	80
Number of leases cancelled and relinquished.. . . .	74
Applications for hay lands.. . . .	15
Accounts kept posted—Grazing.. . . .	743
Accounts kept posted—Hay.. . . .	7
Hay permit forms used by the Dominion lands agents, also entered and checked over at this office.. . . .	794

Mining—

Accounts kept posted—Dredging 178 and hydraulic 25.. . .	203
Applications for coal locations received.. . . .	682
Coal mining leases issued.. . . .	5
Applications for mining locations other than coal.. . . .	58
New entries and renewals for mining locations granted in Manitoba and North-west.. . . .	40
New entries and renewals for mining locations granted in Yukon Territory.. . . .	6,976
Applications for petroleum.. . . .	91
Water-power.. . . .	15
Applications for reservoir sites.. . . .	8
Applications for gold dredging.. . . .	32
Hydraulic mining leases prepared.. . . .	3
Gold dredging leases prepared.. . . .	15
Returns of survey of hydraulic concessions examined.. . .	3

Irrigation—

Applications <i>re</i> irrigation recorded.. . . .	93
Memorials examined.. . . .	107
Plans examined.. . . .	138
Authorizations for construction of ditches issued.. . . .	66
Assignments of irrigation applications examined and recorded.. . . .	14
Certificates issued by inspector, examined and recorded....	28
Cancellation of irrigation applications issued and recorded..	44
Irrigation licenses issued (in triplicate).. . . .	25

Miscellaneous—

Applications to purchase or lease land in the Yukon Territory received and dealt with during the course of the year..	129
Applications for water frontage.. . . .	4
Leases for agricultural lands issued.. . . .	1
Leases for agricultural lands cancelled.. . . .	4
Leases for water frontage issued.. . . .	1

Your obedient servant,

G. U. RYLEY,

Chief Clerk.

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

REVENUE OF DOMINION LANDS

A.—STATEMENT of Receipts on account of Timber, Grazing,

Month.	Timber Dues.	GRAZING LANDS.		Hay Lands.	Coal Lands.	Irrigation Fees.	Dredging Lands, N.W.T.
		Cash.	Scrip.				
1904.	\$ cts	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
July	16,247 77	1,393 90	746 88	740 85	508 20	10 00	.....
August	11,652 68	1,586 88	813 10	295 50	15 00	10 00	1,470 00
September	23,731 42	4,553 74	244 12	22 35	531 59	30 00	25 75
October	16,871 46	3,919 96	117 48	12 30	171 60	.....	3,360 80
November	18,965 30	1,851 74	581 01	8 80	347 10	20 00	300 00
December	24,542 18	2,212 39	25 60	2 00	748 00	40 00	15 00
1905.							
January	15,977 15	1,036 19	1,756 50	3 04	1,169 27	40 00	.....
February	15,918 27	2,505 69	744 30	.....	74 22	30 00	57 50
March	21,642 13	6,680 51	127 25	.....	354 30	40 00	.....
April	36,783 21	3,509 41	.....	468 45	135 40	.....	.....
May	36,715 40	2,722 89	80 00	482 25	683 53	54 00	30 00
June	29,310 06	4,337 02	1 12	400 45	254 45	25 00	1,471 07
	268,357 03	36,310 32	5,237 36	2,435 99	4,992 66	299 00	6,730 12

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(YUKON INCLUDED).

Hay, Mineral and Irrigation, for the Fiscal Year, 1904-1905.

Mining Fees.	Hydraulic Leases, Yukon.	Dredging Leases, Yukon.	Free Miner's Certificates.	Gold, Yukon.	Rent of Water Power.	Royalty on Water Sold, Yukon.	Free Certificates for Export of Gold.	Total.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
11,895 50	1,193 53	100 00	5,752 50	32,659 36	.....	.....	77 50	71,325 99
11,224 50	755 55	.....	5,052 50	38,586 12	.....	4 25	59 00	71,525 08
13,164 50	855 58	.....	5,518 00	47,728 87	.....	.....	153 50	96,559 42
8,358 50	302 14	.....	4,314 50	15,421 50	.....	.....	36 50	52,886 74
5,900 00	.....	.....	3,264 50	2,224 71	.....	61 40	3 50	33,528 06
6,927 50	.....	230 00	2,525 00	2,851 99	38 27	.....	3 50	40,161 43
4,198 50	1,012 75	.....	1,897 00	3,152 02	11 50	.....	9 00	30,262 92
5,477 00	950 00	.....	2,480 00	1,038 86	.....	.....	18 00	29,293 84
4,934 00	487 50	.....	2,770 00	1,466 51	.....	.....	8 00	38,510 20
6,437 50	750 00	.....	3,285 00	27 52	.....	.....	7 00	51,403 49
6,820 50	.....	55 78	4,025 03	12,170 60	.....	.....	11 00	63,850 98
8,663 00	650 00	5,138 50	49,432 81	65 50	99,748 98
94,003 00	6,957 05	385 78	46,022 53	206,760 87	49 77	65 65	452 00	679,057 13

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REVENUE ON ACCOUNT OF

C.—STATEMENT of Receipts from Timber, Grazing, Hay, Hydraulic Mining,

Revenue from.	1894-1895.	1895-1896.	1896-1897.	1897-1898.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Timber Dues.....				43,911 71
Grazing Lands.....				
Hay Lands				29 50
Coal Lands				
Hydraulic Leases.....				500 00
Dredging ".....				132,505 50
Gold.....				287,423 55
Free Certificates for Export of Gold				
Royalty on Water Sold.....				
Mining Fees—				
Grants —Placer.....			1,140 00	108,396 00
Renewals ".....				33,524 94
Re-locations ".....				
Grants—Quartz.....	5 00	22 00	69 00	243 00
Certificates of Partnership—Placer and Quartz.....				30 00
" Work " ".....				
Assignments " ".....				3,060 00
Abstracts " ".....				
Abandonments.....				
Bed Rock Flumes.....				
Forfeited Fees.....			20 00	
Lay Overs				
Payment in lieu of Work—Placer and Quartz..				
" " " with penalty.....				
Registered Documents—Placer and Quartz.....				633 00
Water Grants				
Sale of Government claims on Dominion Creek..				
" " " Hunker Creek, &c..				
Infringements.....				
Inspectors' Certificates..				
Court Fees				
Certificates of Improvements.....				
Advance Deposit Account.....				
Over-deposit.				
Unclassified				
Amended descriptions and Names				
Hydraulic Mining.....				
Free Miners' Certificates.....				116,243 89
Less Mining Fees misappropriated \$3,284.00, also transferred to Patent Branch, \$58.00.....	5 00	22 00	1,220 00	726,501 09
	5 00	22 00	1,220 00	726,501 09

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

THE YUKON TERRITORY.

Gold, and Mining Fees for each fiscal year from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905.

1898-1899.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	Totals.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
14,097 64	35,468 46	74,893 80	42,452 29	61,197 39	38,807 90	25,503 97	376,333 16
	100 00	51 20	91 95			9 92	253 07
1,733 50	7,596 75	4,057 42	1,978 50	277 67	467 55	283 00	16,423 89
					5 50	69 93	75 43
8,525 00	6,868 15	11,412 32	19,582 40	12,467 39	10,383 11	6,957 05	76,695 42
3,500 00	1,000 00	2,650 00	4,355 00	3,646 46	640 16	385 78	148,682 90
575,812 79	733,041 04	596,368 03	331,532 04	302,893 48	272,217 96	206,760 87	3,306,049 76
					27 00	452 00	479 00
					139 75	65 65	205 40
179,415 00	20,240 00	79,358 00	63,070 00	26,761 25	34,415 00	7,810 00	520,605 25
64,980 10	62,280 00	49,905 00	75,345 00	77,895 00	55,575 00	48,770 00	468,275 04
17,625 00	11,070 00	45,137 00	35,660 00	28,165 00	17,455 00	11,300 00	166,412 00
3,270 00	4,585 00	6,260 00	5,890 00	5,220 00	1,360 00	1,190 00	28,105 00
2 50	291 56	681 50	1,074 50	247 00	934 50	753 50	4,015 00
115 00	3,416 50	7,651 00	12,040 50	13,719 00	12,910 00	11,952 00	61,804 06
23,419 00	12,644 50	11,531 00	10,273 00				60,927 50
3,750 95	5,551 00	2,739 25	1,455 00	633 00	301 50	127 00	14,557 70
205 00							205 00
1,400 00							1,400 00
780 00	620 00	9,518 60	2,695 00				13,633 00
507 50							507 50
100 00	7,600 00	28,409 40	21,650 00	21,300 00	5,950 00	300 00	85,309 40
	3,000 00	10,500 00					13,500 00
7,935 60	8,032 50	7,343 40	12,375 00	20,026 60	15,527 05	9,715 00	81,588 15
160 00	762 50	550 00	390 00	632 50	880 00	854 50	4,229 50
	13,593 20	1,056 00	52 87				14,702 07
	150 00	87,241 50	111 87				87,503 37
	525 00						525 00
		30 00	240 00	217 00	32 50	22 00	541 50
		686 75	3,124 25	59 00			3,870 00
			7 50	40 00	35 00	45 00	127 50
			12,449 75				12,449 75
		0 50					0 50
			1,603 86	5,233 14			6,837 00
	25 00	60 00	90 00	60 00	15 00	15 00	265 00
					0 59		0 59
227,354 13	126,709 80	125,861 00	118,312 02	82,624 52	62,190 10	46,022 53	905,317 99
1,174,688 71	1,065,170 90	1,163,952 07	777,902 30	663,315 40	530,270 17	379,364 70	6,482,412 34
			3,342 00				3,342 00
1,174,688 71	1,065,170 90	1,163,952 07	774,560 30	663,315 40	530,270 17	379,364 70	6,479,070 34

REVENUE FROM THE YUKON TERRITORY.
B.—STATEMENT of Receipts from Timber, Hay, Coal, Hydraulic Mining, Royalty on Gold and Mining Fees for the
Fiscal Year 1904–1905.

Month.	Timber Dues.	Grazing Lands.	Hay Lands.	Coal Lands.	Hydraulic Leases.	Dredging Leases.	Free Miner's Certificates.	Gold.	Free Certificates for Export of Gold.	Mining Fees.	Royalty on Water sold.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1904.												
July.	2,724 70		88 00		1,193 53	100 00	5,752 50	32,659 36	77 50	11,853 00		54,448 59
August.	2,721 84		84 00		755 55		5,052 50	38,586 12	59 00	11,077 00	4 25	58,340 26
September	2,552 68	4 97	5 00	28 30	855 58		5,518 00	47,728 87	153 50	12,524 50		69,371 40
October	2,244 53		5 00	15 60	302 14		4,314 50	15,421 50	36 50	8,323 50		30,663 27
November	2,446 52						3,264 50	2,224 71	3 50	5,792 50	61 40	13,793 13
December	619 06			5 10		230 00	2,525 00	2,851 99	3 50	6,927 50		13,162 15
1905.												
January.	1,145 97			7 50	1,012 75		1,897 00	3,152 02	9 00	4,148 50		11,377 69
February.	519 50	4 95		0 70	950 00		2,480 00	1,038 86	18 00	5,472 00		10,478 86
March	963 87			7 00	487 50		2,770 00	1,466 51	8 00	4,911 50		10,614 38
April	2,541 85				750 00		3,285 00	27 52	7 00	6,425 50		13,036 87
May.	5,136 34		71 00	5 73		55 78	4,025 03	12,170 60	11 00	6,778 00		28,253 48
June	1,887 31		30 00		650 00		5,138 50	49,432 81	65 50	8,620 50		65,824 62
	25,503 97	9 92	283 00	69 93	6,957 05	385 78	46,022 53	206,760 87	452 00	92,854 00	65 65	379,364 70

YUKON REVENUE.

D.—STATEMENT showing the total Gold Production, the total Exemption, the total subject to Royalty, and the total Royalty collected for each Fiscal Year from May 1, 1898, to June 30, 1905.

Fiscal Year.	Gold Production.	Exemption.	Subject to Royalty.	Royalty Collected.	Infringements.	Total Revenue.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1897-1898.	3,072,773 20	339,845 00	2,732 928 20	273,292 82		273,292 82
1898-1899.	7,582,283 02	1,699,657 02	5,882,626 00	588,262 37	1,681 15	589,943 52
1899-1900.	9,809,464 64	2,501,744 64	7,307,720 00	730,771 99	2,269 05	733,041 04
1900-1901.	9,162,082 79	1,927,666 62	7,234,416 17	592,660 98	3,707 05	596,368 03
1901-1902.	9,566,340 52	1,199,114 64	8,367,225 88	331,436 79	95 25	331,532 04
1902-1903.	12,113,015 34		12,113,015 34	302,893 48		302,893 48
1903-1904.	10,790,663 12		10,790,663 12	272,217 96		272,217 96
1904-1905.	8,222,053 91		8,222,053 91	206,760 87		206,760 87
Summary for 1904-5.	70,318,676 54	7,668,027 92	62,650,648 62	3,298,297 26	7,752 50	3,306,049 76
Dawson.	8,146,232 10			203,670 77		203,670 77
White Horse	72,150 56			2,998 31		2,998 31
Forty Mile.	3,671 25			91 79		91 79
	8,222,053 91			206,760 87		206,760 87

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YUKON REVENUE.

E.—STATEMENT showing the Revenue collected on Free Miner's certificates issued during the Fiscal Years 1898 to June 30, 1905.

Fiscal Year.	Amount.
	\$ cts.
1897-1898.	116,243 89
1898-1899.	227,354 13
1899-1900.	126,709 80
1900-1901.	125,861 00
1901-1902.	118,312 02
1902-1903.	82,624 52
1903-1904.	62,190 10
1904-1905..	46,022 53
Total.....	905,317 99

AGENCIES where Free Miner's Certificates were issued during the Fiscal Year 1904-1905.

	Amount.
	\$ cts.
<i>Dominion Lands Agencies.</i>	
Calgary, Alta.	187 50
Edmonton, Alta.	86 00
Lethbridge "	177 50
Prince Albert, Sask.	90 00
Winnipeg, Man.	390 00
<i>Yukon Agencies.</i>	
Clear Creek	537 50
Dawson.	25,344 00
Dominion Creek.	2,560 00
Duncan.	1,067 50
Forty-Mile.	402 50
Gold Run.	1,384 00
Grand Forks	2,832 00
Hootalinqua	312 50
Hunker	1,717 50
Klaune	840 50
Selkirk... ..	202 50
Sixty-mile.	905 60
Stewart River.	375 00
Sulphur.	1,114 00
White Horse....	4,457 50
<i>Other Agents.</i>	
Ottawa, Ont., Interior Dept.	717 00
London, Eng., High Commissioner.	82 53
Vancouver, B.C., Assay office.	142 50
Victoria, B.C., Collector of Customs.	97 50
	46,022 53

No. 18A.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF CROWN TIMBER OFFICES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

WINNIPEG, July 1, 1905.

W. W. CORY, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—The duties devolving upon me as Inspector of Departmental Agencies for the past eight years were divided in the month of January last, by the appointment of Mr. R. E. A. Leech, as Inspector of Dominion Lands Agencies, leaving me the inspection and supervision of the business pertaining to the Crown Timber Offices.

Owing to being thus relieved of a portion of the work which formerly fell to me, I am enabled to give closer attention to timber and mining interests, which, as you are aware, are rapidly assuming larger proportions and from which an increasing revenue is being received.

During the six months ending December 31, 1904, I made a round of inspection of a majority of the agencies, and during this year to 30th ultimo the following offices were inspected, namely, Lethbridge, Calgary, Edmonton, Red Deer and Banff.

I have been endeavouring, through the agents and forest rangers, to bring about a closer supervision over the cutting of timber upon Dominion lands, and a better enforcement of the laws and regulations that govern same.

My efforts have been met generally with the active co-operation of these officials, and it is gratifying to note a steady improvement taking place in the manner of conducting the work and, as a result, in the observance of the law by the public.

During the year, in company with the district officers, I visited a number of the saw-mills of licensees and made an inspection of their books, and investigated into their back business with the department.

It is regrettable to have to report that I found in a number of cases that the proper accounting of timber, lumber, &c., manufactured, had not been made.

The department have been accepting in the past returns from the millmen, the correctness of which is attested to upon oath, without question. While I would not advance the opinion that frauds were being perpetrated by the licensees of timber berths upon the government to any large extent, or in many cases, still the result of recent findings makes it advisable in the public interest that a closer supervision over their operations be maintained.

The timber regulations provide for governmental inspection of the millmen's books and records, and their operations of cutting on land held under license, and it is proposed that such will regularly take place in future in the case of each licensee.

This work at my instance is being carried on in the Calgary and Edmonton districts by Chief Forest Ranger Margach. His reports have reached you, no doubt, through the district agents.

The amount of lumber manufactured during the year in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, from timber cut upon Dominion lands shows an increase over the previous year of about twenty per cent.

The following statement of quantities was prepared from figures obtained from the local offices, and may be taken as fairly accurate as representing the manufactures in the respective districts during the twelve months ending June 30, 1905.

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TIMBER DISTRICTS.		Feet.
<i>Winnipeg—</i>		
Comprising Manitoba and Eastern Saskatchewan.. ..		56,885,363
<i>Calgary—</i>		
Comprising Western Saskatchewan and Southern Alberta.. .. .		13,870,892
<i>Edmonton—</i>		
Comprising Northern Alberta.. .. .		20,792,589
<i>Prince Albert—</i>		
Comprising Northern Saskatchewan.. .. .		21,974,894
<i>British Columbia—</i>		
Comprising the Railway Belt.. .. .		23,328,432
		<hr/>
		136,852,175

For fuller information respecting the timber business in the Winnipeg district I would refer you to my report under the heading of Crown Timber Agent.

Accompanying this report will be found two statements designated 'A' and 'B.'

'A' gives a summary of the year's work performed at the Timber and Mines Branch. You will observe therefrom that the collection of revenue amounted to \$154,511.39. To this must be added a large additional sum paid in direct to the department on account of the agencies.

It is worthy of note that settlers' timber permits issued during the year number nearly 10,000, and hay permits 1,184.

'B' gives a summary of the year's work, in so far as it is practicable to record it, performed by the forest ranger staff, to which I have added, as has been my practice in former years, a statement of their disbursements, incurred in prosecuting their work, also the number of days spent in the field and at headquarters.

FOREST FIRES.

The reports which have reached me regarding the damage by fire to the timber on Dominion lands indicate that it was extremely small.

This can be accounted for, in a large measure, by the excessive rainfall during the year.

Your obedient servant,
E. F. STEPHENSON,
Inspector Crown Timber Agencies.

CROWN TIMBER AGENCIES.

STATEMENT A.

SUMMARY OF WORK performed during the year ending June 30, 1905, showing number of transactions under various heads and amount of revenue collected.

Agencies.	Bonus.	Ground Rent.	Royalty on Sales.	Timber permits.	Timber Seizures.	Hay permits.	Grazing Rents.	Mining Fees.	Coal Lands Royalty, etc.	Stone quarries.	Sundries.	School Lands and Hay, Timber and Grazing.	Revenue.
Alameda.....				455		110	4	5					\$ 492 55
Pattlesford.....				131		46	3					21	842 03
Brandon.....				461		12	18					221	1,446 10
Banff.....				51			3		26				4,947 96
Calgary.....		24	64	906	10	74	55	43	24		2		11,797 97
Dauphin.....				1,329	40	104	8	1				1	9,877 57
Edmonton.....		34	30	1,469	12	46		34	3		2	110	9,552 69
Lethbridge.....				642	59	131	133	39	12				4,931 34
Minnedosa.....				183	5	153						2	1,336 30
New Westminster.....		204	72	60									27,706 85
Prince Albert.....		43	18	1,409	69	44		12				66	18,577 93
Red Deer.....				704	4	37	3		10			19	1,276 92
Regina.....				591	1	189	20						828 07
Yorkton.....				389	6	32	3					75	645 15
Winnipeg.....		88	108	1,199	63	206	3	83			1	525	60,551 96
		393	292	9,980	274	1,184	253	217	75		5	1,040	154,811 39

E. F. STEPHENSON,

Inspector Crown Timber Agencies.

STATEMENT B.

SUMMARY OF WORK performed by Forest Rangers and Sub-timber Agents for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Name.	Headquarters	Timber permits received.	Hay permits received.	Applications received.	Seizures made.	Land inspections made.	Applications for patent taken.	Number of days at field work.	Number of days at Headquarters.	Miles Travelled.		Travelling and living expenses for self and team.	Expense for new and old outfit and equipment.	Remarks.
										By Wagon.	By Rail.			
Coxe, Joseph	Douglas							249	116	5,067	314	360 00		Paid through Forestry Branch.
Cameron, J. A. C.	Edmonton				11	43		236	109	7,767	88	712 30	122 20	21 dys. Annual Vacation.
Lausted, John	Saskatoon				3	76		162	46	2,638	1,463	344 22	237 20	Commenced work, 5 Dec., 1904.
Margach, W. L.	Calgary				11	54		207	158	4,187	6,161	897 51	254 58	2 dys. off duty.
McDonald, D. J.	Kamloops				1	81	25	98	267	1,158	4,717	593 60		Also Homestead Inspector, 13 dys. vacation.
Rutherford, John	Carleton Place	217			6			202	59	3,552		362 84		Off duty, 20 Dec., 1904, to 3 April, 1905.
Robertson, A. L.	Prince Albert	25			66	1		232	133	3,852	1,040	439 49	87 35	22 dys. Annual Vacation.
Stauffer, Jos. B.	Edmonton							2	28		94	3 85		Commenced work, 1 June, 1905.
Walkinshaw, C. A.	Boisbriand	166		12				326	39	3,948		648 51		38 dys. off duty.
White, J. B.	Winnipeg	132			27	2		285	80	2,059	7,869	601 25		Also Homestead Inspector, 13 dys. off duty.
Young, Thos.	Dauphin	4			29	132	60	314	51	1,321	7,940	673 75		
		595	12	154	389	85	2,333	1,086	38,549	29,629	5,637 32	701 33		

E. F. STEPHENSON,
Inspector Crown Timber Agencies.

No. 19.

REPORT OF THE CROWN TIMBER AGENT AT WINNIPEG.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,
WINNIPEG, July 1, 1905.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith the twenty-sixth annual report of this office for the departmental year ended June 30, 1905.

The following tabulated statements will be found appended thereto, namely:—

‘A.’ Classified statement showing revenue collected on account of timber, hay and mines during the year.

‘B.’ Schedule giving list of names of the respective holders of timber berths under license who are engaged in operations thereunder, and the extent thereof.

Of the twenty-nine whose names appear in our first annual report for year 1879, as engaged in the lumbering business, only one appears on our list to-day, that of Theo. A. Burrows, M.P., he having been continuously engaged thereat during the intervening years, and at present is operating on an extensive scale.

RECEIPTS.

The total amount of revenue for the year collected at this office was \$61,018.22, being an increase of \$4,183.46 over the amount for last year. The collections at the department on account of this agency during the year were \$8,817.31, making the total revenue \$69,835.53.

Payments have generally been promptly made as amounts fell due, and there are practically no arrears. The business has been conducted without loss of revenue, due in a large measure to the vigilance of the members of the staff, all of whom, it is a pleasure to testify, take a deep interest in the work of the office.

LUMBER SALES.

The statement given hereunder purporting to show the amount of lumber and other products of timber sold within this district during the year was carefully prepared from the office records, and those of the Department of Customs at Ottawa, and from information procured from the Lumbermen's Association of Manitoba and the North-west Territories, and the railway companies, and may be taken as approximately correct.

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For purposes of comparison is shown also the amount of lumber sold during the preceding year:—

	1903-04.	1904-05.
	Ft. B.M.	Ft. B. M.
From mills being operated in Ontario west of Lake Superior—		
Canadian Logs	125,000,000	82,000,000
American Logs.....		88,000,000
British Columbia manufacture.	105,000,000	116,000,000
Dominion Lands (License)	28,866,143	40,385,368
" (Permit).....	14,000,000	16,500,000
	272,866,143	342,885,368
Sawn lumber imported from United States.....	70,000,000	37,015,821
	342,866,143	379,901,189
Increase.....	37,035,046	.....

These figures indicate a large increase in the sales of Canadian manufacture and the falling off in larger proportion in the amount of imported sawn lumber. In past years a considerable quantity of round timber has annually been brought in from the state of Minnesota by water and rail, for manufacture at Canadian mills on Rainy Lake, Lake of the Woods and at Port Arthur, and to Winnipeg by the D. E. Sprague and Rat Portage Lumber Companies, respectively.

During the past year round timber that produced in the manufacture about 88,000,000 feet was imported and found a market in the province of Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

The Rainy River Lumber Company have a mill in operation on the Canadian side, at the town of Rainy River, which has a capacity of 200,000 feet B.M. per day of ten hours. Last year 30,000,000 feet were manufactured by this company, exclusively from round timber cut in Minnesota, and brought by American and Canadian waters to the mill.

The figures given below represent approximately the wholesale prices at which lumber has been selling during the twelve months ending June 30, last:—

Pine and fir—

Dimension lumber.. . . .	\$16 to \$23 according to grade.
Fir for finishing purposes....	30 to 40 " "
Flooring, siding and ceiling.....	25 to 30 " "
Ship-lap and common boards.....	18 to 21 " "

Spruce—

Dimension and boards.. . . .	16 to 18 " "
Siding, flooring and ceiling..	17 to 18 " "
Ship-lap and common boards.....	16 to 18 " "
Lath.. . . .	\$2.75 to \$3.75 (including pine and fir).
Shingles (cedar).....	2.00 to 2.50.

The prices quoted above are very much the same as those of the preceding year with the exception of a slight reduction in the price of dimension lumber as shown.

FUEL.

The figures given hereunder show approximately the consumption of coal in Manitoba and the Territories as far west as Regina during the year, exclusive of that used by the railway companies:—

	Tons.
American Anthracite..	54,000
. " Bituminous..	11,000
Canadian Anthracite..	2,000
" Bituminous (Galt)..	70,000
" Lignite (Souris)..	96,000
Total..	233,000
The sales for the preceding year were approximated at.. . .	232,500

CORDWOOD.

It is impossible to ascertain even approximately the amount of cordwood consumed in Manitoba during the year. From careful inquiry, however, I have been able to ascertain fairly accurately the amount used in the city of Winnipeg and the town of St. Boniface, which would be about 140,000 cords. The prices for cordwood in car lots f.o.b. were about as follows:—

Poplar..	\$3 00 to \$4 00
Spruce..	3 75 to 4 50
Tamarac..	4 25 to 5 00
Jackpine..	3 75 to 4 75
Oak..	5 50 to 6 25

During the year 19,815 cords of wood were brought in from the state of Minnesota over the Canadian Northern Railway. This wood, for the most part, was placed on the Winnipeg market.

FOREST FIRES.

This district was particularly free from bush fires during the year, primarily due to the wet autumn of last year and spring of this.

It was consequently not found necessary to engage the services of fire guardians for patrol work excepting in the western portion thereof.

The action taken by the department in past years of annually posting notices warning settlers and others against contravention of the Fire Act has, no doubt, had a deterring effect.

There has been no attempt made by the provincial governments or municipalities in the west at organized effort for dealing with this question which is of such vital importance to the welfare of the people. The personal losses sustained by settlers in past years in the destruction of property from running fires have been very great, and to the country in its woods and forests incalculable.

Steps, in my opinion, should be taken to bring about, if possible, the co-operation of the provincial governments in the west in dealing with this matter.

HAY.

The demand for hay permits upon the vacant lands of the Crown increases as the years go by. The following number were granted during the year:—

	Tons.
On school lands..	438 for 12,242½
On Dominion lands..	208 for 4,156½
Total..	646 for 16,399

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The hay crop was particularly good last season, as it is this, and an ample supply was obtained for all needs.

The failure of this crop would mean incalculable loss to the country and disaster to many of our settlers engaged exclusively in the raising of stock. Happily there never has been a total failure, but in those years when the crop was short great suffering to stock and loss were sustained. The 16,399 tons of hay granted under permit this season, if all cut, will provide feed for at least 6,000 head of stock. The area producing native hay is rapidly diminishing in Manitoba and the western provinces, through the land being brought under cultivation for grain growing, and by drainage.

The price of wild hay in the Winnipeg market in the month of March last was \$12.50 per ton, and on June 30, \$12 to \$13.

The cultivation of grasses by the settlers, for feed, is becoming more extensive each year.

MINING.

During the year fourteen mineral claims were recorded. There were also thirty claims upon which assessment work was done, certificates having issued therefor.

There have been no recent discoveries of minerals made in the district. Gold bearing rock is to be found in many places in the eastern part of Manitoba, also on the east and north shores of Lake Winnipeg, but the work done upon the claims staked so far has not been at a profit.

The Manitoba Gypsum Co., (Ltd.), during the year acquired the interests of the Manitoba Union Mining Co., in the gypsum lands and plant situated on Lake Manitoba and near Lake St. Martin.

It is claimed for the new company that they have installed new machinery in the mill that has increased its capacity for turning out finished plaster from 50 tons to 100 tons per day.

This product finds a ready sale in the markets of Manitoba and the North-west.

Your obedient servant,

E. F. STEPHENSON,

Crown Timber Agent.

SCHEDULE A.

DOMINION LANDS

STATEMENT of Receipts from Timber, Grazing, Hay and Mining Lands, collected at the Winnipeg Agency, for the Year ending June 30, 1905.

Month.	DOMINION LANDS.							SCHOOL LANDS.						
	Bonus.	Ground Rent.	Royalty.	Timber Permits.	Seizures.	Grazing.	Hay Permits.	Mining Fees.	Timber Permits.	Seizures.	Grazing.	Hay Permits.	Seizures.	Cultivation Permits.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1904.														
July		317 38	660 31	682 05	5 25	...	79 30	65 00	95 25	...	9 60	267 55	...	11 50
August .....		...	1,767 25	732 58	1,005 00	4 45	28 40	27 50	60 00	...	48 00	135 95	...	...
September		95 00	89 43	1,907 20	1,310 68	...	2 50	697 50	79 50	...	19 20	6 10	14 50	...
October		298 17	1,050 18	1,353 18	30 30	...	5 80	50 00	...	1 30	57 60	...	...	...
November		41 03	1,952 74	7,603 37	460 00	...	...	35 00	13 50	0 25	...	8 40	...	...
December .....		...	715 43	5,694 85	42 60	...	2 00	20 00	107 25	...	...	1 90	...	...
1905.														
January		465 45	709 54	1,423 80	266 70	4 45	...	37 50	445 19	31 30	19 20	2 00	...	...
February .....		...	2,684 70	3,555 12	509 64	...	...	5 00	41 00	...	19 20	3 70	...	...
March .....		...	614 04	1,752 45	178 91	0 60	...	37 50	128 60	...	...	11 10	...	11 50
April		1,602 77	756 87	334 96	364 18	...	218 50	12 50	18 00	...	...	383 20	...	...
May		2,493 00	2,407 80	907 72	302 25	...	81 80	10 00	353 75	...	48 00	138 30	...	...
June		1,215 91	2,918 15	1,676 92	916 99	...	88 70	142 50	113 50	...	35 60	282 80	...	...
Paid at Head Office .....	...	6,528 71	16,326 44	27,624 20	5,392 50	9 50	507 00	1,140 00	1,455 54	32 85	256 40	1,241 00	14 50	23 00
	6,211 00	2,561 06	...	0 25	45 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	6,211 00	9,089 77	16,326 44	27,624 45	5,437 50	9 50	507 00	1,140 00	1,455 54	32 85	256 40	1,241 00	14 50	23 00
													466 58	69,835 53

E. F. STEPHENSON,
Crown Timber Agent.

WINNIPEG, July 1, 1905.

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SCHED

SHOWING Saw Mills in the Province of Manitoba operating under

Name.	Location of Mill.	Kind of Power	Location of Limits.	Lumber manufactured.	Lumber sold from quantity manufactured and from that on hand from pre- vious years.	Lumber on hand.
				Ft.	Ft.	Ft.
Theo. A. Burrows, M. P.	Garland and Grand View.	Steam	Pine River and Valley River.	9,387,958	3,025,793	6,362,165
Bank of Ottawa...	Mafeking	"	Mafeking	2,206,820	977,174	1,229,646
Jefferson Caverly...	Bowsman	"	38-29, W. 1.....	841,000	557,406	283,594
Jas. Drake Lumber Co.	Bad Throat River..	"	Lake Winnipeg.	1,713,607	1,830,207	336,600
F. L. Engman.	Scandinavia	"	19-18, W. 1.....	48,000	30,000	18,000
Thomas Fulton.	38-5, W. 2.....	"	38-5, W. 2.....	223,000	159,125	341,105
Grigg & Perrin. . . .	No Mill.....	"	Duck Mountains....	74,104	52,204	21,900
John Hanbury.....	Brandon..	"	" "	5,988,494	4,576,166	2,625,460
Knox Bros. & Faija...	22-13, W. 1.....	"	22-13, W. 1.....	760,796	760,796	.....
Manning & Jefferson..	20-1, W. 1.....	"	East of L. Manitoba.	436,542	411,867	194,675
J. D. McArthur.....	Lac du Bonnet ...	"	Winnipeg River.....	3,835,323	3,338,555	496,768
Peter McArthur.....	Winnipegosis.....	"	Lake Winnipegosis..	3,269,480	3,635,069	653,347
Mackenzie, Mann & Co.	Mistatein.....	"	Etoimami River	2,890,160	1,134,500	1,755,660
J. H. McClure.....	19-2, E. 1.....	"	19-2, E. 1,.....	225,000	266,274	149,500
William Peden.	Rosburn.	"	Riding Mountain....	314,704	314,704	100,000
Wm. Payne & Sons...	Riding Mountain. .	"	" "	255,817	255,817	.....
David Ross.	Whitemouth.	"	Whitemouth River..	.....	.....	.....
Wm. Robinson.	Selkirk.	"	Lake Winnipeg.....	5,351,729	3,424,605	2,100,913
Ritchie Bros.....	Ochre River	"	Ochre River	303,000	413,116	397,996
Red Deer Lumber Co.	Red Deer Lake.....	"	Sask. District.	11,959,366	10,272,908	3,916,858
Shaw Bros.	Dauphin.....	"	Riding Mountain,..	1,912,733	2,076,141	1,559,994
D. E. Sprague.....	Winnipeg.....	"	Rosseau River	2,382,582	595,419	1,787,163
Swan River Lumber Co	Minitonas	"	36-24-W. 1.....	1,193,766	1,241,998	1,421,494
James Stuart.....	Bad Throat River,..	"	Lake Winnipeg.	41,600	41,600	.....
Thomas & Co.....	10-18-3, E.....	"	W. side L. Winnipeg	399,895	214,895	185,000
A. L. Wells.....	Washow Bay.	"	Lake Winnipeg.	772,000	772,000	.....
W. J. F. Williams....	Lake Dauphin.....	"	28 & 29-R. 17, W. 1..	7,029	7,029
			Total.....	56,794,505	40,385,368	25,937,838

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ULE B.

Government License for the twelve months ending June 30, 1905.

Shingles manufactured.	Shingles sold from quantity mfgd. and from that on hand from last year.	Shingles on hand.	Lath manufactured.	Lath sold from quantity manufactured and on hand from last year.	Lath on hand.	Railway ties manufactured.	Railway ties sold from qty. manufactured and on hand from last year.	Piling manufactured.	Piling sold from quantity manufactured and on hand from last year.	Remarks.
Cds.	Cds.	Cds.	M.	M.	M.	Pcs.	Pcs.			
.....	142,650	142,650	.....	...	.....	32,218	1,302	1,075 cords of wood also cut.
.....	400 " " Operated under permit.
310,000	175,000	135,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,752	.....	.....
.....
.....	13,346	13,346	11,610	.....	.....
.....
.....	3,604	4,029	13,676	13,676	11,335 cords of wood also cut under permits.
.....	7,950	7,950	.....	6,560	6,360	.....	.....	Also cut under permit, upwards of 300,000 ry. ties, 88,860 lin. ft. of piling, and 2,000,000 ft. b.m. of bridge timber, &c.
.....	22,574	93,995	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,954	1,954	.....
.....	7,400	7,400	14,900	.....	300 cords of wood, 1,400 fence posts and 570 telegraph poles also cut.
.....	4,583,984	3,869,750	714,234	.....	.....	7,161	7,161	Alarge number of logs on hand not sawn, containing upwards of 30,000,000 ft. b.m.
.....	172,750	.....	168,000	220,000	36,350	.....	.....	.....	.....	Upwards of 4,000 cords of wood also cut.
.....	75,000	.....	75,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....
.....
310,000	347,750	135,000	4,977,584	4,240,350	825,584	53,484	125,130	90,271	24,093

E. F. STEPHENSON,

Crown Timber Agent.

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No. 20.

REPORT OF THE CROWN TIMBER AGENT AT NEW WESTMINSTER.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,
NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., September 19, 1905.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report for the twelve months ending June 30, 1905; I also inclose herewith schedule of mills situated in the province of British Columbia in the Dominion Railway Belt, which gives the usual statistics respecting the timber trade.

The receipts of this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, amounted to \$71,079.27.

There has been a slight falling off in the quantity of timber manufactured in the province of British Columbia, from the lands held under license from the Dominion government, owing to the fact that the lumbermen of this province are cutting more extensively upon lands held by them from the provincial government, as under these licenses they are obliged to get the timber off the lands so leased in as short a time as possible.

The export trade to foreign countries has been very satisfactory.

We have had very considerable trouble from forest fires, owing to this season being excessively dry and hot; for some three months hardly any rain fell, but we have fortunately been able to control the fires in such a way that very little damage has been caused thereby.

I would again respectfully urge that the provincial government be asked to pass more stringent laws concerning the setting out of fires and that a close season be proclaimed, during which time it shall be illegal to set fires for any purpose, unless a permit shall have been first obtained, said permit to be issued by the officer in charge of the district where such fire is intended to be set out. The fire warden would then be able to look after the fire, and if necessary, prevent it from spreading.

Your obedient servant,

JAMES LEAMY,
Crown Timber Agent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

A.—STATEMENT of Receipts of New Westminster Crown Timber Agency, for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1905.

Year.	Month.	Ground Rent.	Royalty.	Permit Dues.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1904.....	July.	826 59	111 27	45 50	983 36
	August.	84 42	282 15	75 50	442 07
	September.	142 31	539 78	34 50	716 59
	October.	69 00	3,400 03	0 25	3,469 28
	November.		429 90		429 90
	December.	37 85	1,294 72	39 92	1,372 49
1905.....	January.	8 15	1,200 45	318 00	1,526 60
	February.		136 00	229 50	365 50
	March.		3,813 72	589 21	4,402 93
	April.	1,603 64	272 53	79 73	1,955 90
	May.	5,739 85	554 64	604 69	6,899 18
	June.	766 58	4,521 22	125 25	5,143 05
		9,278 39	16,286 41	2,142 05	27,706 85
	Amount collected at head office.				43,372 42
	. Total.				71,079 27

B.—List of Mills operating in Dominion Railway Belt of British Columbia and Statement showing Quantity of Timber manufactured during fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

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Name of Owner.	Where Situated.	Capacity of Mill.	Power.	Operating on Limit No.	Locality of Limit.	Quantity of lumber manufactured.		
						Ft.	Ft.	Quantity of lumber on hand.
W. C. Wells.	Palliser	30,000	Steam.	406, 3 and 29	Beaver Foot and Kicking Horse	3,281,329	7,425,257	1,478,113
Columbia River Lumber Co.	Golden	40,000	"	258, 257, 278, 231	Columbia River	205,957	205,957	205,957
"	Beaver	100,000	"	15 and 16	"	3,577,716	4,026,809	1,740,364
"	Kualt	40,000	"	250, 71, 72, 78, 45, 242	Shuswap Lake			
"	Carlin	15,000	"	239	"	345,855	1,290,829	1,093,982
Yale Columbia Lumber Co.	Nakusp	30,000	"	88, 114	Columbia River	91,787	91,787	
Bowman Lumber Co.	Revelstoke.	30,000	"	112, 113, 123, 207, 249	"	6,869,568	9,372,905	
"	Comaplix.	50,000	"	Not operating.	"			
"	Wigwam.	*30,000	"	118	"			
Revelstoke Lumber Co.	Big Eddy	40,000	"	Not operating.	"			
Ashcroft Water, Elec. and Imp. Co.	Kamloops.	50,000	"	271, 263	Shuswap Lake.	172,412	344,824	
Harrison River Mills T. and T. Co.	Harrison River	75,000	"	63, 254, 248	Harrison Lake.		3,200,142	3,200,142
E. H. Heaps & Co.	Ruskin	25,000	"	185, 96, 33	Stave River and Lake.	140,713	1,195,623	
"	Cedar Cove.	100,000	"	Not operating.	"			
Peter Ryan	Kamloops	75,000	"	240	Shuswap Lake.	2,001,788	749,426	1,970,362
North Pacific Lumber Co.	Barnet.	120,000	"	Not operating.	Chilliwaek River.			
Brunette Saw Mill Co.	Sapperton	75,000	"	33, blk 2, 138	Stave River and Lake.	966,503	966,503	
B. C. Mills Timber and Trailing Co.	New Westminster.	90,000	"	Not operating.	Mud Bay.			
"	Vancouver	225,000	"	"	"			
Grant & Kerr	Ladner	25,000	"	234	Mud Bay and Stave Lake		671,120	
Pacific Coast Lumber Co.	Vancouver.	125,000	"	Not operating.	Coquitlam River			
Hastings Shingle Manufacturing Co.	"	125,000	"	52	Port Moody.			
K. Mikuni	"	No mill.	"	246	North Arm Burrard Inlet.	60,000	22,000	14,000
Vancouver Power Co.	"	"	"	O	Burrard Inlet.	268,233	268,233	
West Coast Timber Co.	"	"	"	Not operating.	"			
W. H. Pratt.	Revelstoke.	"	"	64	Greeley Creek	1,640,210	1,200,000	440,210
Big Bend Lumber Co.	Arrowhead.	100,000	"	316	Arrowhead			
Arrowhead Lumber Co.	"	125,000	"	333, 335	"	1,745,645	1,745,645	

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Okanagan Lumber Co.....	Enderby.....	50,000	"	Not operating.....	Enderby.....
Kamloops Lumber Co.....	Annis.....	*70,000	"	"
Eagle River Lumber Co.....	Three Valley Lake	50,000	"	"
					21,367,716	32,777,060
						9,937,173

*Shingles.

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No. 21.

REPORT OF THE CROWN TIMBER AGENT AT EDMONTON.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,
EDMONTON, ALBERTA, July 25, 1905.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to inclose herewith schedules ‘A’ and ‘B’ relating to the work of the Timber and Mines Branch of this agency, for the year ending June 30, 1905.

The total amount cut in B.M. by berth owners was 11,541,785 feet, and for the settlers by the portable mills the estimated cut in round figures was 5,500,000 feet B.M.

Your obedient servant,
A. G. HARRISON,
Crown Timber Agent.

SCHEDULE A.

STATEMENT of Receipts from Timber, Grazing, Hay and Mines at Edmonton Office
for twelve months ending June 30, 1905.

Months.	Dominion Lands.	School Lands.
1904.	\$ ccs.	\$ cts.
July	1,569 86	82 20
August.....	88 61	5 80
September.....	149 69	2 15
October.....	634 85	14 05
November.....	804 71	15 80
December.....	412 54	60 85
1905.		
January.....	882 38	11 15
February....	1,045 69	13 75
March.....	439 15	22 21
April	2,003 10	57 40
May	671 53	40 85
June.....	540 68	67 80
Head office.	9,242 79 28,385 67	394 01
	37,628 46	

Certified correct,
A. G. HARRISON,
Crown Timber Agent.

SCHEDULE B.

RETURN of Saw-mills operating in Edmonton Crown Timber Agency under Government License during the Year ending June 30, 1905.

Name of Owner.	Where situated.	Kind of Power.	Number of Horse Power.	Operations began.	Logs cut on Limit.	Lumber Manufactured in Period.	Lumber Sold in Period.	Date of Last Return.	Kind of Timber.	Number of Returns made.
D. R. Fraser & Co	Edmonton	Steam	150	1899	No.	B.M.	B.M.			
"	"	"	150		788	500,000	41,130	June	'05 Spruce.	23
"	"	"	150		812	Nil.	Nil.	"	'05	6
"	"	"	150		1,008	"	"	"	'05	10
"	"	"	150		1,141	"	"	"	'05	4
"	"	"	150		1,150	"	"	"	'05	4
John Walter	Strathcona.	"	150	1900	881	"	"	"	'05	4
"	"	"	150	1900	864	1,388,007	694,000	Mar.	'05 Spruce.	17
"	"	"	150		1,140	Nil.	Nil.	June	'05	18
"	"	"	150		1,163	"	"	"	'05	6
"	"	"	150		1,196	"	"	"	'05	5
D. R. Fraser & Co. and John Walter	Edmonton & Strathcona.	"	150		496	804,200	804,200	"	'05	1
"	"	"	150 & 150	1900				"	'05 Spruce.	27
"	"	"	150 & 150	1900	9 bl. 5 & 6	4,265,574	2,866,622	Mar.	'05	39
"	"	"	150 & 150		302	Nil.	Nil.	June	'05	19
"	"	"	150 & 150		1,091	"	"	"	'05	9
"	"	"	150 & 150		1,161	"	"	"	'05	6
"	"	"	150 & 150		1,160	"	"	"	'05	7
"	"	"	150 & 150		1,211	"	"	"	'05	1
Deering Implement Co.	Stony Plain.	"		1900	887	600,903	565,903	Dec.	'04 Spruce.	13
Foulger & Rowley	Ponoka	"	100	1901	949	549,573	274,573	"	'04	17
S. J. Eccles	Spruce Grove.	"		1904	1,030	Nil.	20,197	Sept.	"	6
Hugh McPhee.	"	"		1903	1,042	191,730	217,472	June	'05	9
J. A. Powell	Half Moon Lake.	"		1903	849	20,000	Nil.	"	'05	10
W. S. Dwinell	"	"			955	Nil.	"	Dec.	'04	12
"	"	"			962	"	"	"	'04	12
"	"	"			963	"	"	"	'04	12
"	"	"			968	"	"	"	'04	12
"	"	"			970	"	"	"	'04	11
"	"	"			971	"	"	"	'04	11
"	"	"			972	"	"	"	'04	11

SCHEDULE B—Concluded.
Return of Saw-mills operating in Edmonton Crown Timber Agency under Government License during the year ended
June 30, 1905 —Concluded.

Name of Owner.	Where situated.	Kind of Power.	Number of Horse Power.	(Operations began.	Logs Cut on Limit.	Lumber Manufactured in Period.	Lumber Sold in Period.	Date of Last Return.	Kind of Timber.	Number of Returns made.
W. S. Dwinnell.					No.	B.M.	B.M.			
"					1,007	Nil.	Nil.	Dec. 31, '01		7
"					1,009	"	"	" 31, '01		2
"					1,020	"	"	" 31, '01		8
"					1,202			April 30, '05		0
"					1,204					0
F. Fetherstonhaugh.	Fort Saskatchewan.	Steam.		1901	956	Nil.	Nil.	June 30, '05		17
Blain & McKelvey.	Ponoka	"	100	1901	1,019	"	"	" 30, '05		9
"	"	"	100	1903	1,022	"	"	Dec. 31, '01		6
"	"	"	100	1905	1,190	"	"	June 30, '05		9
W. J. Webster.	Stony Plain.				1,056	"	"	Dec. 31, '01		5
Imperial Pulp Co					1,031	"	"	Dec. 31, '01		4
"					1,052	"	"	June 30, '01		3
"					1,058	"	"	Mar. 31, '01		4
"					1,097	"	"	June 30, '01		1
"					1,098	"	"	" 30, '01		1
McDonald & Frith.					1,040	"	"	" 30, '01		3
T. A. Burrows.					1,046	"	"	Dec. 21, '01		4
"					1,099	"	"	Mar. 1, '05		4
"					1,093	"	"	Dec. 31, '01		4
"					1,094	"	"	" 31, '01		4
"					1,068	"	"	" 31, '01		4
"					1,191	"	"	Mar. 1, '05		4
"					1,192	"	"	" 3, '05		1
W. B. McPherson.	Bentley	Steam.		1903	1,065	265,436	178,830	" 3, '05		1
N. S. Edgar					1,076	Nil.	Nil.	" 31, '05 Spruce.		1
Mutchenbacher Bros.					1,077			June 30, '01		1
"					1,087	"	"	Dec. 31, '01		2
J. G. Edgar.					1,137	"	"	" 31, '01		3
R. T. Telford.					1,084	"	"	" 31, '01		4
Finlayson, Stuart & McDougall.					1,082	"	"	June 30, '05		4

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Owner.	Mode of Transportation.	Year.	Value.	Quantity.	Unit.
"	"	"	1,088	30	'05
"	"	"	1,104	30	'05
"	"	"	1,156	30	'05
"	"	"	1,125	30	'05
"	"	"	1,026	8	'05
T. H. Stewart.....	Steam.	1903	1,111	May	
"	"	1904	1,103	Aug.	
Wood & Cinnamon.	"	1904	1,096	Dec.	
John Gentles.....	"	"	1,092	"	
"	"	"	1,095	"	
"	"	"	1,043	"	
* John Fraser	"	1904	1,109	Sept.	
D. E. Noyes & Sons.	"	"	1,122	Dec.	
A. W. Fraser	"	"	1,131	"	
Edmund Lyons	"	"	1,149	Jan.	
J. H. Morris.	"	"	1,155	May	
Pollock & Young.	Steam.	1904	1,185	June	
Thomas Swift.	"	"	1,199	June	
Arthur Mowatt.	"	"	1,208	June	
H. McDonald.	"	"	1,213	"	
Huff & Carter.	"	"	1,214	"	
J. A. Bradley.	"	"	1,216	"	
D. N. McDonald.	"	"	"	"	
Total.....			8,671,345	5,706,674	

* No report since May, 1904, showing operations.

Certified correct,

A. G. HARRISON,

Crown Timber Agent.

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No. 22.

REPORT OF THE CROWN TIMBER AGENT AT CALGARY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,
CALGARY, ALBERTA, July 15, 1905.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to inclose herewith the following statements for the twelve months ending June 30, 1905:—

Schedule A.—Statement of receipts on account of Crown timber covering the period referred to, amounting to \$18,629.08.

Schedule B.—General office work.

Schedule C.—Showing the saw-mills within the Crown timber agency in operation under government license to June 30, 1905. The lumber business is in a very flourishing condition notwithstanding large quantities have been brought in from the United States. You will observe that there are three more mills in operation this year than last, 47 more mill returns have been received and 215 more timber permits issued. The correspondence has also been very much heavier.

Your obedient servant,
J. R. SUTHERLAND,
Crown Timber Agent.

CALGARY CROWN TIMBER AGENCY.

SCHEDULE A.

Statement of receipts on account of Crown timber on Dominion lands, for year ending June 30, 1905:—

July, 1904..	\$1,191 23
August, 1904..	1,034 64
September, 1904..	151 05
October, 1904..	863 50
November, 1904..	650 79
December, 1904..	1,563 90
January, 1905..	1,304 27
February, 1905..	281 24
March, 1905..	880 93
April, 1905..	1,934 78
May, 1905..	831 25
June, 1905..	386 88
Total..	\$11,074 46
Amount collected at head office..	7,554 62
Grand total..	\$18,629 08

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SCHEDULE B.

GENERAL Office Return of the Calgary Crown Timber Office for the year ending June 30, 1905.

Class of Work.	Number.	Increase.	Remarks.
Letters written.....	20,644	6,094	Including Dominion Lands.
Letters received.....	33,180	9,609	" "
Permits issued subject to dues.. . . .	14	Decrease 24	
Free permits issued	892	Increase 215	
Mill returns received and verified.....	88	47	

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SCHEDULE C.
Showing the Saw-mills in the Calgary Crown Timber Agency operating under Government Licenses, for the year ending June 30, 1905.

Number.	Owner or Assignee.	Where Situated.	Kind of Power.	No. of Horse Power.	Commenced Operations.	Description of Timber.	Logs Cut at	Logs on hand, Logs Manufactured and Sold, Logs on hand at date of last return.	Shingles Manufactured and sold.	Date of last return.	No. of Returns.	Remarks.
1	G. H. Bawtenheimer....	Little Red Deer River.	Red Steam	...	1900	Fir and Spruce	T. 32, R. 5 6, W. 5 M.	Feet. On hand March 31, 1904. Nil. Manufactured..... 956,583 Sold..... 611,779 On hand March 31, 1905. 344,804	Nil.	Mar. 31, 1905.	4	*
2	DeWolfe & Carscadden..	S. 28, T. 9 R. 3, W. 4 M.	Steam	.....	1903	Fir and Spruce	W 36 14 1 5....	On hand March 31, 1904. 198,950 Manufactured..... 85,136 Sold..... 284,086 284,086 On hand 31 March, 1905. Nil.	"	Mar. 31, 1905.	3	Timber berth 1036.
3	The Eau Claire and Bow River Lumber Co., Ltd.	Calgary	Steam	65	1887	Fir, Spruce, Cypress and Pine.	Spray River....	On hand March 31, 1904. 1,734,547 Manufactured.. 3,494,059 Sold. 5,228,606 2,991,020 On hand March 31, 1905. 2,237,586	"	Mar. 31, 1905.	4	Timber berth 318.
4	James & Otterbine	Didsbury	Steam	.....	1904	Fir and Spruce	.....	On hand..... Nil. Manufactured.. 131,845 Sold. 105,255 On hand March 31, 1905. 26,590	"	Mar. 31, 1905.	3	Timber berth 1143.

5	James & Otterbine.....	Didsbury.....	Steam.....	1902 Fir and Spruce.....	On hand June 30, 1904.. Manufactured..... Sold.....	135,402 Nil. 135,402	"	Mar. 31, 1905.	3 Timber berth 1021.
					On hand March 31, 1905.	Nil.			
6	Hon. P. McLaren.....	Mill Creek.....	Water.....	1882 Spruce and Fir Mill Creek.....	On hand June 30, 1904.. Manufactured..... Sold.....	91,647 Nil. 3,661	"	June 30, 1905.	4 +
					On hand March 31, 1905.	Nil.			
7	Hon. P. McLaren.....	Blairmore.....	Steam.....	1882 Spruce and Fir Old Man's River.....	On hand June 30, 1904.. Manufactured.. Sold..... On hand June 30, 1905..	1,122,532 2,304,125 3,426,657 2,491,656 935,001	"	June 30, 1905.	4 Timber berth 36A.
8	J. Bailey Powell.....	High River.....	Steam.....	1903 Fir and Spruce High River.....	On hand June 30, 1904.. Manufactured.. Sold.. On hand March 31, 1905.	321,471 180,000 501,471 501,471 Nil.	"	Mar. 31, 1905.	3 Timber berth 1124.
9	J. Bailey Powell.....	Okotoks.....	Steam.....	1890 Fir and Spruce Sheep Creek.....	On hand June 30, 1904.. Manufactured.. Sold.. On hand March 31, 1905.	315,792 182,000 497,792 497,792 Nil.	"	Mar. 31, 1905.	3 Timber berth 569.

521,000 ft. B.M. in the log, reported to have been lost down the river, timber berth 252. + Timber berth 36. Over estimate of 87,986 ft. B.M. not on hand.

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SCHEDULE C.

Showing the Saw-mills in the Calgary Crown Timber Agency operating under Government Licenses, for year the ending June 30, 1905.

Number.	Owner or Assignee.	Where Situated.	Kind of Power.	No. of Horse Power.	Commenced Operations	Description of Timber.	Logs Cut at	Logs on hand, Logs Manufactured and Sold, Logs on hand at date of last return.	Shingles Manufactured and sold.	Date of last return.	No. of Returns.	Remarks.
10	J. Bailey Powell	High River	Steam		1903	Fir and Spruce	High River	Feet. On hand June 30, 1904.. Nil. Manufactured 1,426,934 Sold 1,231,081 Transferred to timber berth 1124. 195,853 180,000 On hand March 31, 1905. 15,853	"	Mar. 31, 1905.	3	Timber berth 579.
11	Thos. Quigley	Cochrane	Steam		1904			On hand Nil. Manufactured 514,256 Sold 364,256 On hand March 31, 1905. 150,000	"	Mar. 31, 1905.	1	Timber berth 1159.
12	Thos. Quigley		Steam		1904			On hand Nil. Manufactured 30,000 Sold Nil. On hand March 31, 1905 30,000	Nil.	Mar. 31, 1905.	1	Timber berth 1165
13	W. & J. Rutherford	Cypress Hills	Steam			Spruce	2 8 3 4.	On hand March 31, 1904 37,000 Manufactured Nil. Sold 37,000 On hand March 31, 1905	"	Mar. 31, 1905.	4	Timber berth 784

Total quantity of lumber manufactured during the year.....	9,569,938 feet.
" " " sold	9,337,459 "

No. 23.

REPORT OF THE CROWN TIMBER AGENT AT PRINCE ALBERT.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,
PRINCE ALBERT, SASKATCHEWAN, July 8, 1905.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to inclose herewith the following statements for the year ending June 30, 1905:—

- Schedule 'A.'—Statement of receipts on account of Crown timber, grazing, mining and hay.
- Schedule 'B.'—Statement showing saw-mills operating under government license.
- Schedule 'C.'—Statement showing operations of permit berths.
- Schedule 'D.'—Statement showing general work during the year.

Your obedient servant,
J. W. HANNON,
Crown Timber Agent.

SCHEDULE A.

STATEMENT of Receipts from Timber, Grazing and Hay Lands at the Crown Timber Office, Prince Albert, for the twelve months ending June 30, 1905.

Month.	Dominion Lands.	School Lands.	Total.
1904.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
July	2,016 12	75 60	2,091 72
August.	356 49	6 50	362 99
September.	393 63		393 63
October.	346 64	13 05	359 69
November.	1,700 90		1,700 90
December.	3,966 69	4 50	3,971 19
1905.			
January.	3,008 25	0 50	3,008 75
February.	748 75		748 75
March.	802 46	3 60	806 06
April.	3,173 09	72 50	3,245 59
May.	1,471 77	25 50	1,497 27
June.	374 29	17 10	391 39
Total.	18,359 08	218 85	18,577 93
Collected at Head office.	19,925 19		19,925 19
Grand total.	38,284 27	218 85	38,503 12

CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,
PRINCE ALBERT, July 7, 1905.
J. W. HANNON,
Crown Timber Agent.

STATEMENT showing Saw-mills in the Prince Albert district operating under Government License, during the year ending June 30, 1905.

Name of Owner.	Horse-power and kind.	Capacity for 10 hours.	Commenced operations.	Description of timber.	Where cut.	(Quantity of lumber manu- factured during the year.		Quantity of lumber sold.	Number of shingles manufactured.	Number of shingles sold.	Number of lath manu- factured.	Number of lath sold.	Date of last return and total of returns made.
						Feet.	Feet.						
James H. Sanderson	225, Steam.	36,000	1888	Spruce and Tamarac	Limits north of Sturgeon Lake.	2,605,366	2,210,103	283 M.	279 M.	152,900	71,750	June 30, 1905.	
Wm. Cowan & Co.	250, " "	35,000	1890	" "	Limits up Little Red River..	4,612,004	3,080,932	.....	.....	449,650	114,850	" 30, 1905.
The Sturgeon Lake Lumber Co., Ltd.	225, " "	35,000	1899	" "	Limits north of Sturgeon Lake.	2,975,234	1,938,902	.....	.....	337,250	96,900	" 30, 1905.
The Telford Lumber Co.	264, " "	75,000	1902	" "	Limits on Sturgeon Lake, Shell and Little Red Rivers.	5,399,136	4,641,157	.....	.....	182,100	129,640	" 30, 1905.
						15,591,740	11,871,094	283 M.	279 M.	1,121,900	413,140	16	

CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,
PRINCE ALBERT, July 7, 1905.
J. W. HANNON,
Crown Timber Agent.

*Mill destroyed by fire May, 1905. New mill in course of construction, capacity, 120,000 ft. per diem.

SCHEDULE C.

STATEMENT showing operations by Permit Berth Holders during the year ending June 30, 1905.

Name of Owner.	Horse-power and kind and where mill is situated.	Capacity per 10 hours.	Commenced operations.	Description of timber.	Where cut.	(Quantity of lumber manu- factured.	Number of railway ties cut.	Number of telegraph- poles cut.	Number of fence posts cut.
James H. Sanderson Tait & Sutherland.	225, Steam at Prince Albert. 50, Steam, South East of Melfort.	36,000 15,000	1896 1903	Spruce and tamarac. "	T. B. 765 on Shell River. T. B. 853, T. B. 42, Rg. 16, W. 2 m. On Indian reservation. Cut in trespass.	1,000,000 296,975 221,578 332,451			
W. H. Hutchinson. W. C. McKay.	45, Steam, Prince Al- bert. No mill.	15,000	1904	" "	T. B. 877, 859 and 875. T. B. 941.	338,756	65,000 20,000	300 150	20,000 2,000
						2,189,760	85,000	450	22,000

J. W. HANNON,
Crown Timber Agent.

CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,
PRINCE ALBERT, July 7, 1905.

SCHEDULE D.

GENERAL return of the Crown Timber Office, Prince Albert, for the year ending
June 30, 1905.

	1904-05.	Increase over pre- vious year.
Timber permits issued	1,409	147
Hay permits issued	101	54
Timber seizures	69	19
Free miners' certificates	12	10
Mill returns received in connection with berths not operated	193	29
Mill returns, berths in operation	16	

J. W. HANNON,
Crown Timber Agent.

PRINCE ALBERT, July 7, 1905.

No. 24.

REPORT OF THE ORDNANCE AND ADMIRALTY LANDS BRANCH.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ORDNANCE AND ADMIRALTY LANDS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, July 15, 1905.

W. W. CORY, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report on the operations of this branch of the department, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

The subjoined statements are similar to those prepared in previous years. They include:—A. Statement of sales, amounting to \$4,029, of which the sum of \$2,888 was paid on account. The following properties were disposed of:—

1. At Edmonton, New Brunswick, 4 lots forming part of the ordnance reserve in that locality were sold at public auction for \$535, or at the average price of \$59.45 per acre. Of this amount \$287.50 was paid on account.

2. At Grand Falls, N.B., 11 lots, comprising an area of 111½ acres, were sold at public competition for \$672, on the usual terms governing ordnance lands sales, namely: One-fourth of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, and the balance in three equal annual instalments, with interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

3. Ten acres of ordnance land in the township of Gloucester, which have been occupied by the Sabourin family for over 60 years, and have had considerable improvements made thereon by the present occupant and representative of that family, were

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sold to him for \$500, of which amount \$100 has been received on account and the balance is divided into four annual payments of a like amount, with interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

4. At Ottawa nine lots were redeemed by the payment of \$1,637, and letters patent issued to the parties entitled to receive the same.

5. At Quebec a lot adjoining the Fortification wall on St. John street, and comprising an area of nearly three-fourths of an acre, was sold to the Quebec Auditorium Company for the sum of \$500 cash, under the authority of an Order in Council approved by His Excellency the Governor General on December 28, 1904.

6. At Sorel a lot comprising an area of about $\frac{1}{3}$ of an acre was sold for \$165 cash, under the authority of an Order in Council dated September 28, 1904.

7. Two small islands, situated in the line of the Rideau navigation, between Pittsburg and Storrington townships, and comprising a total area of $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres of rock formation, were sold for \$20 cash. This is an advance on the value placed on similar islands in that vicinity by the Ontario government.

Two portions of the southerly ordnance reserve at Owen Sound, Ontario, containing 8,700 and 32,300 square feet, respectively, were leased for a term of 21 years, at a total rental of \$22 per annum.

The balance of the reserve at Owen Sound was leased for oil exploiting purposes for a period of three years, at a nominal rental, on condition that if oil or gas were found \$50 per annum should be paid for each gas well utilized, and the market value of every eighth barrel of oil produced should be paid to the department. The naval reserve at Point Pelee, Ontario, was leased for oil exploiting purposes for two years, on conditions similar to those last above mentioned. In case oil or gas is found both these leases are to be extended for the balance of a term of twenty-one years.

B. Statement showing the several localities in which are situated the ordnance land on account of which moneys have been received. Total amount \$10,308.16.

C. Statement of amounts received monthly during the fiscal year divided into principal, rent or interest and fees.

D. Statement showing the amount due and remaining unpaid June 30, 1905, in the several localities where ordnance lands are situated, classified as rent or interest, and principal moneys. The total amount shown to be due is \$61,628.48, a decrease when compared with last year, of \$3,019.71. This amount includes \$52,000 due by the city of Toronto for land purchased for the enlargement of the cattle market in that city.

The routine work of the office is about the same as that of the immediately preceding years.

Your obedient servant,

JAS. N. FERGUSON,

Clerk in Charge.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

A.—STATEMENT of sales made during the year ended June 30, 1905.

Locality.	Number of Lots sold or redeemed.	Amount.	Amount received on Account.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Edmundston	4	535 00	287 50
Grand Falls.....	11	672 00	178 50
Gloucester	1	500 00	100 00
Ottawa	9 lots redeemed.....	1,637 00	1,637 00
Quebec.....	1	500 00	500 00
Sorel.....	1	165 00	165 00
Storrington	Blake & Crow Islands	20 00	20 00
Total		4,029 00	2,888 00

JAS. N. FERGUSON,

Clerk in Charge.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ORDNANCE AND ADMIRALTY LANDS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, July 15, 1905.

B.—STATEMENT showing the several localities on account of which moneys have been received during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.

Locality.	Amount.	Locality.	Amount.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Amherstburg	2 00	Brought forward	5,528 33
Beaver Harbour..	2 00	Prescott.....	1 00
Burlington Beach.	100 00	Quebec	3,258 15
Charlotteville	18 67	Queenston.	2 00
Chambly	14 00	Presqu'Isle.....	0 50
Edmundston	299 16	St. Croix.....	1 00
Fort Erie	339 25	Sorel.....	244 00
Gloucester	101 00	Storrington	20 00
Grenville.....	2 20	Sarnia	40 00
Grand Falls.....	557 21	Shelburne	31 00
Kingston	2 25	St. Joseph's Island..	147 12
Longueuil.....	316 10	Toronto.....	895 50
Montreal	2 00	Wolford	107 80
Nepean	142 94	Registration fees ..	68 00
Niagara.....	20 00		
Owen Sound	126 00	Total ...	10,344 40
Oxford	1 20	Refund	35 74
Ottawa.....	3,440 35		
Pt. Pelee	2 00	Net receipts .. .	10,308 66
Carried forward.....	5,528 33		

JAS. N. FERGUSON,

Clerk in Charge.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ORDNANCE AND ADMIRALTY LANDS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, July 15, 1905.

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C.—STATEMENT of receipts on account of Ordnance and Admiralty Lands for the Fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.

Date.	Fees.	Rent or Interest.	Principal.	Total.
1904.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
July		323 08	324 00	647 08
August.	2 00	1,021 00	32 50	1,055 50
September.		101 20	52 00	153 20
October.	6 00	124 76	185 40	316 16
November	6 00	120 66	104 60	231 26
December.	4 00	365 66	224 50	594 16
1905.				
January.	12 00	447 15	417 60	876 75
February.	2 00	199 80	1,738 15	1,939 95
March	8 00	436 77	211 80	656 57
April.	8 00	539 02	654 50	1,201 52
May	12 00	298 61	407 00	717 61
June.	8 00	1,737 14	209 50	1,954 64
Total.	68 00	5,714 85	4,561 55	10,344 40
Less refund.				35 74
Net receipts.				10,308 66

JAS. N. FERGUSON,
Clerk in Charge.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ORDNANCE AND ADMIRALTY LANDS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, July 15, 1905.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

D.—STATEMENT showing amount due and unpaid on account of instalments of Purchase Money and Rent or Interest to June 30, 1905.

Locality.	Amount of instalments due and unpaid June 30, 1905.	Rent or Interest due and unpaid June 30, 1905.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Burlington Beach.....		60 00	60 00
Beaver Harbour.....		2 00	2 00
Carillon.....		4 40	4 40
Chambly.....	152 00	217 88	369 88
Charlottetville		18 67	18 67
Dalhousie.....	23 00	5 52	28 52
Edmundston.....	88 18	28 50	116 68
Elmsley.....		9 70	9 70
Fort Cumberland.		187 00	187 00
Grand Falls	1,497 34	295 74	1,793 08
Grenville.....		2 20	2 20
Kingston.....	50 96	246 90	297 86
Longueuil.....		155 00	155 00
Marlborough.		56 00	56 00
Nepean.....	2,552 80	416 78	2,969 58
Oromocto		0 50	0 50
Ottawa.....		3,293 55	3,293 55
Owen Sound.		50 00	50 00
Oxford.....		31 00	31 00
Point Pelee		1 00	1 00
Presqu'Isle.		0 50	0 50
Pomroy Bridge.....		6 00	6 00
Quebec.....		30 00	30 00
Shelburne.....		1 00	1 00
St. Croix.....		1 00	1 00
Sorel.....		89 36	89 36
Toronto.....	52,000 00		52,000 00
Wolford... ..		54 00	54 00
Total	56,364 28	5,264 20	61,628 48

JAS. N. FERGUSON,
Clerk in Charge.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ORDNANCE AND ADMIRALTY LANDS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, June 15, 1905.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

A.—Dominion Lands Revenue (Cash and Scrip—*Continued.*)

Agencies, &c.	Cash.	Scrip.	Total.
<i>Dominion Lands Agencies.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Alameda.....	29,256 13	969 12	30,225 25
Battleford.....	38,337 56	60 00	38,397 56
Brandon.....	9,682 77	2,263 56	11,946 33
Calgary.....	42,415 00	1,170 27	43,585 27
Dauphin.....	6,822 57	263 50	7,086 07
Edmonton.....	35,378 23	755 33	36,133 56
Kamloops.....	11,898 62	1,196 74	13,095 36
Lethbridge.....	60,207 40	3,098 55	63,305 95
Minnedosa.....	4,626 50	960 00	5,586 59
New Westminster.....	4,431 85		4,431 85
Prince Albert.....	24,336 30	792 00	25,128 30
Red Deer.....	24,793 77	160 00	24,953 77
Regina.....	104,961 38	2,977 75	107,939 13
Winnipeg.....	22,859 09	4,065 91	26,925 00
Yorkton.....	54,414 70	911 86	55,326 56
<i>Crown Timber Agencies.</i>	474,421 96	19,644 59	494,066 55
Alameda.....	143 00		143 00
Battleford.....	561 80		561 80
Brandon.....	764 75		764 75
Calgary.....	16,443 09		16,443 09
Dauphin.....	9,398 26		9,398 26
Edmonton.....	37,255 14		37,255 14
Lethbridge.....	623 62		623 62
Minnedosa.....	890 60		890 60
New Westminster.....	70,979 27		70,979 27
Prince Albert.....	38,057 77		38,057 77
Red Deer.....	1,017 68		1,017 68
Regina.....	292 55		292 55
Winnipeg.....	64,689 16		64,689 16
Yorkton.....	330 80		330 80
	241,447 49		241,447 49
Rocky Mountains Park of Canada.....	14,044 55	15 00	14,059 55
Irrigation Fees.....	303 00		303 00
Map sales, office fees, &c.....	3,908 48		3,908 48
Survey Fees.....	122,668 22		122,668 22
Patent Fees.....	560 00		560 00
Examination Fees, D.L.S.....	906 50		906 50
Refunds of Refunds.....	285 50		285 50
Mining Fees.....	1,147 00		1,147 00
Hay Lands.....	2,152 99		2,152 99
Dredging Leases.....	6,730 12		6,730 12
Grazing Leases.....	36,135 40	5,237 36	41,372 76
Coal Lands.....	698 90		698 90
Rent of Water Power.....	49 77		49 77
Rental of Land.....	115 74		115 74
Assay Changes.....	1,480 67		1,480 67
Miscellaneous.....	720 94		720 94
	191,907 78	5,252 36	197,160 14
Refunds.....	1,314,485 40	24,896 95	1,339,382 35
	22,184 26	3,602 64	25,786 90
	1,292,301 14	21,294 31	1,313,595 45

P. MARCHAND,
Assistant Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ACCOUNTS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, August 24, 1905.

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B.—STATEMENT of Ordnance Lands Revenue for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Month.	Amount.	Month.	Amount.
1904.	\$ cts.	1905.	\$ cts.
July...	647 08	January...	876 75
August...	1,055 50	February...	1,939 95
September...	155 70	March...	656 57
October...	316 16	April...	1,201 52
November...	231 26	May...	717 61
December...	594 16	June...	1,954 64
		Total.	10,346 90

P. MARCHAND,
Assistant Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ACCOUNTS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, August 24, 1905.

C.—STATEMENT of Receipts on Account of School Lands for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Month.	Manitoba.	Assiniboia.	Alberta.	Saskatchewan.	Total.
1904.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
July	15,553 68	1,687 22	809 24	98 40	
August...	6,453 55	174 75	390 42	6 50	
September.	2,983 07	1,579 71	239 51	6 40	
October...	23,202 02	11,048 03	493 94	51 45	
November	69,159 08	59,707 06	335 30	15,707 23	
December...	22,865 84	14,173 68	417 64	59 38	
1905.					
January...	13,294 87	3,441 77	774 20	36 08	
February...	9,128 09	3,002 22	407 26	931 20	
March...	13,487 31	5,694 38	441 79	3 60	
April...	6,440 48	1,691 54	912 00	135 50	
May...	10,027 72	3,340 59	1,102 66	156 40	
June...	7,150 70	2,848 28	1,128 34	134 40	
	199,746 41	108,389 23	7,452 30	17,326 54	332,914 48

P. MARCHAND,
Assistant Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ACCOUNTS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, August 24, 1905.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

D.—STATEMENT of Registration Fees for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

District.	Registrar.	Total Registration Fees.
		\$ cts.
Assiniboia....	F. F. Forbes.....	63,645 40
North Alberta.....	Geo. Roy.....	23,836 55
South Alberta.....	W. R. Winter.....	22,673 38
East Saskatchewan.....	S. Brewster.....	10,389 35
West Saskatchewan	R. F. Chisholm.....	772 58
Yukon Territory.....	J. E. Girouard.....	1,765 60
		123,082 86

P. MARCHAND,
Assistant Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ACCOUNTS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, August 24, 1905.

E.—STATEMENT of Fines and Forfeitures, North-west Territories, collected under Dominion Statutes (except 'The Indian Act' and 'The Fisheries Act') for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Date.	From whom Received.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1904.			
September.....	North-west Government.....	2,287 75	
December.....	" ".....	2,282 55	
1905.			
March.....	" ".....	2,808 65	
June.....	" ".....	2,639 54	10,018 49

P. MARCHAND,
Assistant Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ACCOUNTS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, August 24, 1905.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

H.—STATEMENT showing Seed Grain and Relief Mortgages for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

	Seed Grain Advances, 1901.	Seed Grain Advances, 1900.	Seed Grain Advances, 1896.	Seed Grain Advances, 1895.	Seed Grain Advances, 1894.	Seed Grain to Set- tlers' Account, 1890.	Territorial Account, 1886-87-88.	Relief Mortgages of 1876.	Total.
	\$ cts	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	3,200 55	576 25	921 93	3,289 64	2,999 86	2,057 90	2,486 01	939 20	16,471 34
Refunds....	54 65	7 10	44 85	27 34	90 39	72 97	8 10	0 90	306 30
	3,145 90	569 15	877 08	3,262 30	2,909 47	1,984 93	2,477 91	938 30	16,165 04

P. MARCHAND,
Assistant Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ACCOUNTS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, August 24, 1905.

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

I.—STATEMENT of Gross Receipts on account of Dominion Lands for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Year.	Homestead Fees.		Improvements.		General Sale of Lands.		Timber Dues.		Rents from Grazing Lands.		Export Tax, Mining Fees, Hay, Coal Lands, &c.		Rocky Mountains Park of Canada.		Map Sales, Office Fees, Sundry Fees.		Survey Fees.		Rentals and Miscellaneous.		Total.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1904.																						
July.....	29,850	00	1,572	54	15,303	21	16,043	75	1,293	90	52,429	24	1,906	40	383	74	100	00	914	81	119,797	59
August.....	23,285	00	1,520	55	5,729	08	11,510	12	1,536	88	57,472	42	1,287	31	382	60	12,411	93	1,616	06	116,751	95
September.....	19,805	00	1,984	16	12,764	29	23,704	17	4,553	74	67,592	85	983	54	425	80	315	10	630	32	132,758	97
October.....	19,790	00	1,295	03	8,850	53	16,835	96	3,919	96	31,857	84	423	40	355	36	239	08	1,280	92	84,848	08
November.....	26,195	00	1,541	20	10,164	45	18,825	05	1,836	74	11,794	01	969	50	334	69	17,255	07	367	67	89,283	38
December.....	18,550	00	2,124	65	14,523	00	24,443	93	2,212	39	12,657	16	1,773	35	624	00	357	46	596	87	77,862	81
1905.																						
January.....	13,955	00	2,111	70	13,342	93	15,818	15	1,036	19	10,416	16	1,556	84	499	95	60,091	37	297	92	119,126	21
February.....	11,505	00	1,604	52	14,015	69	15,880	02	2,505	69	10,079	56	784	27	418	35	.....	.....	733	85	57,526	95
March.....	24,101	00	1,935	40	14,031	58	21,595	13	6,680	51	9,916	81	998	00	568	69	927	99	254	94	81,010	05
April.....	37,840	00	1,486	85	14,156	86	36,530	46	3,509	41	11,110	37	763	75	539	15	32	00	4,653	40	110,622	25
May.....	38,180	00	2,170	95	14,580	23	36,487	16	2,722	89	23,741	39	1,541	94	392	35	6,962	46	10,335	79	137,115	16
June.....	41,750	25	2,223	70	16,666	19	29,277	56	4,337	02	65,855	78	1,056	25	1,159	45	24,075	76	1,380	04	187,782	00
Scrp.....	304,806	25	21,571	25	154,128	04	266,951	46	36,145	32	364,923	59	14,044	55	6,084	13	122,768	22	23,062	59	1,314,485	40
	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,644	59	.....	.....	5,237	36	.....	.....	15	00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,896	95
	304,806	25	21,571	25	173,772	63	266,951	46	41,382	68	364,923	59	14,059	55	6,084	13	122,768	22	23,062	59	1,339,382	35

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ACCOUNTS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, August 24, 1905.

P. MARCHAND,
Assistant Accountant.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

DOMINION LANDS REVENUE.

J.—STATEMENT of Gross Receipts (Cash and Scrip) on account of Dominion Lands Revenue for the fiscal year 1904-1905, compared with the previous fiscal year.

Particulars.	Fiscal Year. 1904-1905.	Fiscal Year. 1903-1904.	Increase.	Decrease.	Net Decrease.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Dominion Lands Agencies.....	494,066 55	643,775 34	.....	149,708 79	.....
Crown Timber Agencies.	241,447 49	358,536 43	.....	117,088 94	.....
Rocky Mountains Park of Canada..	14,059 55	9,198 48	4,861 07	.....	.....
Hay, mining, coal, stone and graz- ing lands.	52,151 54	38,402 29	13,749 25	.....	.....
Miscellaneous.	130,949 05	66,975 42	63,973 63	.....	.....
	932,674 18	1,116,887 96	82,583 95	266,797 73	.....
Yukon Territory.....	406,708 17	564,936 74	.....	158,228 57	.....
	1,339,382 35	1,681,824 70	82,583 95	425,026 30	342,442 35

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ACCOUNTS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, August 24, 1905.

P. MARCHAND,
Assistant Accountant.

No. 26.

REPORT OF THE SCHOOL LANDS BRANCH.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
SCHOOL LANDS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, September 6, 1905.

W. W. CORY, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report in connection with the business of the School Lands Branch of the department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.

No general auction sales of school lands were held during the year in either Manitoba or the North-west Territories, the series of sales which it had been intended to hold during the autumn of 1904, in the vicinity of the line of the Calgary and Edmonton Railway, and of the Crow's Nest Branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in Western Alberta, as well as those in Eastern Assiniboia, having been subsequently postponed.

Sections 11 and 29, in township 45, range 21, west of the 2nd principal meridian, in the district of Saskatchewan, were, however, after having been duly advertised, offered for sale at public auction at Melfort, Sask., on January 19 last. The east half,

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and the fractional south-west quarter of section 29, in this township, were sold at the rate of \$15 per acre, and the fractional north-west quarter of section 11, at \$10 per acre.

The demand for leases of school lands for grazing purposes, both in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, continues, and during the past year 206 leases were issued for the purpose of school lands within the Territories, and 50 leases of lands in the province of Manitoba, or 256 leases in all, representing a revenue of \$11,761.04. Two leases were also issued for coal mining purposes.

Permits for the cultivation of portions of school sections, which in the past had been broken by squatters and others, were issued to the number of 43, representing a revenue of \$710.70. While the revenue from this source is comparatively small, the issue of these permits serves the purpose of keeping these isolated patches of breaking on school lands from growing up in weeds, and so becoming an injury to the neighbouring farms.

As a number of purchasers of school lands in Manitoba are considerably in arrears in their payments, Mr. W. M. Ingram, the inspector of school lands, was furnished with a statement showing the lands on which the payments are in arrears, and was instructed to visit the lands in question and report to the department as to the nature and extent of the improvements thereon, and as to the prospect of an early payment of the arrears. A similar list was furnished to Mr. Potts, the inspector of school lands for the Territories. The work of inspection for the Territories has been completed, and that in Manitoba is still in progress, and from the reports so far received it is evident that the result of the inspections will be to materially reduce at an early date the indebtedness on these lands.

The total area of school lands sold in the province of Manitoba to July 1, 1905, is 271,384.45 acres, representing a principal sum of \$2,181,066.91. The average price received for the land sold was \$8.04 per acre.

The area sold in the North-west Territories to the same date was 147,245.32 acres, for the sum of \$1,473,949.90, representing an average price of \$10.01.

Appended herewith are five statements, namely, statement 'A,' showing revenue from Manitoba school lands for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905; statement 'B,' revenue from Assiniboia school lands for the same period; statement 'C,' revenue from Alberta school lands for the same period; statement 'D,' revenue from Saskatchewan school lands for the same period; and statement 'E,' showing the balance to the credit of the several school lands funds on June 30, 1905.

From statement 'A' it will be seen that the net revenue from Manitoba school lands for the fiscal year was \$199,334.86. Of this sum \$135,586.72 represents the principal moneys of sales and the balance of \$63,748.14, the revenue from all other sources. The expenditure for cost of management for same period was \$3,973.20.

As you are aware, it is provided by the Order in Council of June 11, 1902, that the province of Manitoba shall be paid annually the revenue derived from the school lands within the province, with the exception of the principal moneys of sales, after first deducting the cost of the administration of these lands.

Under this arrangement the amount to be paid over to the province for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, is \$59,774.94, that is to say, the revenue from all sources, except principal moneys of sales, \$63,718.14, less the cost of management, \$3,973.20.

From statements 'B,' 'C,' and 'D,' it will be seen that the total net revenue from the North-west Territories school lands for the same period was \$132,662.27, of which \$70,734.72 represents the principal moneys of sales and the balance, \$61,927.55 revenue from all other sources. The total expenditure for the three provisional districts for the same period was \$8,417.51, so that under the arrangement authorized by the Order in Council of November 18, 1902, similar to that made with the province of Manitoba by Order in Council of June 11, 1902, the government of the North-west Territories is entitled to be paid over the sum of \$53,510.04, being the net revenue \$61,927.55 (other than principal moneys of sales) less \$8,417.51, the cost of management for the

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same period. The total net revenue from school lands in Manitoba and the Territories for the fiscal year was \$331,997.13.

The following is a statement of the work done in this branch during the year:—

Letters and telegrams sent..	9,919
Cultivation permits..	43
Leases issued..	258
Receipts issued..	1,617
Number of accounts kept, posted, and statements furnished.	4,080
Copies of documents prepared..	185
Printed lists and notices sent..	16,842

There is in addition to the foregoing a large amount of work of which no record could be kept, but which involved considerable expenditure of time.

Your obedient servant,

FRANK S. CHECKLEY,

Clerk in Charge.

STATEMENT A.—MANITOBA.
Revenue from School Lands for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1905.

	SALES.		Cultivation.	Grazing.	Timber.	Hay.	Coal.	Sundries.	Total.
	Principal.	Interest.							
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Head office.....	127,633 04	53,865 77	637 70	1,773 85	673 51	5 50	.....	.....	184,589 37
Agencies.....	8,298 69	3,075 25	38 00	421 91	1,575 39	2,188 85	....	.....	15,598,09
Total gross revenue.....	135,931 73	56,941 02	675 70	2,195 76	2,248 90	2,194 35	.....	.....	200,187 46
Less refunds.....	345 01	.....	.....	12 80	19 40	34 34	.....	.....	411 55
Total.....	135,586 72	56,941 02	675 70	2,182 96	2,229 50	2,160 01	.....	.....	199,775 91
Less fees transferred to Dominion lands.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27 05	414 00	.....	.....	441 05
Net total.....	135,586 72	56,941 02	675 70	2,182 96	2,202 45	1,746 01	.....	.....	199,334 86

STATEMENT B.—NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.
Revenue from Assiniboia School Lands for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1905.

	SALES.		Cultivation.	Grazing.	Timber.	Hay.	Coal.	Sundries.	Total.
	Principal.	Interest.							
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Head office.....	55,250 32	48,771 42	33 00	2,371 76	.....	0 50	302 85	.....	106,729 85
Agencies.....	429 99	175 86	.....	455 03	68 50	692 25	.....	.....	1,821 63
Total gross revenue....	55,680 31	48,947 28	33 00	2,826 79	68 50	692 75	302 85	.....	108,551 48
Less refunds.....	264 31	12 63	.....	38 40	.....	4 00	.....	.....	319 34
Total.....	55,416 00	48,934 65	33 00	2,788 39	68 50	688 75	302 85	.....	108,232 14
Less fees transferred to Dominion lands....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 75	152 50	.....	.....	162 25
Net total.....	55,416 00	48,934 65	33 00	2,788 39	58 75	536 25	302 85	.....	108,069 89

STATEMENT C. NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.
Revenue from Alberta School Lands for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1905.

	SALES.		Cultivation.	Grazing.	Timber.	Hay.	Coal.	Sundries.	Total.
	Principal.	Interest.							
	%. cts.	%. cts.	%. cts.	%. cts.	%. cts.	%. cts.	%. cts.	%. cts.	%. cts.
Head office	2 00	4,674 16	25 00	10 75	399 00	.....	5,110 91
Agencies	1,604 13	84 21	534 15	220 15	.....	2,442 61
Total gross revenue	2 00	6,278 29	109 21	544 90	619 15	.....	7,553 55
Less refunds	65 71	.....	10 75	15 00	.....	91 46
Total	2 00	6,212 58	109 21	534 15	604 15	.....	7,462 09
Less fees transferred to Dominion lands	2 25	99 00	.....	.....	101 25
Net total	2 00	6,212 58	106 96	435 15	604 15	.....	7,360 84

STATEMENT D.—NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

Revenue from Saskatchewan School Lands for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1905.

	SALES.		Cultivation.	Grazing.	Timber.	Hay.	Coal.	Sundries.	Total.
	Principal.	Interest.							
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Head office	15,413 72	1,176 56	.....	398 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,989 03
Agencies.....	.....	.....	.....	178 36	9 35	196 55	.....	.....	384 26
Total gross revenue.....	15,413 72	1,176 56	.....	577 11	9 35	196 55	.....	.....	17,373 29
Less refunds.....	95 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95 00
Total.. ..	15,318 72	1,176 56	.....	577 11	9 35	196 55	.....	.....	17,278 29
Less fees transferred to Dominion lands.....	0 75	46 00	46 75
Net total.....	15,318 72	1,176 56	577 11	8 60	150 55	17,231 54

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STATEMENT E.

STATEMENT of revenue and expenditure on account of school lands, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.

MANITOBA SCHOOL LANDS.

Particulars.	Dr.	Cr.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, July 1, 1904.....		1,141,474 12
Sales 12 months to June 30, 1905.....		192,527 74
Rental for cultivation		675 70
Timber, hay and grazing.....		6,131 42
Interest.....		35,940 56
To cost of management at Ottawa.....	1,000 00	
Expenses being salaries, printing and advertising, &c.....	2,973 20	
Interest paid to Manitoba Government....	35,946 56	
Interest and revenue paid Manitoba Government to June 30, 1905	133,709 20	
Balance, June 30, 1905.....	1,203,126 58	
	1,376,755 54	1,376,755 54

ASSINIBOIA SCHOOL LANDS.

Balance, July 1, 1904.....		167,317 93
Sales 12 months to June 30, 1905.....		104,350 65
Rental for cultivation.....		33 00
Timber, hay, grazing and coal.....		3,686 24
Interest.....		6,631 06
To cost of management at Ottawa.....	500 00	
Expenses being salaries, printing and advertising, &c.....	2,036 43	
Interest paid to North-west Government..	6,631 06	
Interest and revenue paid to North-west Government to June 30, 1905	53,659 27	
Balance, June 30, 1905.....	219,192 12	
	282,018 88	282,018 88

ALBERTA SCHOOL LANDS.

Balance, July 1, 1904.....		50,276 21
Rental for cultivation..... 12 months to June 30, 1905.....		2 00
Timber, hay, grazing and coal		7,358 84
Interest.....		1,388 66
To cost of management at Ottawa.....	500 00	
Expenses being salaries, printing and advertising, &c.....	5,226 15	
Interest paid to North-west Government..	1,388 66	
Interest and revenue paid North-west Government to June 30, 1905	7,212 54	
Balance, June 30, 1905.....	44,698 36	
	59,025 71	59,025 71

SASKATCHEWAN SCHOOL LANDS.

Balance, July 1, 1904.....		2,514 88
Sales 12 months to June 30, 1905.....		16,495 28
Timber, hay and grazing.....		736 26
Interest.....		356 97
Expenses being printing and advertising, &c.....	151 13	
Interest paid North-west Government ...	356 97	
Interest and revenue paid North-west Government to June 30, 1905	2,047 69	
Balance, June 30, 1905.....	17,547 60	
	20,103 39	20,103 39

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No. 27.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTRATION BRANCH,
OTTAWA, August 30, 1905.

W. W. CORY, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the usual annual statement showing in part the work of this branch for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

In connection with the above, I desire to draw your attention to a paragraph in the last annual report of your predecessor, Mr. Smart, having reference to the number of official documents on record in this branch and to the fact that the million mark was then in sight. That number was reached on March 14 last, and on the same date we recommenced numbering the files, beginning at number one. To distinguish between previous similar numbers, and prevent any likelihood of confusion, I have had the letter 'A' printed on all the new file backs and written on all the outgoing letters.

We have reached since the date of change in numbers, a little over five months, 70,790 letters, or an average of about 14,000 letters per month. The last year, as you will observe, has been the heaviest on record, and from present appearances will continue to increase.

The need of better office accommodation is evident and makes it difficult to conduct the work in a satisfactory manner.

Your obedient servant,

K. J. HENRY,
Registrar.

STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT of work done in the Correspondence Registration Branch during the year ended June 30, 1905.

From July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905.	Letters Received.	Letters Sent.	Registered Letters Received.	Registered Letters Sent.	Telegrams Sent.	Total.
July.....	11,680	15,242	382	1,515	33	28,852
August.....	10,801	14,535	494	1,876	56	27,762
September.....	9,553	11,435	434	1,502	35	22,959
October.....	10,740	14,028	493	2,029	47	27,337
November.....	9,870	13,096	510	2,292	38	25,806
December.....	10,660	14,772	517	2,671	62	28,682
Total for first half year.....	63,304	83,108	2,830	11,885	271	161,398
January.....	11,305	13,414	588	1,799	48	27,154
February.....	10,804	15,398	578	2,094	50	28,924
March.....	12,170	17,032	556	2,385	68	32,211
April.....	11,120	14,263	434	1,961	50	27,828
May.....	14,015	19,334	546	2,175	74	36,144
June.....	13,190	17,223	482	2,137	73	33,105
Total for second half year.....	72,604	96,664	3,184	12,551	363	185,366
Total for first half year.....	63,304	83,108	2,830	11,885	271	161,398
Total for second half year.....	72,604	96,664	3,184	12,551	363	185,366
Total for year ended June 30,'05.	135,908	179,772	6,014	24,436	634	346,764

The number of pages of documents, etc., compared during the year was 4,524.
The number of pages of Letter Book indexed was 93,835, each page was made in double entry.
Daily average, letters received, 450, or an increase over last year of 20%.
Daily average, letters sent, 580, or an increase over last year of 19%.
The Grand Total last year was 298,171, this year 346,764, or an increase of 17%.

MONEYS RECEIVED.

	July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905.
	\$ cts.
Cash.....	7,166 96
Cheques.....	434,286 48
Scrip.....	19,534 82
Money orders.....	67,231 50
Total.....	528,219 76

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

No. 28.

REPORT OF THE GEOGRAPHER.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

OFFICE OF THE GEOGRAPHER,

OTTAWA, June 30, 1905.

W. W. CORY, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to report as follows on the work of my office for the past year.

The assignment of work was as follows:—

J. E. Chalifour compiled sheet 15, Nova Scotia—scale 3·95 miles to 1 inch—for the engraver, prepared the ‘copy’ for the geological map for the Economic Atlas, and is now in charge of the large ‘Mineral’ map of Canada.

H. E. Baine has completed the compilation of sheets 1 N.E. and 1 N.W., Ontario, and has compiled part of sheet 2, N.W.

H. Tache has completed for the lithographer, sheets 13, New Brunswick, 27, Ontario, the Quebec Mica District and Asbestos Region maps, and has compiled about two-thirds of sheet 11, Quebec.

M. W. Sharon added new surveys to bring the map of Manitoba and North-west Territories up to date, prior to publication of a new edition and has prepared the ‘copy’ for the Canals and the Lighthouse maps for the Economic Atlas.

G. E. Dumouchel has been employed on diagrams for the Economic Atlas, on the Ontario Mica Region map and on sundry plans to accompany Dr. Klotz’s report on Trans-Pacific longitudes.

A. M. Darrach has been employed on diagrams for the Economic Atlas and has made tracings for the Ontario sheets, &c.

H. W. Wilson prepared the copy for the Telephone maps and for plans of cities for the Atlas, and has made reductions and tracings.

H. Blatchley was appointed March 22, 1905, and has made tracings for the engraver, of a portion of sheet 2, N.E. Ontario.

C. G. Wood has made sundry reductions and tracings.

J. P. McElligott has made tracings of railway plans and profiles.

S. Chandler was appointed June 21, and has made tracings of railways and other plans.

J. K. Bennie has compiled diagrams for the Economic Atlas.

R. W. Craig has compiled diagrams for the Atlas.

J. S. Gagnon has had charge of the distribution of maps.

Mrs. D. E. Waine has been employed as stenographer and typewriter, and has had charge of the distribution lists.

During the last two years the work of my office has been much hampered by the lack of room, the crowding on some draughting tables resulting in a serious interference with the work. New offices with ample space have, however, been secured in the Woods building, and the rooms vacated by my branch can be utilized by the portion of the Surveyor General’s staff now housed in the building on Sparks street.

Pending the vacation of the whole of the Woods building by the Woods Company, an office has been secured on the second floor for the draughtsmen engaged on the

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Mineral map. As this is the floor that I will occupy when in this building, it will not be necessary to move the furniture, plans, &c., now in use.

In September I attended the Eighth International Geographical Congress. Meetings were held at Washington, New York, Niagara Falls, Chicago and St. Louis, the itinerant nature of the congress permitting the combination of long excursions, conducted by able specialists, with meetings at these points.

It is not necessary to mention all or any of the numerous interesting and instructive papers that were read, but special mention may be made of the one by Professor Penck—the most noted of Austrian geographers—on the mapping of North America on the scale of $\frac{1}{1000000}$. At the International Congress at Berne, in 1891, he proposed that the congress should promote the construction of a map of the world on a scale of $\frac{1}{1000000}$. Since then, under his initiative, and with the support of each succeeding congress, it has made important progress. At the Washington meeting he appealed to the United States and Canada to undertake this work in so far as it affected their respective dominions. About the same time the Interstate Commerce Commission asked for a map of the United States on about this scale, and it was decided to combine the two and produce the Interstate Commerce Commission map on this scale.

When in St. Louis I found that the Exhibition Branch of the Department of Agriculture required, for exhibition purposes, a 'Mineral' map of Canada on about this scale, and shortly after the close of the exhibition, Mr. Hutchison, who is in charge of the branch, addressed a memo to you requesting that this department undertake the work. This memo. was sent to me for a report and, in my reply, I strongly recommended it, at the same time pointing out (1) its utility to the Railway Commission of Canada, which corresponds in this country to the Interstate Commerce Commission of the United States, and (2) that these sheets could be utilized to form maps of the various provinces, which would include the whole of each province, and at the same time would not be so large as to be unwieldy. You approved this memo. and, after considerable delay, owing to the necessity of getting another office, special draughting table, etc., work was commenced and is now being pushed forward.

Dr. H. R. Mill thus summarises the congress: 'The general impression left upon the mind by the whole visit to America is that it attracted less public notice and drew far smaller audiences than in London or Berlin, but that the people who did attend were keener in their interest and more whole-hearted in their devotion to the study of geography than corresponding audiences in the old world.'

During the past year 3,775 letters and circulars were sent out and 2,447 received, 10,550 maps and books were sent out and 44,978 received.

Below is a list of maps published, in press, and in progress:—

MAPS PUBLISHED.

Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland, eight sheets, each 25 inches by 26 inches; extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from Maryland and Oregon on the south, to Cumberland sound and Herschell island on the north. Scale 35 miles to 1 inch.

Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland, 16 inches by 36 inches. Scale 100 miles to 1 inch.

Dominion of Canada (with map of world on reverse). Scale 58 miles to 1 inch.

Relief map of Canada. Scale 100 miles to 1 inch.

Resource map of Canada. Scale $\frac{1}{12500000}$ or 197.3 miles to 1 inch.

Water-power map, average rainfall at principal points in Canada. Scale 100 miles to 1 inch.

National Transcontinental Railway map, shows approximate route of the National Transcontinental Railway, Moncton to Pacific. Scale 100 miles to 1 inch.

Explorations in Northern Canada and adjacent portions of Greenland and Alaska. Scale 75 miles to 1 inch.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

Rocky Mountains—Banff sheet—contoured map of mountains in the vicinity of Banff. Scale 2 miles to 1 inch.

Rocky Mountains—Lake Louise sheet—contoured map of mountains in the vicinity of Laggan and Field. Scale 2 miles to 1 inch.

Manitoba and North-west Territories—includes Manitoba, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta and south-western portion of Keewatin; three sheets, each 25 inches by 36 inches. Scale $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles to 1 inch.

Index map showing townships in Manitoba and North-west Territories, plans of which have been printed. Scale 35 miles to 1 inch.

General map of the north-western part of the Dominion of Canada. Edition of 1898. In 2 sheets. Scale 35 miles to 1 inch.

Map showing railways in Manitoba, Alberta, Assiniboia and Saskatchewan. Scale 35 miles to 1 inch.

Manitoba—Scale $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles to 1 inch.

Assiniboia—Edition of 1904. Scale $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles to 1 inch.

Saskatchewan—Edition of 1904. Scale $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles to 1 inch.

Alberta—Edition of 1904. Scale $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles to 1 inch.

Peace and Athabaska district—Alberta and Athabaska—includes the country between Wetaskiwin and Lake Athabaska and between Athabaska river and the eastern boundary of British Columbia. Scale $\frac{1}{800000}$ or 12.63 miles to 1 inch.

Map showing new provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. Scale 100 miles to 1 inch.

Map showing electoral divisions (for provincial legislature) in Alberta and Saskatchewan. Scale 35 miles to 1 inch.

Map showing electoral divisions (for provincial legislature) in Southern Saskatchewan. Scale $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles to 1 inch.

Map showing electoral divisions (for provincial legislature) in Southern Alberta. Scale $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles to 1 inch.

Map showing all the even-numbered sections patented to January 1, 1905, and all even-numbered sections homesteaded and unpatented or finally allotted to railway companies to that date, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta; 3 sheets. Scale $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles to 1 inch.

British Columbia 'Railway Belt' map, showing the 'Railway Belt' in British Columbia. Scale $\frac{1}{500000}$ or 7.89 miles to 1 inch.

Topographical map of British Columbia and Yukon—Alaska boundary. In 28 sheets. Scale $\frac{1}{600000}$.

Southeastern Alaska and portion of British Columbia. Edition of 1897. Scale $\frac{1}{600000}$.

Southeastern Alaska and portion of British Columbia, showing award of Alaska Boundary Tribunal, October 20, 1903. Scale $\frac{1}{600000}$.

Yukon, extends from Lynn canal on the south, to Eagle on the north, and from the Pacific to the Frances river. Scale $\frac{1}{500000}$ or 11.82 miles to 1 inch.

White, Alsek and Kluane rivers district, south-western Yukon. Scale $\frac{1}{400000}$ or 6.31 miles to 1 inch.

Timiskaming sheet, Pontiac county, Quebec, and Nipissing district, Ontario. Scale $\frac{1}{500000}$ or 11.83 miles to 1 inch.

Sheet 1, S.W. Ontario, Windsor sheet, Essex, Kent, and Lambton and portions of Elgin, Middlesex and Huron counties. Scale $\frac{1}{250000}$ or 3.95 miles to 1 inch.

Sheet 1, S.E. Ontario, London sheet, Norfolk, Oxford, Brant and portions of Elgin, Middlesex, Huron, Perth, Waterloo and Wentworth counties. Scale $\frac{1}{250000}$ or 3.95 miles to 1 inch.

Sheet 2, S.W. Ontario, Hamilton sheet, Lincoln, Welland, Haldimand, and portions of Wentworth and Halton counties. Scale $\frac{1}{250000}$ or 3.95 miles to 1 inch.

Sheet 13 includes whole of New Brunswick, with exception of Madawaska and portions of Westmoreland and Albert counties. Scale $\frac{1}{500000}$ or 7.89 miles to 1 inch.

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REPORTS.

Altitudes in the Dominion of Canada. With a Relief map of North America. 8vo., p. 226.

Dictionary of Altitudes in the Dominion of Canada. With a Relief map of Canada. 8vo., p. 143.

MAPS IN PRESS.

Regina land district. Scale $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles to 1 inch.

Red Deer land district. Scale $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles to 1 inch.

Calgary land district. Scale $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles to 1 inch.

Winnipeg land district. Scale $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles to 1 inch.

Alameda land district. Scale $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles to 1 inch.

Lethbridge land district. Scale $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles to 1 inch.

Edmonton land district. Scale $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles to 1 inch.

Dauphin land district. Scale $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles to 1 inch.

Yorkton land district. Scale $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles to 1 inch.

Prince Albert land district. Scale $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles to 1 inch.

Battleford land district. Scale $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles to 1 inch.

Brandon land district. Scale $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles to 1 inch.

Minnedosa land district. Scale $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles to 1 inch.

Sheets 1, N.W., and 1, N.E. Ontario, Guelph sheet, Wellington, Grey, Bruce and portions of Huron, Perth, Waterloo, Halton, Dufferin and Simcoe counties. Scale $\frac{1}{250000}$ or 3.95 miles to 1 inch.

Sheet 2, N.W. Ontario, Toronto sheet, Peel, York, Ontario, and Victoria and portions of Halton, Simcoe, Dufferin, Muskoka, Durham and Peterborough counties. Scale $\frac{1}{250000}$ or 3.95 miles to 1 inch.

Sheet 11, Montreal sheet, includes the country between Quebec and Vaudreuil and between the International boundary and lat. 48° N. Scale $\frac{1}{500000}$ or 7.89 miles to 1 inch.

Sheets 15, N.W., 15, S.W., and 15, S.E., Cape Breton island and portions of Antigonish and Guysboro counties. Scale $\frac{1}{250000}$ or 3.95 miles to 1 inch.

Sheet 27, Ontario, Lake of the Woods sheet, Rainy River district and portions of Thunder Bay district and Keewatin. Scale $\frac{1}{500000}$ or 7.89 miles to 1 inch.

ATLAS OF CANADA (in progress).—Contains the following maps and diagrams:—

1. Territorial divisions of Canada.
2. Relief map—western sheet.
3. Relief map—eastern sheet.
4. Geology—western sheet.
5. Geology—eastern sheet.
6. Minerals—western sheet.
7. Minerals—eastern sheet.
8. Forests.
9. Limits of trees.
10. Telegraphs—Maritime provinces and Quebec. Also Atlantic cables.
11. Telegraphs—Ontario and western Quebec.
12. Telegraphs—Manitoba and North-west Territories.
13. Telegraphs—British Columbia and Yukon. Also Pacific cable.
14. Telephones—Maritime provinces and Quebec.
15. Telephones—Ontario and Quebec.
16. Telephones—Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.
17. Railways—Maritime provinces and Quebec.
18. Railways—Ontario and Quebec.
19. Railways—Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.
20. Railways—British Columbia and Yukon.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

21. Transcontinental Railways of Canada.
22. Canals.
23. Lighthouses, sailing distances and routes and depth of the sea—Pacific coast.
24. Lighthouses, sailing distances and routes and depth of the sea—Atlantic coast.
25. Isotherms, for months of the year.
26. Isotherms, for summer and year and Isobars for seasons and year.
27. Density of population in eastern Canada.
28. Density of population in western Canada.
29. Distribution of Indian tribes.
30. International and Interprovincial boundaries; New Brunswick-Maine, New Brunswick-Quebec and Quebec-Labrador.
31. International and interprovincial boundaries; Yukon-Alaska, and Ontario-Manitoba-Keewatin.
32. Routes of explorers.
33. Drainage basins.
34. Montreal.
35. Toronto.
36. Quebec and St. John.
37. Winnipeg.
38. Ottawa and Vancouver.
39. Hamilton, Halifax and London.

DIAGRAMS.

- 40-44. Trade and Commerce.
45. Education and immigration.
- 46-55. Population and areas.
- 56-61. Agriculture.
- 62-65. Manufactures.
- 66-70. Finance.
- 71-73. Banking.
- 74-77. Marine.
78. Fisheries.
- 79-82. Railways.
- 83-84. Vital statistics.
- 85-86. Minerals.

MAPS IN PROGRESS.

Sheet 2, N.E., Ontario, Belleville sheet, Northumberland and Prince Edward and portions of Durham, Peterborough, Hastings, Lennox and Addington counties. Scale $\frac{1}{250000}$ or 3.95 miles to 1 inch.

Sheet 18, British Columbia, Kamloops sheet. Scale $\frac{1}{500000}$ or 3.95 miles to 1 inch.

Sheet 19, British Columbia, West Kootenay sheet. Scale $\frac{1}{500000}$ or 7.89 miles to 1 inch.

Sheet 37, Quebec, Gaspé sheet. Scale $\frac{1}{500000}$ or 7.89 miles to 1 inch.

Rocky mountains between the Canadian Pacific Railway and the North Saskatchewan. Scale 4 miles to 1 inch.

Your obedient servant,

JAMES WHITE,

Geographer.

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

No. 29.

REPORT OF THE LAND PATENTS BRANCH.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OTTAWA, October 24, 1905.

W. W. CORY, Esq.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the following seven statements for publication in connection with the annual report of this department, for the year ending June 30 last, viz.:—

A. Statement showing the number of homestead entries made during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

B. Abstract of letters patent covering Dominion lands situate in Manitoba, the North-west Territories, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory, issued from the Department of the Interior during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, as compared with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

C. Statement showing the number of acres of swamp lands in Manitoba transferred by Order in Council to the province of Manitoba up to June 30, 1905.

D. Statement showing the number of patents forwarded to the several registrars of the land registration districts of the North-west Territories, and the number of notifications mailed to patentees, during the year ending June 30, 1905.

E. Statement showing the number of entries cancelled during the year ended June 30, 1905, showing also the years in which such entries were made.

F. Statement showing the number of deeds of transfer recorded at head office during the year ended June 30, 1905.

G. Statement of entries affecting Dominion lands which were made at head office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.

Your obedient servant,

WM. M. GOODEVE,

Chief Clerk, Patents Branch.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

A.—STATEMENT showing the number of Homestead Entries made during the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1905, compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

AGENCY.	YEAR		Increase.	Decrease.	Net Increase.
	Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1905.	Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1904.			
Alameda.....	1,627	1,665	.....	38	
Battleford	3,610	1,772	1,838	.....
Brandon.....	306	489	.....	183	
Calgary	2,155	2,664	.....	509	
Dauphin.....	514	388	126	.....
Edmonton	2,899	2,581	318	.....
Kamloops	149	180	.....	31	
Lethbridge.....	1,969	1,722	247	.....
Minnedosa	216	262	.....	46	
New Westminster.	38	28	10	.....
Prince Albert.....	2,136	1,634	502	.....
Regina	7,946	6,595	1,351	.....
Red Deer.....	2,115	1,234	881	.....
Winnipeg	671	866	.....	195	
Yorkton.....	4,468	3,993	475	.....
	30,819	26,073	5,748	1,002	4,746

Representing in 1904.....	68,381 Souls.
" 1905.....	77,550 "

WM. M. GOODEVE,
Chief Clerk, Patents Branch.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OTTAWA, October 24, 1905.

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B.—ABSTRACT of Letters Patent covering Dominion Lands situate in Manitoba, the North-west Territories, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory, issued from the Department of the Interior during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1905, as compared with the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1904.

No.	Nature of Grant.	FROM JULY 1, 1904, to JUNE 30, 1905.		FROM JULY 1, 1903, to JUNE 30, 1904.	
		Patents.	Acres	Patents.	Acres.
1	British Columbia homesteads.....	61	9,225	58	8,094
2	British Columbia sales.....	43	4,740	37	4,484
3	Coal lands sales.....	6	1,087	3	368
4	Commutation grants.....	6	302	16	858
5	Homesteads.....	5,869	928,376	4,084	647,448
6	Hudson's Bay Co.....	6	14,352		
7	Leases.....	1	230	1	153
8	License of occupation.....			1	
9	Manitoba Act grants.....	4	236	10	420
10	Military Bounty grants.....	1	160	3	480
11	Military homesteads.....	8	2,572	8	2,369
12	Mineral rights.....	27	6,151	9	2,202
13	Mining lands sales.....	2	51	12	337
14	Northwest half-breed grants.....	265	55,329	435	85,410
15	Northwest Mounted Police grants.....			2	320
16	Parish sales.....	18	2,104	9	1,195
17	Quit claim special grants.....	28		26	
	Railways :—				
18	Alberta Railway and Coal Co.....	7	5,601	8	44,983
19	Calgary and Edmonton Railway Co.....	188	194,343	2	323
20	Canadian Northern Railway Co.....	109	26,580	67	12,201
21	Canadian Pacific Railway grants.....	829	3,723,470	806	1,709,277
22	Canadian Pacific Railway grants (Souris Branch).....	319	902,280	31	74,795
23	Canadian Pacific Railway Nominees.....	1	129	3	960
24	Canadian Pacific Railway roadbed and station grounds.....	15	296	34	689
25	Manitoba and North-western Railway Co ..	14	23,958	47	43,810
26	Manitoba South-western Colonization Railway Co.....	286	167,285	420	106,592
27	Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railroad and Steamboat Co.....	121	71,685	55	23,599
28	Shuswap and Okanagan Railway Co ..			1	
29	Sales.....	326	39,590	488	194,610
30	School lands sales	96	12,160	86	11,143
31	Special grants.....	107	4,008	54	2,418
32	Yukon Territory sales.....	34	1,054	66	2,602
33	Yukon Territory specials.	1		8	439
	Totals	8,798	6,197,354	6,890	2,982,579

WM. M. GOODEVE,
Chief Clerk.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
LAND PATENTS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, October, 23, 1905.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

C.—STATEMENT showing the number of acres of swamp lands in Manitoba transferred by Order in Council to the province of Manitoba up to June 30, 1905.

April 16, 1888..	52,600·00
June 7, 1888..	60,335·60
August 25, 1891..	105,635·41
December 7, 1891..	36,479·00
April 22, 1893..	69,680·00
October 21, 1893..	13,040·00
“ 4, 1895..	50,602·72
“ 31, 1896..	53,520·19
“ 31, 1896..	6,960·00
November 10, 1896..	137,016·75
December 1, 1896..	117,250·09
June 18, 1897..	151,985·39
June 27, 1898..	3,120·00
December 1, 1899..	148,811·39
February 17, 1899..	} 48,470·00
August 18, 1899..	
May 26, 1900..	
January 6, 1900..	160·00
April 26, 1902..	20,744·01
February 3, 1903..	27,764·85
“ 3, 1903..	84,659·48
August 17, 1904..	5,127·00
“ 17, 1904..	5,584·00
“ 18, 1904..	13,098·01
September 28, 1904..	43,192·27
December 29, 1904..	10,719·73
April 20, 1905..	160·00
Total..	1,266,715·89

WM. M. GOODEVE,
Chief Clerk.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
LAND PATENTS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, October 24, 1905.

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

D.—STATEMENT showing the number of patents forwarded to the several Registrars of the Land Registration Districts of the North-west Territories, and the number of notifications mailed to patentees during the year ending June 30, 1905.

Registration Districts.	Number of patents sent to registrars.	Number of notifications mailed to patentees.
Assiniboia	2,401	2,541
East Saskatchewan	627	684
West Saskatchewan	505	122
North Alberta	1,383	1,452
South Alberta	1,143	863
Yukon	40	63
Totals	6,099	5,725

WM. M. GOODEVE,
Chief Clerk.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
LAND PATENTS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, October 24, 1905.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

E.—STATEMENT showing the number of entries cancelled during the year ending June 30, 1905, also the years in which such entries were made.

Years.	Homesteads	Preemptions	Preemption Sales.	Time Sales.	Sales.
1877		1			
1878		1			
1879	1	1			
1880	4				
1882	5	6			
1883	7	10			
1884	3	12			
1885	1	3			
1886	3	3			
1887	2				
1888	2	2		2	
1889	8	9		1	
1890	9		2		
1891	7		1	1	
1892	13			1	
1893	7				
1894	6				
1895	6				
1896	8				
1897	13				
1898	13				
1899	33			1	
1900	100				
1901	214				
1902	1,641				
1903	5,007				
1904	3,782				
1905	401				
	11,296	48	3	6	

WM. M. GOODEVE,
Chief Clerk.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
LAND PATENTS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, October 24, 1905.

F.—STATEMENT showing the number of deeds of transfer recorded at head office during the year ended June 30, 1905.

Number of deeds registered. 789
Fees received in connection therewith. \$1,653.54

WM. M. GOODEVE,
Chief Clerk.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
LAND PATENTS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, October 24, 1905.

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

G.—STATEMENT of Entries affecting Dominion Lands which were made at Head Office during fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.

Name of Grant.	No. of Grant.	Acres.	Mines and Minerals only.
			Acres.
Special grants.....	191	5,538 00	
Alberta Railway and Coal Co	7	5,601 07	
Calgary and Edmonton Railway Company.....	200	199,104 53	
" Mines and minerals.....	583		896,152 66
Canadian Northern Railway Company.....	105	37,489 24	
Canadian Pacific Railway Company (main line).....	940	4,075,335 13	
" " " (Souris branch).....	339	966,713 15	
" Mines and minerals.....	2		2,240 00
Manitoba and Northwestern Railway Company.....	9	134,202 25	
Manitoba and Southwestern Colonization Railway Company.....	297	170,008 19	
Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railroad and Steamboat Company	122	71,845 14	
Railway right of way.....	39	1,288 00	
Totals.	2,834	5,667,124 70	898,392 66

WM. M. GOODEVE,
Chief Clerk.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
LAND PATENTS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, October 24, 1905.



PART II

IMMIGRATION

IMMIGRATION

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF IMMIGRATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OTTAWA, July 5, 1905.

W. W. CORY, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I herewith lay before you the customary annual reports of those engaged in the immigration service of Canada.

At headquarters we have had a heavy correspondence to deal with, 77,610 attachments having been made to our files and duly attended to. We have responded to 227,443 individual requests for information, direct and indirect, and have sent out during the year 3,257,403 pamphlets, maps, &c.

On the recommendation of our agents in the United States, we procured transportation during the year for five delegates from Ohio, one from Illinois, nineteen from Michigan, two from Indiana, one from Iowa; from Pennsylvania five, South Dakota four, Missouri two and Wisconsin two; besides arranging similarly for three delegates from Germany and one from Austria. The reports of the delegates have been without exception favourable, and their influence will not be without its good effect on our work.

The following is a statement showing the orders for immigration literature during the year:—

Geography of the Dominion of Canada (English)	355,000
“ “ “ (Flemish)	40,000
Atlas “ “ (Swedish)	15,000
“ “ “ (Norwegian)	10,000
The Evolution of the Prairie by the Plow	30,000
Lacombe Board of Trade Pamphlet	2,000
Asked and Answered (New Ontario)	25,000
Prosperity follows Settlement	100,000
One thousand facts about Canada	5,000
French Pamphlet ‘Manitoba’	5,000
Letter Story of a Manitoba Farmer (Cotton)	5,000
Canadian Year Book	3,675
Letters from Scandinavian Settlers in Manitoba	5,000
Farms and Farmers (English)	104,000
Farms and Farmers (Foreign)	104,000
Posters	10,000

Folder Maps.

L'Ouest Canadian (French)	200,000
British Colony (English)	10,000
Where and How (English) Coloured Map	100,000
“ “ “	50,000
“ “ (German)	50,000

Maps.

Maps of the Dominion of Canada 11½ x 16½... ..	100,000
Small map of the Dominion of Canada... ..	50,000
Small map of the Dominion of Canada... ..	8,000

Newspaper Special Editions.

Der Nordwesten... ..	20,000
Toronto Globe, Christmas Number... ..	200
Canadian American... ..	200,000
Manitoba Free Press Crop Edition... ..	250,000
Western British American... ..	1,000,000
Alberta German Herald... ..	5,000
Manitoba Free Press... ..	1,000,000
The Inland Sentinal, Kamloops... ..	5,000
Victoria Times... ..	15,000
Resources of B.N. America... ..	6,000

I submit the following statistical matter compiled in my office:—

PORT OF QUEBEC.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, there arrived at the port of Quebec 77,443 passengers, of whom 4,269 travelled saloon, and 73,174 steerage. Of the saloon passengers 4,129 were destined to Canada and 140 to the United States. Of the steerage passengers 64,001 were for Canada and 9,173 for the United States. Included in the steerage passengers for Canada were 2,518 returned Canadians and 640 tourists, leaving the immigration proper at 60,843 souls, an increase at this port over the previous fiscal year of 14,856 persons.

Table I. deals with the total arrivals of saloon passengers, Table II. with the total arrivals of steerage passengers, and Tables III., IV. and V. give a summary of the information obtained from immigrants for Canada upon arrival.

TABLE I.
NATIONALITY and sex of Saloon Passengers arriving at Quebec for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1905.

Nationality.	CANADA.				UNITED STATES.				CANADA AND UNITED STATES.			
	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.
Australian.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	3	3	1	.....	4
Belgian.....	8	6	2	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	6	2	16
Chinese.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Dutch.....	1	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	3
French.....	31	24	9	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	24	9	64
German.....	9	5	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	5	.....	14
English.....	1,468	1,089	148	2,705	16	12	2	30	1,484	1,101	150	2,735
Welsh.....	4	4	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	8
Scotch.....	182	168	25	375	6	6	2	14	188	174	27	389
Irish.....	25	17	1	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	17	1	43
West Indian.....	2	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	3
Hebrew, Russian.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Italian.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Japanese.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
New Zealand.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Poles, N.E.S.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Icelandic.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Swedish.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Syrian.....	2	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	4
U. S. Citizens.....	11	8	.....	19	37	45	10	92	48	53	10	111
Returned Canadians.....	402	388	69	859	402	388	69	859
Tourists.....	2	1	3	2	1	3
Totals.....	2,158	1,717	254	4,129	62	64	14	140	2,220	1,781	268	4,269

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TABLE II.
NATIONALITY and sex of Steerage Passengers arriving at Quebec for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1905.

Nationality.	CANADA.				UNITED STATES.				CANADA AND UNITED STATES.			
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.	
	Total.	Children.	Total.	Children.	Total.	Children.	Total.	Children.	Total.	Children.	Total.	Children.
African, South.	18	5	1	2	3	1	21	6	21	3	30	3
Australian.	47	15	7	3	3	3	50	15	50	7	72	7
Austrian, N.E.S.	169	29	25	162	82	55	251	84	251	50	385	50
Bohemian.	24	24	26	74	24	24	24	24	24	26	74	26
Buckowinian.	460	57	68	585	460	57	460	57	460	68	585	68
Croatian.	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
Palmarian.	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Galician.	1,635	460	543	2,638	21	12	1,656	472	1,656	553	2,681	553
Hungarian, N.E.S.	181	70	74	325	47	38	228	108	228	94	430	94
Ruthenian.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Slovak.	2	1	3	6	2	1	2	2	2	3	7	3
Belgian.	254	85	77	416	80	21	331	106	331	106	546	106
Bulgarian.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Dutch.	98	15	25	138	22	21	120	36	120	52	208	52
French.	632	291	193	1,116	10	9	642	300	642	195	1,137	195
German, N.E.S.	499	251	299	1,049	191	142	690	393	690	461	1,544	461
Alsace-Lorraine.	2	2	1	5	2	2	2	2	2	1	5	1
Bavarian.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Prussian.	5	5	5	5	6	3	11	3	11	3	17	3
Saxon.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
English.	17,112	7,182	6,617	30,911	390	282	17,502	7,464	17,502	6,796	31,762	6,796
Welsh.	355	102	84	541	13	9	368	111	368	90	569	90
Scotch.	4,395	2,105	1,646	8,146	98	78	4,493	2,183	4,493	1,703	8,379	1,703
Irish.	1,668	755	380	2,753	86	77	1,754	832	1,754	340	2,926	340
West Indian.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Greek.	47	2	1	50	15	4	62	2	62	1	65	1
Hebrew, N.E.S.	191	159	133	483	191	163	191	163	191	145	499	145
" Russian.	2,460	608	784	3,852	260	160	2,720	768	2,720	985	4,473	985
" Polish.	47	15	26	88	8	10	47	15	47	26	88	26
" Austrian.	77	44	62	183	9	2	85	54	85	63	202	63
" German.	49	22	31	102	136	6	58	24	58	35	117	35
Italian.	1,602	38	30	1,670	1	1	1,738	44	1,738	32	1,814	32
New Zealand.	9	2	2	13	1	1	10	2	10	2	14	2
Portuguese.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Poles, N.E.S.	56	12	17	85	27	11	83	23	83	23	129	23

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Austrian	29	8	17	54	1	6	1	29	29	8	17	54
German	5	48	41	5	18	6	27	6	6	54	44	6
Russian	190	1	279	4	208	5	1	306
Persian	5	12	20	62	479	1	10	34	13	422	25	72
Roumanian, N.E.S.	30	147	210	795	736	275	1,010	917	466	1,805	466	1,805
Russian, N.E.S.	438	121	77	610	.....	292	1,216	1,148	265	1,826	265	1,826
Finnish	412	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	4
Doukhobors	2	2	1	8	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	2	1	8
Spanish	5	16	16	96	4	.....	4	68	16	16	16	100
Swiss	64	1	2	7	.....	.....	.....	4	2	1	2	7
Servian	4	43	34	216	146	66	276	285	109	109	98	492
Danish	139	142	137	400	.....	.....	.....	121	142	142	137	400
Icelandic	121	307	359	1,244	533	356	1,067	1,111	663	663	537	2,311
Swedish	578	227	181	861	916	495	1,711	1,369	722	722	481	2,572
Norwegian	453	.....	.....	12	6	.....	6	18	.....	.....	.....	18
Turks	12	8	7	52	33	12	56	70	20	20	18	108
Armenian	37	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Egyptian	2	114	87	447	3	4	9	249	118	118	89	456
Syrians	246	4	3	16	1	.....	2	10	4	4	4	18
Arabians	9	12	7	70	259	225	565	310	237	237	88	635
U. S. A. Citizens	51	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	5
Negroes	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Immigration	34,972	13,566	12,305	60,843	4,647	2,674	9,168	39,619	16,240	16,240	14,152	70,011
Returned Canadians	1,480	750	288	2,518	.....	.....	.....	1,480	750	750	2	2,518
Tourists	421	182	37	640	3	2	5	424	184	184	.....	645
Totals	36,873	14,498	12,630	64,001	4,650	2,676	9,173	41,523	17,174	17,174	14,477	73,174

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TABLE III.
MONTHLY Arrivals of Immigrants for Canada by Nationalities at the Port of Quebec for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1905.

	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Totals.
African, South.	2	6	3	4							5	4	24
Australian.	9	8	20	10	1						8	13	69
Austrian, N.E.S.	17	16	7	2	16						136	29	223
Bohemian.	10	2	1	14	2						30	15	74
Buckowinian.	7	50	19	4	47						366	92	585
Croatian.											14	13	27
Dalmatian.												4	4
Galician.	116	157	71	54	62						1,762	416	2,638
Hungarian, N.E.S.	7	14	13	6	15						190	80	325
Ruthenian.											3		3
Slovak.											6		6
Belgian.	35	44	41	39	25						194	38	416
Bulgarian.				2									2
Dutch.	15	3	12	5							65	38	138
French.	115	304	173	112	56						231	125	1,116
German, N.E.S.	195	156	161	90	105						156	186	1,049
Alsace-Lorraine.											3	2	5
Bavarian.											2		2
Prussian.											2	3	5
Saxon.												1	1
English.	4,448	3,704	3,735	2,921	1,277						9,872	4,954	30,911
Welsh.	77	68	36	47	16						207	90	541
Scotch.	967	969	863	703	362						2,216	2,066	8,146
Irish.	339	403	377	333	84						816	401	2,753
West Indian.												2	2
Greek.	4	6	17	9	1						2	11	50
Hebrew, N.E.S.	47	91	134	11	73						63	61	433
" Russian.	570	613	700	509	523						513	421	3,352
" Polish.	13	30	18	11	10						1	5	68
" Austrian.	19	67	33	7	16						19	22	133
" German.	34	33	12	5	10						3	5	102
Italian.	19	33	24	21	19						1,266	288	1,670
New Zealand.	2	2	5								3	1	13
Portuguese.											1		1
Poles, N.E.S.	58	1									21	5	35
" Austrian.		9	17	4	14						9	1	54
" German.											3	2	5
" Russian.	25	31	36	25	30						73	59	279
Persian.	1		5										6
Romanian, N.E.S.		1	23	8	1						11	18	63
Russian, N.E.S.	34	46	26	5	23						321	340	795

Finn	68	78	78	67	44	158	117	610
Doukhobors					1			4
Spanish	1		5	1			1	8
Swiss	8	8	15	9	3	34	19	96
Servian						3	4	7
Danish	22	28	34	19	10	66	37	216
Icelandic	150	6	27		1	1	215	400
Swedish	274	158	174	77	37	284	240	1,244
Norwegian	144	123	109	67	37	232	149	861
Turks	2	1	6			1	2	12
Armenian	10	5	3	10	6	15	3	52
Egyptian		1		1				2
Syrian	234	168	9	16	2	5	13	447
Arabian	8	1	6				1	16
U.S.A. Citizens	10	15	20	7	3	10	5	70
Negroes						1	4	5
Totals	8,116	7,459	7,071	5,235	2,932	19,403	10,627	60,843

TABLE IV.
MONTHLY ARRIVALS OF IMMIGRANTS FOR CANADA BY OCCUPATIONS AND DESTINATION AT THE PORT OF QUEBEC FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905.

	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Totals.
Agriculturists	2,059	1,819	1,213	1,086	526						7,728	4,148	18,579
General labourers	2,093	1,718	1,556	1,086	726						4,000	1,778	12,957
Mechanics	1,678	1,759	1,724	1,237	882						4,808	2,788	14,876
Clerks	441	523	637	384	152						831	518	3,486
Miners	190	130	259	201	87						274	151	1,292
Female servants	422	434	535	401	254						955	737	3,738
Not classed	1,233	1,076	1,147	840	305						807	507	5,915
Totals	8,116	7,459	7,071	5,235	2,932						19,403	10,627	60,843
Maritime provinces	170	167	207	127	61						147	136	1,015
Quebec	2,369	2,264	2,400	1,673	1,057						4,417	2,297	16,477
Ontario	3,065	2,718	2,453	2,121	1,003						6,965	3,752	22,077
Manitoba	1,703	1,516	1,242	792	507						5,408	2,880	14,048
N.W.T.	616	563	467	330	200						2,079	1,222	5,477
British Columbia	193	231	302	192	104						387	310	1,749
Totals	8,116	7,459	7,071	5,235	2,932						19,403	10,627	60,843

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TABLE V.—Nationality, Sex, Occupation and Destination of Immigrant arrivals

NATIONALITY.	SEX.				TRADE OR								
					Farmers, or Farm			General			Mechanics.		
					Labourers class.			Labourers.					
	M.	F.	C.	Total.	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.
African, South.....	18	5	1	24	5			1	1	1	6		
Australian.....	47	15	7	69	21	6	2	9			8		
Austrian, N.E.S.....	169	29	25	223	50	10	10	72	4	9	20	4	3
Bohemian.....	24	24	26	74	6	8	14	4			6	4	2
Buckowinian.....	460	57	68	585	226	33	41	218	8	15	16	5	7
Croatian.....	27			27	1			26					
Dalmatian.....	4			4	3			1					
Galician.....	1,635	460	543	2,638	997	299	455	505	37	54	125	15	16
Hungarian, N.E.S.....	181	70	74	325	119	47	56	46	8	8	14	1	
Ruthenian.....	3			3				3					
Slovak.....	2	1	3	6	1	1	3	1					
Belgian.....	254	85	77	416	127	42	46	45	10	13	56	9	11
Bulgarian.....	2			2									
Dutch.....	98	15	25	138	51	6	18	17	1	2	24	1	
French.....	632	291	193	1,116	311	86	117	82	14	20	88	27	22
German, N.E.S.....	499	251	299	1,049	193	110	191	117	24	40	143	40	30
Alsace-Lorraine.....	2	2	1	5	1	1	1				1	1	
Bavarian.....	2			2	2								
Prussian.....	5			5	4								
Saxon.....	1			1	1								
English.....	17,112	7,182	6,617	30,911	6,568	1,345	1,475	3,227	703	1,005	5,201	1,541	1,572
Welsh.....	355	102	84	541	165	21	30	48	12	14	83	16	21
Scotch.....	4,395	2,105	1,646	8,146	1,612	330	417	522	96	137	1,594	482	474
Irish.....	1,668	755	330	2,753	734	82	93	373	76	88	325	102	51
West Indian.....	2			2	1						1		
Greek.....	47	2	1	50	3	1		25			14	1	1
Hebrew, N.E.S.....	191	159	133	483	8	2	1	64	29	44	104	59	54
" Russian.....	2,460	608	784	3,852	117	26	56	1,076	142	183	1,175	241	296
" Polish.....	47	15	26	88				18	2	4	25	7	3
" Austrian.....	77	44	62	183	3	1	3	34	13	30	34	9	7
" German.....	49	22	31	102				21	1	4	27	5	4
Italian.....	1,602	38	30	1,670	51	1		1,489	24	30	32	3	
New Zealand.....	9	2	2	13	4			1			3		
Portuguese.....	1			1									
Poles, N.E.S.....	56	12	17	85	9	2	4	26	2	2	13	2	6
" Austrian.....	29	8	17	54	5			10	1	1	13	6	16
" German.....	5			5	5								
" Russian.....	190	48	41	279	39	2	2	90	19	24	46	7	11
Persian.....	5	1		6				5	1				
Roumanian, N.E.S.....	30	12	20	62	16	3	11	9	1	1	2	1	3
Russian, N.E.S.....	438	147	210	795	146	68	121	208	23	42	70	20	22
Finn.....	412	121	77	610	77	7	10	274	17	31	23	2	
Doukhobors.....	2	2		4	2	2							
Spanish.....	5	2	1	8				2				1	
Swiss.....	64	16	16	96	24	9	14	18	1		13		1
Servian.....	4	1	2	7	3						1	1	2
Danish.....	139	43	34	216	46	5	9	55	6	11	27	4	7
Icelandic.....	121	142	137	400	105	69	118	10	4	5	5	4	8
Swedish.....	578	307	359	1,244	225	93	186	261	42	62	71	20	35
Norwegian.....	453	227	181	861	152	32	70	220	20	27	65	17	25
Turks.....	12			12				10					
Armenian.....	37	8	7	52				21	2	3	8	2	
Egyptian.....	2			2				1					
Syrian.....	246	114	87	447	3			215	107	83	11	1	
Arabian.....	9	4	3	16				6	3	2	3		
U. S. A. Citizens.....	51	12	7	70	12	1		18	1	3	7	2	
Negroes.....	4		1	5									
Totals.....	34,972	13,566	12,305	60,843	12,254	2,751	3,574	9,504	1,455	1,998	9,503	2,663	2,710

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for Canada, at the Port of Quebec for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1905.

OCCUPATION.										DESTINATION.						
Clerks, traders, &c.			Miners.			Female Servants.	Not Classified.			Lower Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	North-west Territories.	British Columbia.	Yukon.
M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.		M.	F.	C.							
5	1					1	1	2		4	6	7	6		1	
7	2	2	2			3		4	3		19	20	16	7	7	
3			22	2		7	2	2	3	7	63	44	65	21	23	
1			7	4	6	4		4	4	4	3	3	28	13	23	
						9		2	5		100	56	358	67	4	
												26	1			
														4		
1	2	2	7	1	2	100		6	14	8	207	137	1,913	367	6	
			1			9	1	5	10	11	49	18	81	166		
											2		1			
												1		5		
11	4	4	11	2		13	4	5	3	11	108	31	200	62	4	
2											2					
6						3		4	5		11	13	87	27		
55	15	10	4	12	6	40	92	97	18	11	576	97	309	113	10	
30	7	6	10	5	11	34	6	31	21	21	284	135	427	175	7	
											2		3			
												1	1			
1													5			
														1		
1,407	440	302	375	93	142	1,952	334	1,108	2,121	469	6,783	14,429	5,536	2,694	1,000	
26	6	8	27	5	9	27	6	15	2	5	83	157	143	101	52	
395	141	87	169	49	110	703	103	304	421	217	1,395	3,354	2,037	812	331	
173	55	12	29	5	6	303	34	132	80	54	663	1,249	554	174	59	
											1		1			
							4				34	11	2	2	1	
12	7	3				30	3	32	31		337	73	59	12	2	
78	18	33	6	1		50	8	130	216	57	2,658	684	412	36	5	
1			3			1		5	19	1	59	24	4			
5	1					8	1	12	22		110	54	12	7		
1	1					6		9	23		65	21	14	2		
6			24			8		2		17	1,328	211	76	14	24	
							1	2	2		7	3	1		2	
1												1				
			8	3	3	2		1	2	10	61	7	7			
			1			1				1	15	11	26	1		
											4		1			
1			14	3	2	12		5	2	23	198	20	35	3		
											5	1				
1	1		1			6	1		5		27	4	29	2		
10	3	5	2			22	2	11	20	9	286	98	281	115	6	
3			35	5	5	68		22	31	1	100	407	40	30	32	
													4			
3						1			1		7	1				
9	1					5			1	2	32	16	16	29	1	
													3	4		
8	2		3			21		5	7	5	67	43	74	24	3	
			1			63		2	6		2		397	1		
6	2	1	11	2	4	101	4	47	71	31	135	277	495	217	89	
9	1		6	3	3	119	1	35	56	11	135	235	258	166	56	
2											8	3	1			
5						1	3	3	4		29	22	1			
			1								2					
3	1	1	6			1	8	4	3	23	367	40	17			
											14	1				
9	1	1	2			3	3	4	3	1	27	27	11	3	1	
							4		1		1	4				
2,297	712	477	788	195	309	3,738	626	2,052	3,237	1,015	16,477	22,077	14,048	5,477	1,749	

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PORT OF ST. JOHN.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, there arrived at the port of St. John 16,521 passengers, of whom 632 travelled saloon and 15,889 steerage. Of the saloon passengers 631 were destined to Canada and 1 to the United States. Of the steerage passengers 14,297 were for Canada and 1,592 for the United States. Included in the steerage passengers for Canada were 557 returned Canadians and 144 tourists, leaving the immigration proper at 13,596 souls, an increase at this port over the previous fiscal year of 5,337 persons.

Table I. deals with the total arrivals of saloon passengers, Table II. with the total arrivals of steerage passengers, and Tables III., IV. and V. give a summary of the information obtained from immigrants for Canada upon arrival.

TABLE I.—Nationality and sex of Saloon passengers arriving at St. John for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1905.

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Nationality.	CANADA.				UNITED STATES.				CANADA AND UNITED STATES.			
	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.
French.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
German.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
English.....	162	57	8	227	.....	.....	.....	.....	162	57	8	227
Scotch.....	24	6	.....	30	1	.....	.....	1	25	6	.....	31
Irish.....	3	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	4
West Indian.....	3	2	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	5
Bermudian.....	5	8	3	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	8	3	16
Danish.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Armenian.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Arabian.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Returned Canadians.....	119	68	15	202	119	68	15	202
Tourists.....	88	38	12	138	88	38	12	138
Totals.....	409	184	38	631	1	1	410	184	38	632

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TABLE II.—Nationality and sex of Steorage passengers arriving at St. John for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1905.

Nationality.	CANADA.				UNITED STATES.				CANADA AND UNITED STATES.			
	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.
Australian.....	9	2	..	11	..	..	..	..	9	2	..	11
Austrian, N.E.S.....	249	51	75	375	47	18	9	74	296	69	84	449
Bohemian.....	6	..	..	6	3	3	6	12	9	3	6	18
Buckowinian.....	56	3	6	65	..	..	..	..	56	3	6	65
Galician.....	1,280	182	210	1,672	18	10	5	33	1,298	192	215	1,705
Hungarian, N.E.S.....	124	31	45	200	11	8	6	25	135	39	51	225
Belgian.....	146	34	23	203	47	14	19	80	193	48	42	283
Dutch.....	25	6	8	39	..	..	..	..	25	6	8	39
French.....	36	17	8	61	..	1	3	4	36	18	11	65
German, N.E.S.....	55	25	25	105	41	34	49	124	96	59	74	229
Prussian.....	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3
Saxon.....	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
Wurtemberg.....	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
English.....	4,907	1,122	982	7,011	38	15	14	67	4,945	1,137	996	7,078
Welsh.....	64	12	7	83	1	..	..	1	65	12	7	84
Scotch.....	582	96	50	728	6	..	..	6	588	96	50	734
Irish.....	294	65	26	385	10	3	3	16	304	68	29	401
West Indian.....	6	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	6
Greek.....	4	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	5
Hebrew, Russian.....	488	17	10	515	..	..	..	..	488	17	10	515
" Austrian.....	6	3	4	9	..	..	..	..	6	3	4	9
" German.....	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
Italian.....	328	3	1	332	38	..	1	39	366	3	2	371
Newfoundland.....	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
New Zealand.....	4	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	4
Poles, N.E.S.....	9	4	4	17	2	6	1	9	11	10	5	26
" Austrian.....	4	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	4
" German.....	3	4	2	9	..	..	..	..	3	4	2	9
" Russian.....	31	13	9	53	1	..	..	1	32	13	9	54
Roumanian, N.E.S.....	67	59	50	176	5	..	..	5	72	59	50	181
Russian, N.E.S.....	779	31	78	948	298	76	52	426	1,077	167	130	1,374
Finnish.....	130	7	3	140	81	9	4	94	211	16	7	234
Swiss.....	18	2	7	27	2	2	5	9	20	4	12	36
Danish.....	63	10	9	82	75	16	3	94	138	26	12	176
Swedish.....	86	16	22	124	107	31	47	185	193	47	69	309
Norwegian.....	102	26	31	159	185	48	22	255	287	74	53	414
Armenian.....	8	2	..	10	8	2	..	10

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Syrian	9	4	7	20	9	4	7	20
Arabian.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
U. S. A. Citizens .. .	6	6	17	5	1	23	23	5	1	29
Total Immigration.....	9,984	1,909	1,703	13,596	1,041	301	250	1,592	11,025	2,210	1,953	15,188
Returned Canadians	435	75	47	557	.....	.....	.....	.....	435	75	47	557
Tourists.....	84	29	31	144	84	29	31	144
Totals.....	10,503	2,013	1,781	14,297	1,041	301	250	1,592	11,544	2,314	2,031	15,889

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TABLE III.—Monthly arrivals of immigrants for Canada, by nationalities at Port of St. John, for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1905.

	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Totals.
Australian					1	3	1	4	1	1			11
Austrian, N.E.S.						5	6	14	50	300			375
Bohemian							1		1	4			6
Buckowinian					4		4	9	40	6			65
Galician					26	72	97	93	452	932			1,672
Hungarian, N.E.S.					2	21	17	11	77	72			200
Belgian					2	4	16	20	103	58			203
Dutch					1	9	2		21	6			39
French					3	13	10	3	20	12			61
German, N.E.S.					8	7	13	4	45	28			105
Prussian									3				3
Saxon										2			2
Wurtemberg									2				2
English					183	310	247	717	1,586	3,968			7,011
Welsh					3	2	2	13	21	42			83
Scotch					10	60	47	97	156	357	1		728
Irish					16	22	20	39	86	202			385
West Indian									1		5		6
Greek						4	1						5
Hebrew, Russian								475	40				515
" Austrian								1	8				9
" German								6					6
Italian					5	18	7	20	69	213			332
Newfoundland												1	1
New Zealand					1			1	1	1			4
Poles, N.E.S.						6	6	4		1			17
" Austrian								4					4
" German									9				9
" Russian					6	2	18	17	9	1			53
Roumanian, N.E.S.					58	31	60	24	2	1			176
Russian, N.E.S.					199	235	367	11	28	108			948
Finn					2	6	2	53	22	55			140
Swiss					3	6	1	3	1	13			27
Danish					4	8	9	12	15	34			82
Swedish					9	19	7	3	5	81			124
Norwegian					7	10	5	19	19	99			159
Syrian						19	1						20
Arabian						2							2
U.S.A. Citizens					1	1			2	2			6
Totals	967	897	967	1,677	2,895	6,599	6	1	13,596				

TABLE IV.—Monthly arrivals of immigrants for Canada, by occupations and destination at the Port of St. John, for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1905.

	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Totals.
Agriculturists.....					81	140	242	350	901	1,401	1		3,116
General labourers					57	185	70	274	916	2,643	4		4,149
Mechanics.....					215	252	382	668	587	1,426			3,530
Clerks					34	33	21	76	86	269	1		520
Miners.....					29	22	12	18	16	43			140
Female servants.					12	34	16	29	62	111			264
Not classed.....					126	231	224	262	327	706		1	1,877
Totals.....					554	897	967	1,677	2,895	6,599	6	1	13,596
Maritime provinces.....					100	199	90	97	159	516		1	1,162
Quebec.....					138	246	376	643	263	385			2,051
Ontario.....					124	216	196	495	789	1,872	2		3,694
Manitoba.....					145	152	224	323	1,208	2,748	4		4,804
North-west Territories.....					35	67	59	78	419	990			1,648
British Columbia					12	17	22	41	57	88			237
Totals....					554	897	967	1,677	2,895	6,599	6	1	13,596

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TABLE V.—Nationality, Sex, Occupation and Destination of Immigrant Arrivals for

Nationality.	Sex.				TRADE OR								
					Farmers, or Farm			General			Mechanics.		
					Labourers Class.			Labourers.					
	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.
Australian.....	9	2		11	3			1			2	1	
Austrian, N.E.S.....	249	51	75	375	14	2	4	225	33	49	6	1	2
Bohemian.....	6			6				4			2		
Buckowinian.....	56	3	6	65	9	1	1	42			5		
Galician.....	1,280	182	210	1,672	135	19	24	1,056	73	111	70	10	14
Hungarian, N.E.S.....	124	31	45	200	13	6	6	90	12	28	14	4	
Belgian.....	146	34	23	203	55	12	8	47	3	4	23	2	1
Dutch.....	25	6	8	39	13	2	1	6	1	1	6		
French.....	36	17	8	61	14	3	4	13	2		5		
German, N.E.S.....	55	25	25	105	21	10	10	8	2	6	20	6	5
Prussian.....	3			3	2			1					
Saxon.....	1	1		2				1					
Wurtemberg.....	1	1		2				1					
English.....	4,907	1,122	982	7,011	1,584	210	221	1,021	112	147	1555	222	251
Welsh.....	64	12	7	83	30	1	5	13	2	2	13	2	
Scotch.....	582	96	50	728	221	11	6	104	5	2	172	13	5
Irish.....	294	65	26	385	105	10	3	65	6	4	68	8	5
West Indian.....	6			6	1			4					
Greek.....	4	1		5							4	1	
Hebrew, Russian.....	488	17	10	515	37			38			373	6	3
" Austrian.....	6	3		9				1			5	1	
" German.....	1	1	4	6									
Italian.....	328	3	1	332	1			316		1	6		
Newfoundland.....	1			1									
New Zealand.....	4			4	1						1		
Poles, N.E.S.	9	4	4	17				2			7		
" Austrian.....	4			4	3						1		
" German.....	3	4	2	9	3	3	1						
" Russian.....	31	13	9	53	11			5	2	3	14	2	3
Roumanian, N.E.S.....	67	59	50	176	17	6	3	4	1		36	8	2
Russian, N.E.S.....	779	91	78	948	99	18	5	159	6	14	435	24	19
Finns.....	130	7	3	140	4			125	2	1	1		
Swiss.....	18	2	7	27	3	1	7	6			3		
Danish.....	63	10	9	82	19	3	6	16			22		
Swedish.....	86	16	22	124	19	2	5	47	2		16	2	3
Norwegian.....	102	26	31	159	26	3	8	62	10	14	7	1	4
Syrian.....	9	4	7	20	1			4			3	1	
Arabian.....	1		1	2				1					
U. S. A. Citizens.....	6			6	1						3		
Totals.....	9,984	1,909	1,703	13,596	2,465	323	328	3,488	274	387	2898	315	317

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Canada at the Port of St. John, N.B., for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1905.

OCCUPATION.										DESTINATION.						
Clerks, Traders, &c.			Miners.			Female Servants.	Not Classified.			Lower Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	N. W. Territories.	B. Columbia.	Yukon.
Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.		Male.	Female.	Children.							
1							2	1			2	2	4	2	1	
			2			4	2	11	20	19	22	23	259	39	13	
										1		1	2	2		
								2	5	9	16	7	27	6		
			1			33	18	47	61	29	196	84	1,186	177		
2			1			2	4	7	11	15	18	14	33	114	6	
3			9	1	1	1	9	15	9	10	29		96	68		
						1		2	6			1	37	1		
			1			1	3	11	4	10	6	3	29	13		
2	1	2				2	4	4	2	11	1	18	48	26	1	
											1		1	1		
								1		1			1			
								1					2			
312	47	48	53	11	14	138	382	382	301	552	392	2,684	2,280	953	150	
2			1			2	5	5		8	8	22	39	4	2	
31	5	4	15	4	3	24	39	34	30	50	34	319	196	99	30	
28			4			30	24	11	14	40	25	131	141	43	5	
1												2	4			
											1	4				
7							33	11	7	7	486	8	11	3		
						2					4	2	3			
							1	1	4			6				
			5					3		155	108	55	7		7	
							1			1						
2										1	1	1	1			
						3		1	4	1	5	6	5			
											2		2			
								1	1					9		
			1			3		6	3	10	24	7	5	7		
2						1	8	43	45	1	93	29	49	4		
15			7	1		5	64	37	40	164	500	81	164	34	5	
						3		2	2	8	37	73	6	9	7	
1			4				1	1		5	5	4	13			
2							4	7	3	22	14	20	20	5	1	
1						3	3	7	14	17	5	25	58	14	5	
1						6	6	6	5	9	7	51	73	15	4	
							1	3	7	6	7	7				
									1			2				
			1				1				2	2	2			
413	53	54	105	17	18	264	615	663	599	1,162	2,051	3,694	4,804	1,648	237	

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PORT OF HALIFAX.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, there arrived at the port of Halifax 28,676 passengers, of whom 4,441 travelled saloon and 24,235 steerage. Of the saloon passengers 4,439 were destined to Canada and 2 to the United States. Of the steerage passengers 21,729 were for Canada and 2,506 for the United States. Included in the steerage passengers for Canada were 1,614 returned Canadians and 72 tourists, leaving the immigration proper at 20,043 souls, a decrease at this port from the previous fiscal year of 5,555 persons.

Table I. deals with the total arrivals of saloon passengers, Table II. with the total arrivals of steerage passengers, and Tables III., IV. and V. give a summary of the information obtained from immigrants for Canada upon arrival.

TABLE I.

NATIONALITY and Sex of Saloon Passengers arriving at Halifax for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1905.

NATIONALITY.	CANADA.				UNITED STATES.				CANADA AND UNITED STATES.			
	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.
French	7	3	5	15					7	3	5	15
German	4			4					4			4
English.....	366	158	37	561	1			1	367	158	37	562
Scotch.....	36	12	1	49					36	12	1	49
Irish.....	10	3		13					10	3		13
West Indian..	1			1					1			1
Bermudian	9			9					9			9
Newfoundland	14	15	3	32	1			1	15	15	3	33
Russian	1	1		2					1	1		2
U. S. A. Citizens	4	1		5					4	1		5
Returned Canadians	870	680	63	1,613					870	680	63	1,613
Tourists.....	1,010	1,014	111	2,135					1,010	1,014	111	2,135
Totals...	2,232	1,887	220	4,439	2			2	2,334	1,887	220	4,441

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TABLE II.

NATIONALITY and sex of steerage passengers arriving at Halifax for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1905.

NATIONALITY.	CANADA.				UNITED STATES.				CANADA AND UNITED STATES.			
	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.
African, South.....	10	1	...	11	...	...	...	...	10	1	...	11
Australian.....	13	...	4	17	1	1	1	3	14	1	5	20
Austrian, N.E.S.....	22	14	17	53	14	11	16	41	36	25	33	94
Bohemian.....	20	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	20
Buckowinian.....	151	13	25	189	1	...	...	1	152	13	25	190
Galician.....	1,275	355	436	2,066	1	...	...	1	1,276	355	436	2,067
Hungarian, N.E.S.....	41	16	22	79	5	2	2	9	46	18	24	88
Magyar.....	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5
Slovak.....	21	4	5	30	...	...	...	...	21	4	5	30
Belgian.....	80	31	20	131	14	4	11	29	94	35	31	160
Brazilian.....	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Dutch.....	36	8	5	49	3	...	...	3	39	8	5	52
French.....	212	63	58	333	3	3	...	6	215	66	58	339
German, N.E.S.....	230	164	194	588	53	21	27	101	283	185	221	689
Bavarian.....	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4
Prussian.....	12	2	6	20	...	...	...	...	12	2	6	20
Saxon.....	5	2	...	7	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	7
Wurtemberg.....	3	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	4
English.....	6,251	1,610	1,338	9,199	81	39	15	135	6,332	1,649	1,353	9,334
Welsh.....	104	31	5	140	1	1	2	4	105	32	7	144
Scotch.....	2,007	481	334	2,822	12	10	6	28	2,019	491	340	2,850
Irish.....	568	167	75	810	11	5	4	20	579	172	79	830
West Indian.....	20	10	4	34	...	...	...	...	20	10	4	34
Bermudian.....	2	6	...	8	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	8
Jamaican.....	17	9	...	26	...	...	...	...	17	9	...	26
Greek.....	5	...	...	5	5	4	...	9	10	4	...	14
Hebrew, N.E.S.....	61	28	32	121	1	...	...	1	62	28	32	122
" Russian.....	935	217	206	1,358	65	22	29	116	1,000	239	235	1,474
" Polish.....	29	16	18	63	4	4	2	10	33	20	20	73
" Austrian.....	29	9	10	48	4	...	...	4	33	9	10	52
" German.....	3	4	3	10	...	...	...	...	3	4	3	10
Italian.....	158	3	5	166	24	1	...	25	182	4	5	191
Newfoundland.....	67	108	14	189	...	2	...	2	67	110	14	191
New Zealand.....	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4
Poles, N.E.S.....	15	...	...	15	6	11	13	30	21	11	13	45
" Austrian.....	4	2	6	12	...	...	...	...	4	2	6	12
" German.....	6	2	7	15	...	...	...	...	6	2	7	15
" Russian.....	47	6	14	67	17	1	...	18	61	7	14	85
Roumanian, N.E.S.....	7	2	...	9	3	1	6	10	10	3	6	19
Russian, N.E.S.....	68	17	22	107	200	100	152	452	268	117	174	559
Finnish.....	384	60	18	462	561	106	65	732	945	166	83	1,194
Doukhobors.....	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3
Spanish.....	1	...	...	1	13	...	...	13	14	...	...	14
Swiss.....	13	2	4	19	...	1	...	1	13	3	4	20
Danish.....	121	16	3	140	47	10	3	60	168	26	6	200
Icelandic.....	3	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	4
Swedish.....	156	55	36	247	72	33	23	128	228	88	59	375
Norwegian.....	135	51	46	232	300	113	53	466	435	164	99	698
Turks.....	15	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	15
Armenians.....	20	5	1	26	3	1	...	4	23	6	1	30
Syrian.....	21	10	7	38	1	...	...	1	22	10	7	39
Arabian.....	3	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	4
U.S.A. Citizens.....	14	2	1	17	32	6	5	43	46	8	6	60
Total Immigration.....	13,435	3,606	3,002	20,043	1,558	513	435	2,506	14,993	4,119	3,437	22,549
Returned Canadians.....	1,267	217	130	1,614	...	...	...	...	1,267	217	130	1,614
Tourists.....	57	14	1	72	57	14	1	72
Totals.....	14,759	3,837	3,133	21,729	1,558	513	435	2,506	16,317	4,350	3,568	24,235

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TABLE III.

MONTHLY ARRIVALS of Immigrants for Canada by nationalities at the Port of Halifax
for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1905.

	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Totals.
African, South.....			1		1			4	2	3			11
Australian.....						2	1	1	2	10	1		17
Austrian, N.E.S.....		1			5	5	3	6	2	10	14	7	53
Bohemian.....								1	19				20
Buckowinian.....										86	43	60	189
Galician.....							1	4	129	766	516	650	2,066
Hungarian, N.E.S.....							6		3	36	34		79
Magyar.....									5				5
Slovak.....									14	7	3	6	30
Belgian.....	5	1			13	3	8	9	21	58	13		131
Brazilian.....								1					1
Dutch.....						1			21	21	6		49
French.....	3		3	3	3	24	10	7	63	155	62		333
German, N.E.S.....	1				11	36	8	8	67	255	148	54	588
Bavarian.....							1		3				4
Prussian.....									3	14	3		20
Saxon.....							1	5	1				7
Wurtemberg.....									3	1			4
English.....	118	59	109	54	309	517	592	695	2,507	3,988	177	74	9,199
Welsh.....		2	1		4	9	15	4	31	70	4		140
Scotch.....	40	23	22	10	48	74	87	81	677	1,127	597	36	2,822
Irish.....	3		7	4	39	56	34	53	208	371	33	2	810
West Indian.....	12		4			2	5			1	1	9	34
Bermudian.....	3										4	1	8
Jamaican.....	9		2		1	3			3		3	5	26
Greek.....						2			1	2			5
Hebrew, N.E.S.....				1	2	17	13	40	12	36			121
" Russian.....	7			1	97	555	172	127	203	157	13	26	1,358
" Polish.....	2				8	29	8	4	6	5		1	63
" Austrian.....	1				2	17	4	4		19	1		48
" German.....						8	2						10
Italian.....	2	1	6		1	7	2	4	50	75	17	1	166
Newfoundland.....	14	18	28	24	29	7		7	5	26	17	14	189
New Zealand.....							1		2	1			4
Poles, N.E.S.....						2	7	5				1	15
" Austrian.....						9					3		12
" German.....					1	3			2			9	15
" Russian.....					6	13	12	7	4	18	7		67
Roumanian, N.E.S.....	1				3				3	1	1		9
Russian, N.E.S.....					7	6	5	37	13	20	10	9	107
Finns.....					6	78	111	54	91	85	37		462
Doukhobors.....							2			1			3
Spanish.....					1								1
Swiss.....					1		1	1		16			19
Danish.....	1				2	8	31	21	38	38	1		140
Icelandic.....								1		3			4
Swedish.....		5			24	37	17	12	52	99	1		247
Norwegian.....		1			12	11	9	10	79	110			232
Turks.....	1							3	1	10			15
Armenian.....					3	3	2	3	8	7			26
Syrian.....	4		8		5	11				2	5	3	38
Arabian.....											2	2	4
U.S.A. citizens.....		2		2	1	2	2		1	5	2		17
Totals.....	227	113	191	99	645	1,557	1,173	1,219	4,355	7,715	1779	970	20,043

TABLE IV.

MONTHLY ARRIVALS of Immigrants for Canada by occupations and destination at the Port of Halifax for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1905.

	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Totals.
Agriculturists.....	9	2	11	5	89	292	215	360	2,182	4,199	1,024	736	9,124
General labourers	14	17	32	24	136	215	265	233	372	683	144	38	2,203
Mechanics	42	12	29	13	207	669	415	381	1,233	2,011	372	86	5,470
Clerks ..	11	4	10	3	40	91	108	79	214	287	62	9	918
Miners.....	116	53	76	31	76	65	35	53	64	160	50	37	816
Female servants.....	6	6	4	6	68	152	71	51	211	321	105	50	1,051
Not classed	29	19	29	17	29	43	64	62	79	54	22	14	461
Totals ..	227	113	191	99	645	1,557	1,173	1,219	4,355	7,715	1,779	970	20,043
Maritime provinces.....	195	110	189	93	169	141	123	97	171	348	160	145	1,941
Quebec	14	.....	1	.....	150	523	281	249	569	607	134	62	2,590
Ontario.....	6	2	1	6	237	599	533	553	1,686	2,806	350	49	6,828
Manitoba.....	7	.....	.....	.....	43	173	156	207	1,421	2,814	815	490	6,126
Northwest territories ..	1	.....	.....	.....	33	75	62	89	421	975	282	222	2,160
British Columbia.....	4	1	13	46	18	24	84	165	38	2	395
Yukon.....	3	3
Totals	227	113	191	99	645	1,557	1,173	1,219	4,355	7,715	1,779	970	20,043

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TABLE V.--NATIONALITY, Sex, Occupation and Destination of Immigrant arrivals

NATIONALITY.	SEX.				TRADE OR								
					Farmers, or Farm			General			Mechanics.		
					Labourers class.			Labourers.					
	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.
African, South.....	10	1		11	4			3	1		1		
Australian.....	13		4	17	6		4				5		
Austrian, N.E.S.....	22	14	17	53	10	7	8	4	2	5	7	1	1
Bohemian.....	20			20	19						1		
Buckowinian.....	151	13	25	189	143	12	25	3			5		
Galician.....	1,275	355	436	2,066	1,202	268	430	59	6	3	13	1	
Hungarian, N.E.S.....	41	16	22	79	26	9	19	13	3	3	2		
Magyar.....	5			5	3			2					
Slovak.....	21	4	5	30	9	1	2	9	1	2	2	1	1
Belgian.....	80	31	20	131	65	15	7	2	1		8	3	3
Brazilian.....	1			1	1								
Dutch.....	36	8	5	49	23	4	3	4	1	2	7		
French.....	212	63	58	333	142	30	44	31	3	4	19	5	2
German, N.E.S.....	230	164	194	588	179	116	170	17	3	11	28	11	11
Bavarian.....	4			4	1						3		
Prussian.....	12	2	6	20	2	1	3				2		
Saxon.....	5	2		7	2			1			2	1	
Wurtemberg.....	3	1		4	2						1	1	
English.....	6,251	1,610	1,338	9,199	2,889	387	549	602	101	148	2,123	386	377
Welsh.....	104	31	5	140	61	9	4	9			21	3	1
Scotch.....	2,007	481	334	2,822	844	89	114	109	16	15	805	117	92
Irish.....	568	167	75	810	313	33	44	68	6	6	124	27	18
West Indian.....	20	10	4	34	1			4			7	1	1
Bermudian.....	2	6		8				1			1		
Jamaican.....	17	9		26	4			4			4		
Greek.....	5			5	1			4					
Hebrew, N.E.S.....	61	28	32	121	8	4	12	5			42	11	8
" Russian.....	935	217	206	1,358	137	27	36	97	14	31	666	105	100
" Polish.....	29	16	18	63				3			24	12	16
" Austrian.....	29	9	10	48	7	2	6	7	1	2	14	5	2
" German.....	3	4	3	10							3	2	2
Italian.....	158	3	5	166	13	2	3	126			13		2
Newfoundland.....	67	108	14	189	2	1		37	1	2	18	1	1
New Zealand.....	4			4	2						2		
Poles, N.E.S.....	15			15	7			6			2		
" Austrian.....	4	2	6	12	3						1	1	2
" German.....	6	2	7	15	3	1	7	2			1		
" Russian.....	47	6	14	67	17			19	5	12	10	1	2
Roumanian, N.E.S.....	7	2		9	2			2			3	2	
Russian, N.E.S.....	68	17	22	107	34	12	18	20			11	2	4
Finns.....	384	60	18	462	47	7	6	310	11	10	12	1	
Doukhobors.....	1	1	1	3	1	1	1						
Spanish.....	1			1							1		
Swiss.....	13	2	4	19	8	1	4	1			4		
Danish.....	121	16	3	140	50	6	2	36			30		
Icelandic.....	3	1		4				2			1		
Swedish.....	156	55	36	247	90	14	30	49	1	1	16	4	2
Norwegian.....	135	51	46	232	65	19	35	40	4	6	24	2	5
Turks.....	15			15	4			11					
Armenian.....	20	5	1	26	1			6			11	2	
Syrian.....	21	10	7	38	1			15	5	6	3		1
Arabian.....	3	1		4				2	1		1		
U.S.A. citizens.....	14	2	1	17	6			1	1		3		
Totals.....	13,435	3,606	3,002	20,043	6,460	1,078	1,586	1,746	188	269	4,107	709	654

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for Canada at the Port of Halifax for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1905.

OCCUPATION.										DESTINATION.						
Clerks, Traders, &c.			Miners.			Female Servants.	Not classified.									
Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.		Male.	Female.	Children.	Lower Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	N.W.T.	B. C.	Yukon.
1			1							3	1	5	1		1	
			2								2	4	1	1	9	
1			1	3		2	1			14	7	4	7	21		
						1				1	6	25	102	55		
1						77	3	3		14	181	56	1,477	332	6	
						4				9	5	3	21	33	8	
			1			1				1			1			
			5	10	10	2				22	2	15	1	3	9	
											15	6	73	12	3	
												1				
1						3	1			1	3	3	37	5		
8	2	2	3	2	3	11	9	10	3	15	64	27	166	58	3	
4	2	2	1			30	1	2		6	37	13	342	189	1	
											4					
3			5	1	3					1	4		1	14		
	1										1	5	1			
											2		2			
376	31	41	241	88	145	440	20	127	78	970	795	4,166	2,201	861	204	2
7	2		6	1		12		4		12	13	38	48	22	7	
130	25	17	114	45	77	156	5	33	19	353	204	1,014	873	297	80	1
56	6	2	4			79	3	16	5	69	68	422	170	77	4	
8	1					6		2	3	26	1	3	4			
						2		4		8						
5						8		1		13	1	6			6	
											4	1				
6	4	8				5		4	4	3	60	17	41			
35	11	31				48		12	8	78	689	367	205	19		
2	1	2				3					44	18	1			
1						1					22	11	5	10		
	1	1				1					1	5	4			
1			5					1		21	98	26	15	6		
9			1			50		55	11	183		3	1		2	
											2		1	1		
											12	1				
			1	4						2	4		3			
						1				1	1	1	11	1		
			1							2	41	20	4			
										1	5	2		1		
1	1		2			1		1		4	28	13	23	39		
2			13	3	1	37		1	1	14	34	352	23	20	19	
														3		
											1					
						1				1	4	3	4		7	
3	1		1			8	1	1	1	9	50	21	47	12	1	
						1						2	2			
			1	3	2	31		2	1	24	20	68	94	36	5	
2	1		4	1		24				21	10	66	88	29	18	
										1	13		1			
2	1	1				2				1	17	8				
2						3		2		19	11	5	2		1	
										2			1	1		
3			1					1	1	8		2	4	2	1	
670	141	107	412	156	248	1,051	40	283	138	1,941	2,590	6,828	6,126	2,160	395	3

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PORT OF MONTREAL.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, there arrived at the port of Montreal via ports in the United States, 7,566 passengers. All travelled steerage, and the entire number is reckoned as immigration, an increase at this port over the previous fiscal year of 2,250 persons.

Table I. deals with the total arrivals of steerage passengers, and Tables II., III. and IV. give a summary of the information obtained from immigrants upon arrival.

TABLE I.—Nationality and sex of Steerage passengers for Canada via Ports in the United States arriving at Montreal for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1905.

Nationality.	CANADA.			
	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.
Austrian, N.E.S.	155	18	13	186
Bohemian	1	1	5	7
Buckowinian	250	21	13	284
Galician	326	104	120	550
Hungarian, N.E.S.	242	67	67	376
Slovak	10	1		11
Belgian	32	9	5	46
Dutch	44	5	4	53
French	168	44	21	233
German, N.E.S.	356	246	346	948
English	761	269	633	1,663
Welsh	5	1		6
Scotch	28	4	4	36
Irish	22	12	7	41
West Indian	1			1
Greek	31	4	3	38
Hebrew, N.E.S.	314	38	44	396
Hebrew, Russian	429	30	22	481
Italian	1,173	72	60	1,305
Poles, N.E.S.	81	23	25	129
Persian	2			2
Roumanian, N.E.S.	12	6	5	23
Russian, N.E.S.	24	20	22	66
Finns	81	18	12	111
Doukhobors	10	2	5	17
Spanish	1			1
Swiss	4	2		6
Danish	8	10	3	21
Icelandic	4	2	3	9
Swedish	107	61	62	230
Norwegian	64	28	48	140
Syrian	81	29	14	124
Arabian	18	4	4	26
Totals	4,845	1,151	1,570	7,566

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TABLE II.

MONTHLY arrivals of Immigrants for Canada via Ports in the United States, by nationalities, at the Port of Montreal, for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1905.

Nationality.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total.
Austrian, N.E.S.	3		1	21	4	34	11	3	39	36	19	15	186
Bohemian.						7							7
Buckowinian.										40	192	52	284
Galician.	17	16		77	5		3	14	33	69	148	138	550
Hungarian, N.E.S.	21	14	54	15	26	68	4	12	15	85	38	24	376
Slovak.										6		5	11
Belgian	8	4			1	2	3	4	14	4	2	4	46
Dutch		2						1	41	5	4		53
French	20	72	17	44	1	4	3	11	8	10	28	15	233
German, N.E.S.	150	37	83	85	60	84	54	24	65	94	138	74	948
English.	63	22	10	3	3	7	7	41	299	1,203	3	2	1,663
Welsh.									4	2			6
Scotch	1	2			1			11	6	6	2	7	36
Irish	2	2	5	2			1	7	3	7		12	41
West Indian.								1					1
Greek				1		2				6	21	8	38
Hebrew, N.E.S.	62	34	21	30	49	40		160					396
Hebrew, Russian.							294		11	160	9	7	481
Italian.	12	20	5	40	37	18	21	20	110	285	487	250	1,305
Poles, N.E.S.	22	10	19	1	2	19	5	2	9	15	7	18	129
Persian			2										2
Roumanian, N.E.S.								9	3	10	1		23
Russian, N.E.S.	21	4	3			7	3		12	2	11	3	66
Finns.	12	6	8	12	17	5	19	18	4	3	7		111
Doukhobors.											17		17
Spanish.										1			1
Swiss						2				1		3	6
Danish	1	3	6		3	2		4		1	1		21
Icelandic		9											9
Swedish.	30	30	12	16	12	17	2	4	9	57	24	17	230
Norwegian.	29	14		14	6	1	2	6	5	33	12	18	140
Syrian	5	9	2	13		20	2	5	2	5	60	1	124
Arabian.		2			6						7	11	26
Totals	509	312	248	374	233	339	434	357	692	2,146	1,238	684	7,566

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TABLE IV.—NATIONALITY, Sex, Occupation and Destination of Immigrant
for the Fiscal Year

Nationality.	Sex.				TRADE OR								
					Farmers or Farm Labourers Class.			General Labourers.			Mechanics.		
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.
Austrian, N.E.S.....	155	18	13	186	30	6	7	95	6	5	8	1	1
Bohemian	1	1	5	7									
Buckowinian.	250	21	13	284	68	14	13	181	1		1		
Galician.....	326	104	120	550	244	78	116	82	4	4			
Hungarian, N.E.S.....	242	67	67	376	134	43	59	50	4	5	3		
Slovak	10	1		11				9	1				
Belgian.....	32	9	5	46	10	4	4	9			13	3	1
Dutch.....	44	5	4	53	12			3	2	3	25	2	1
French	168	44	21	233	41	14	15	15	3		9	7	4
German, N.E.S.	356	246	346	948	305	215	328	24	1	3	27	6	15
English.....	761	269	633	1,663	172	42	39	187	90	168	198	110	187
Welsh.	5	1		6	1						2		
Scotch.....	28	4	4	36	14	1		5	3	4	6		
Irish.....	22	12	7	41	15	4	5	4	2		2	1	2
West Indian.	1			1									
Greek.....	31	4	3	38				31	3	3			
Hebrew, N.E.S.	314	38	44	396	11	4	8	222	17	31	80	9	5
" Russian.....	429	30	22	481	7			250	9	16	169	11	4
Italian.....	1,173	72	60	1,305	3	1	4	1,117	45	44	4	4	5
Poles, N.E.S.	81	23	25	129	26	7	10	42	9	7	3	4	8
Persian.....	2			2				2					
Roumanian, N.E.S.	12	6	5	23	2	1	1	6			4	5	4
Russian, N.E.S.....	24	20	22	66	21	17	20	3	1	2			
Finns.....	81	18	12	111				79	6	12	2	1	
Doukhobors....	10	2	5	17	10	2	5						
Spanish ...	1			1							1		
Swiss.....	4	2		6	3						1		
Danish.....	8	10	3	21	4	6	3	2			2		
Icelandic.....	4	2	3	9	4	2	3						
Swedish.....	107	61	62	230	62	31	50	27	3	10	12	2	2
Norwegian.....	64	28	48	140	41	11	42	11	2		7	3	6
Syrian.	81	29	14	124				78	21	14			
Arabian.....	18	4	4	26				18	2	4			
Totals.	4,845	1,151	1,570	7,566	1,240	503	732	2,552	235	335	579	169	245

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Arrivals for Canada via Ports in the United States at the Port of Montreal, ending June 30, 1905.

OCCUPATION.

OCCUPATION.							DESTINATION.									
Clerks, Traders, &c.			Miners.			Female Servants.	Not Classified.									
Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.		Males.	Females.	Children.	Lower Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	North West Territories.	British Columbia.	Yukon.
			22	2		3					49	31	36	37	33	
			1	1	5										7	
						6					187		76	21		
						22					91	23	373	63		
			55	5	3	15					19	29	167	107	54	
			1									7			4	
						2					2	7	28	9		
4						1							51	2		
100			3	2	2	7		11			127	8	57	37	4	
						24					20	32	602	292	2	
36	10	6	3			14	165	3	233		127	1,139	295	65	37	
			2			1							2	2	2	
3											16	2	15	2	1	
1						5					3	11	25	2		
1													1			
						1					21	17				
1						8					199	7	172	12	6	
3	6	2				4					264	82	121	14		
			49	7	7	15					712	267	149	90	87	
	1		10			2				3	37	26	40	8	15	
												2				
											20			3		
						2					5		35	24	2	
						11					4	85	2	7	13	
													17			
											1					
						2					1	3	2			
						4					1	2	11	7		
													9			
			6			25					4	39	104	55	28	
			5			12					6	16	97	14	7	
3	1					7					80	24	12	8		
						2					15	9	2			
152	18	8	157	17	17	195	165	14	233	3	2,011	1,868	2,501	881	302	

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TABLE III.

MONTHLY arrivals of Immigrants for Canada, via ports in the United States, by occupations and destination, at the Port of Montreal, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.

Occupation.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total.
Agriculturists.....	340	120	141	181	90	165	75	86	198	421	406	252	2,475
General labourers.....	121	87	50	112	105	117	248	156	274	764	739	349	3,122
Mechanics.....	17	11	12	14	23	12	90	96	183	469	42	24	993
Clerks.....	4	64	.....	34	.....	.....	6	11	12	41	4	2	178
Miners.....	5	13	24	16	11	26	10	5	12	16	13	40	191
Female servants.....	22	17	10	17	4	19	5	3	13	34	34	17	195
Not classed.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	401	.....	..	412
Totals.....	509	312	248	374	233	339	434	357	692	2,146	1,238	684	7,566
Destination.													
Maritime Provinces.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Quebec.....	52	114	22	60	35	49	196	139	156	368	556	263	2,011
Ontario.....	30	14	25	47	59	51	40	45	221	1,138	118	80	1,868
Manitoba.....	285	141	108	157	75	164	150	126	232	464	370	229	2,501
North-west Territories.....	109	26	72	89	57	44	41	31	63	120	159	71	881
British Columbia.....	33	18	20	21	7	31	7	16	20	53	35	41	302
Totals.....	509	312	248	374	233	339	434	357	692	2,146	1,238	684	7,566

PORTS OF VANCOUVER AND VICTORIA.

The collection of immigration statistics at these ports is new and as yet imperfect. Steps are being taken to perfect the system. According to the probably incomplete returns received by the department for the last seven months of the fiscal year, there arrived at the ports of Vancouver and Victoria 3,501 passengers, of whom 498 travelled saloon and 3,003 steerage. Of the saloon passengers 353 were destined to Canada and 145 to the United States. Of the steerage passengers 2,485 were for Canada and 518 for the United States. Included in the steerage passengers for Canada were 665 returned Canadians and 1,145 tourists, leaving the immigration proper at 675 souls.

Table I. following deals with the total arrivals of saloon passengers, Table II. with the total arrivals of steerage passengers and Tables III., IV. and V. give a summary of the information obtained from immigrants for Canada upon arrival.

TABLE I.

NATIONALITY and sex of saloon passengers arriving at Vancouver and Victoria for last 7 months of the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1905.

Nationality	CANADA.				UNITED STATES.				CANADA AND UNITED STATES.			
	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.
Australian.....	7	4		11					7	4		11
Austrian.....	1			1					1			1
French.....	2			2					2			2
German.....	5	3		8	1			1	6	3		9
English.....	71	26	13	110					71	26	13	110
Japanese.....	11	1		12	4			4	15	1		16
U. S. A. Citizens.....	1	1		2	61	42	7	110	62	43	7	112
Returned Canadians...	28	5	4	37					28	5	4	37
Tourists.....	117	51	2	170	23	7		30	140	58	2	200
Totals.....	243	91	19	353	89	49	7	145	332	140	26	498

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TABLE II.

NATIONALITY and sex of steerage passengers arriving at Vancouver and Victoria for last 7 months of the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1905.

Nationality.	CANADA.				UNITED STATES.				CANADA AND UNITED STATES.			
	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.
African, South.....					1			1	1			1
Australian.....	47	27	33	107	34	39	29	102	81	66	62	209
Austrian, N.E.S.....						1		1		1		1
Hungarian, N.E.S.....	1			1					1			1
Dutch.....	2			2					2			2
French.....					2	3		5	2	3		5
German, N.E.S.....	10	4		14	10	1		11	20	5		25
English.....	46	15	2	63	23	8	2	33	69	23	4	96
Welsh.....						1		1		1		1
Scotch.....	11	1		12	3			3	14	1		15
Irish.....	6	3		9	4	1		5	10	4		14
Japanese.....	281	62	11	354	145	27		172	426	89	11	526
New Zealand.....	22	4	10	36	7	1		8	29	5	10	44
Poles, N.E.S.....		1		1						1		1
Russian, N.E.S.....					5			5	5			5
Swiss.....	2			2					2			2
Danish.....	2			2	1	1		2	3	1		4
Swedish.....	2			2					2			2
Norwegian.....	5			5	1			1	6			6
Turks.....	3			3					3			3
Syrian.....	1			1					1			1
U. S. A. Citizens.....	10	3	3	16	117	27	3	147	127	30	6	163
India.....	36	4	5	45	13		1	14	49	4	6	59
Total immigration.....	487	124	64	675	366	110	35	511	853	234	99	1,186
Returned Canadians.....	628	19	18	665					628	19	18	665
Tourists.....	901	192	52	1,145	7			7	908	192	52	1,152
Totals.....	2,016	335	134	2,485	373	110	35	518	2,389	445	169	3,003

TABLE III.

MONTHLY ARRIVALS of Immigrants for Canada by Nationalities at the Ports of Vancouver and Victoria for the last seven months of Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1905.

	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Totals.
Australian						6	2	14	16	27	23	19	107
Hungarian, N.E.S.....											1		1
Dutch.....							1				1		2
German, N.E.S.....							2		3	3		6	14
English						1	12	5	14	9	17	5	63
Scotch.....								4	1		5	2	12
Irish.....							1	1		2	1	4	9
Japanese.....							23	13	53	70	50	145	354
New Zealand.....								7	5	4	10	10	36
Poles, N.E.S.								1					1
Swiss										2			2
Danish										2			2
Swedish									2				2
Norwegian										5			5
Turks.....										1		2	3
Syrian.....								1					1
U.S.A. Citizens.....							6				8	2	16
India.....							8	4	6	3	15	9	45
Totals.. ..						7	55	50	100	128	131	204	675

TABLE IV.

MONTHLY ARRIVALS of Immigrants for Canada by Occupation and Destination at the Ports of Vancouver and Victoria for the last seven months of Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1905.

	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Totals.
Agriculturists						2	17	15	17	14	22	35	122
General labourers.....						1	9	6	31	22	21	53	143
Mechanics.....							3	11	12	17	21	9	73
Clerks						1	7	9	26	35	33	70	181
Miners.....							2	2	2			2	8
Female servants.....						1			1	3	4	2	11
Not classed						2	17	7	11	37	30	33	137
Totals						7	55	50	100	128	131	204	675
Maritime Provinces.....												3	3
Quebec.....							1					4	5
Ontario.....								2	1	6	5		14
Manitoba.....							1	1	2	3	3	1	11
North-west Territories.....						1		2		2	1	10	16
British Columbia.....						6	53	45	97	117	122	186	626
Totals						7	55	50	100	128	131	204	675

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TABLE

NATIONALITY, Sex, Occupation and Destination of Immigrant Arrivals for Canada, at ending June

Nationality	SEX				TRADE OR								
					Farmers, or Farm			General			Mechanics.		
					Labourers Class.			Labourers.					
	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.
Australian.	47	27	33	107	8	2	3	8	2	7	14	4	5
Hungarian, N.E.S.	1			1									
Dutch.	2			2									
German, N.E.S.	10	4		14	3	1		5			1	1	
English.	46	15	2	63	13	2		7	1		9	2	
Scotch.	11	1		12	1			2			6	1	
Irish.	6	3		9	2								
Japanese.	281	62	11	354	63	13	1	54	9	4	9		
New Zealand.	22	4	10	36	6		3	3		3	8	2	3
Poles, N.E.S.		1		1									
Swiss.	3			2	1			1					
Danish.	2			2				2					
Swedish.	2			2							2		
Norwegian.	5			5				5					
Turks.	3			3				1					
Syrian.	1			1									
U.S.A. Citizens.	10	3	3	16				1			3		
India.	36	4	5	45				28			3		
Totals.	487	124	64	675	97	18	7	117	12	14	55	10	8

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V.

the Ports of Vancouver and Victoria, for the last Seven Months of the Fiscal Year 30, 1905.

OCCUPATION.										DESTINATION.						
Clerks, Traders, &c.			Miners.			Female Servants.	Not Classified.									
Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.		Male.	Female.	Children.	Lower Provinces	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	North-West Territories	British Columbia	Yukon.
8	1	1	1	....	....	3	8	15	17	..	4	9	5	1.	88	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...
4	...	...	4	...	...	3	9	7	2	...	1	1	4	1	13	...
1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	56	...
1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	11	...
121	23	1	...	...	...	4	34	13	5	...	...	3	...	2	7	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	350	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	33	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	14	...
2	4	5	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	36	...
143	29	9	8	...	...	11	67	44	26	3	5	14	11	16	626	...

OCEAN PORT ARRIVALS.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, there arrived via Canadian ocean ports, and at Montreal via United States ocean ports, 133,707 passengers, of whom 9,840 travelled saloon and 123,867 steerage. Of the saloon passengers 9,552 were destined to Canada and 288 to the United States. Of the steerage passengers 110,078 were for Canada and 13,789 for the United States. Included in the steerage passengers for Canada were 5,354 returned Canadians and 2,001 tourists, leaving the immigration proper via ocean ports at 102,723 souls, which together with the 43,543 settlers from the United States, brings the total immigration to 146,266, an increase over the previous fiscal year of 15,935 persons.

The following further statistical information will be of interest: Table I. deals with the total arrivals of saloon passengers, Table II. with the total arrivals of steerage passengers, and Tables III., IV. and V. give a summary of the information obtained from immigrants for Canada upon arrival.

TABLE I.

Nationality and Sex of Saloon Passengers arriving at Ocean Ports for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1905.

NATIONALITY.	CANADA.				UNITED STATES.				CANADA AND UNITED STATES.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
Australian	8	4	...	12	2	1	...	3	10	5	...	15
Austrian, N.E.S	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Belgian	8	6	2	16	...	...	...	...	8	6	2	16
Chinese	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Dutch	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	3
French	40	28	14	82	...	...	...	...	40	28	14	82
German	19	8	...	27	1	...	...	1	20	8	...	28
English	2,067	1,330	206	3,603	17	12	2	31	2,084	1,342	208	3,634
Welsh	4	4	...	8	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	8
Scotch	242	186	26	454	7	6	2	15	249	192	28	469
Irish	38	21	1	60	...	...	...	...	38	21	1	60
West Indian	6	3	...	9	...	...	...	...	6	3	...	9
Bermudian	14	8	3	25	...	...	...	...	14	8	3	25
Hebrew, Russian	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
Italian	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Japanese	12	1	...	13	4	...	...	4	16	1	...	17
Newfoundland	14	15	3	32	1	...	...	1	15	15	3	33
New Zealand	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Poles, N.E.S .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
Russian	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
Danish	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Icelandic	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Sweden .....	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Armenian	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
Syrian	2	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	4
Arabian .....	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
U.S.A. Citizens	16	10	...	26	98	87	17	202	114	97	17	228
Returned Canadians ..	1,419	1,141	151	2,711	...	...	...	...	1,419	1,141	151	2,711
Tourists	1,217	1,104	125	2,446	23	7	...	30	1,240	1,111	125	2,476
Totals	5,142	3,879	531	9,552	154	113	21	288	5,296	3,992	552	9,840

TABLE IV.

MONTHLY ARRIVALS of Immigrants for Canada by Occupations and Destination at Ocean Ports for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1905.

	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Totals.
Agriculturists...	2,406	1,941	1,365	1,272	786	599	549	811	3,298	6,037	9,181	5,171	33,416
General labourers...	2,227	1,822	1,638	1,222	1,024	548	592	669	1,593	4,113	4,908	2,218	22,574
Mechanics, ..	1,736	1,782	1,765	1,264	1,327	933	890	1,156	2,016	3,923	5,243	2,907	24,942
Clerks	456	591	647	421	226	125	142	175	338	632	931	599	5,283
Miners.....	311	196	359	248	203	113	59	78	94	219	337	230	2,447
Female servants.....	450	457	549	424	338	206	92	83	287	469	1,098	806	5,259
Not classed.....	1,266	1,095	1,187	857	460	276	305	331	416	1,195	839	555	8,802
Totals.....	8,852	7,884	7,510	5,708	4,364	2,800	2,629	3,303	8,042	16,588	22,557	12,486	102,723
Maritime Provinces.....	365	277	396	220	330	340	213	194	330	867	307	285	4,124
Quebec.....	2,435	2,378	2,424	1,733	1,380	818	854	1,031	988	1,360	5,107	2,626	23,131
Ontario.....	3,101	2,734	2,479	2,174	1,423	866	769	1,095	2,697	5,822	7,440	3,881	34,481
Manitoba	1,995	1,657	1,350	949	770	489	531	657	2,863	6,029	6,600	3,600	27,490
North-west Territories.....	726	588	539	419	325	187	162	200	903	2,087	2,521	1,525	10,182
British Columbia.....	230	250	322	213	136	100	100	126	258	423	582	569	3,509
Yukon									3				3
Totals.....	8,852	7,884	7,510	5,708	4,364	2,800	2,629	3,303	8,042	16,588	22,557	12,486	102,723

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TABLE II.
Nationality and Sex of Steerage Passengers arriving at Ocean Ports for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1905.

Nationality.	CANADA.				UNITED STATES.				CANADA AND UNITED STATES.			
	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.
African, South.	28	6	1	35	4	1	2	7	32	7	3	42
Australian.	116	44	44	204	38	40	30	108	154	84	74	312
Austrian, N.E.S.	595	112	130	837	143	85	50	278	738	197	180	1,115
Bohemian.	51	25	31	107	3	3	6	12	54	28	37	119
Buckowinian.	917	94	112	1,123	1	...	...	1	918	94	112	1,124
Croatian.	27	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	27
Dalmatian.	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4
Galician.	4,516	1,101	1,309	6,926	40	22	15	77	4,556	1,123	1,324	7,003
Hungarian, N.E.S.	539	184	208	931	63	48	28	139	652	232	236	1,120
Magyar.	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5
Ruthenian.	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
Slovak.	33	6	8	47	...	1	...	1	33	7	8	48
Belgian.	512	159	125	796	141	39	59	239	653	198	184	1,035
Bulgarian.	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Brazilian.	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Dutch.	205	34	42	281	25	21	27	73	230	55	69	354
French.	1,018	415	280	1,713	15	16	5	36	1,063	431	285	1,779
German, N.E.S.	1,150	690	864	2,704	295	198	238	731	1,445	888	1,102	3,435
Alsace-Lorraine.	2	2	1	5	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	5
Bavarian.	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	6
Prussian.	20	2	6	28	6	3	3	12	26	5	9	40
Saxon.	7	3	...	10	...	...	...	...	7	3	...	10
Wurtemberg.	4	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	6
English.	29,077	10,198	9,572	48,847	532	344	210	1,086	29,609	10,542	9,782	49,933
Welsh.	528	146	96	770	15	11	8	34	543	157	104	804
Scotch.	7,023	2,687	2,034	11,744	119	88	63	270	7,142	2,775	2,097	12,014
Irish.	2,558	1,002	438	3,998	111	86	17	214	2,669	1,088	455	4,212
West Indian.	29	10	4	43	...	...	...	...	29	10	4	43
Bermudian.	2	6	...	8	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	8
Jamaican.	17	9	...	26	...	...	...	...	17	9	...	26
Greek.	87	7	4	98	20	4	...	24	107	11	1	122
Hebrew, N.E.S.	566	225	209	1,000	1	4	12	17	567	229	221	1,017
" Russian.	4,312	872	1,022	6,206	325	182	230	737	4,637	1,054	1,252	6,943
" Polish.	76	31	41	151	4	4	2	10	80	35	46	161
" Austrian.	112	56	72	240	12	10	1	23	121	66	73	263

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" German.....	53	27	38	118	9	2	4	15	62	29	42	133
Italian	3,261	116	96	3,473	198	7	3	208	3,459	123	99	3,681
Japanese.....	281	62	11	354	145	27	.....	172	426	89	11	526
Newfoundland.....	68	108	14	190	.....	2	.....	2	68	110	14	192
New Zealand	39	6	12	57	8	1	.....	9	47	7	12	66
Portuguese.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Poles, N.E.S.....	161	40	46	247	35	28	20	83	196	68	66	330
" Austrian.....	37	10	23	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	10	23	70
" German.....	14	6	9	29	1	.....	.....	1	15	6	9	30
" Russian.....	268	67	64	399	36	7	3	46	304	74	67	445
Persian.....	7	1	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1	.....	8
Roumanian, N.E.S.....	116	79	75	270	12	2	11	25	128	81	86	295
Russian, N.E.S.....	1,309	275	332	1,916	982	451	460	1,893	2,291	726	792	3,809
Finnish.....	1,007	206	110	1,323	1,378	407	257	2,042	2,385	613	367	3,365
Doukhobors.....	13	5	6	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	5	6	24
Spanish.....	7	2	1	10	13	.....	.....	13	20	2	1	23
Swiss.....	101	22	27	150	6	3	5	14	107	25	32	164
Servian.....	4	1	2	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	2	7
Danish.....	333	79	49	461	269	93	70	432	602	172	119	893
Icelandic.....	128	145	140	413	.....	.....	.....	.....	128	145	140	413
Swedish.....	929	439	479	1,847	712	420	248	1,380	1,641	859	727	3,227
Norwegian	759	332	306	1,397	1,402	656	375	2,433	2,161	988	681	3,830
Turks.....	30	.....	.....	30	6	.....	.....	6	36	.....	.....	36
Armenian.....	57	13	8	78	44	15	11	70	101	28	19	148
Egyptian.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Syrian	358	157	115	630	4	4	2	10	362	161	117	640
Arabian.....	31	9	8	48	1	.....	1	2	32	9	9	50
U.S.A. Citizens.....	81	17	11	109	425	263	90	778	506	280	101	887
Negroes.....	4	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	5
India	36	4	5	45	13	.....	1	14	49	4	6	59
Total Immigration.....	63,723	20,356	18,644	102,723	7,612	3,598	2,567	13,777	71,335	23,954	21,211	116,500
Returned Canadians.....	3,810	1,061	483	5,354	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,810	1,061	483	5,354
Tourists.....	1,463	417	121	2,001	10	2	.....	12	1,473	419	121	2,013
Totals.....	68,996	21,834	19,248	110,078	7,622	3,600	2,567	13,789	76,618	25,434	21,815	123,867

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TABLE III.

MONTHLY arrivals of Immigrants for Canada by Nationalities at Ocean Ports for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1905.

	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	Totals.
African, South.													
Australian.	2	6	4	4	1			4	2	3	5	4	35
Austrian, N. E. S.	9	8	20	10	2	11	4	19	19	38	32	32	204
Bohemian	20	17	8	23	25	44	20	23	91	346	169	51	837
Buckowinian.	10	2	1	14	2	7	1	1	20	4	30	15	107
Croatian.	7	50	19	4	51	2	4	9	40	132	601	204	1,123
Dalmatian											14	13	27
Galician.	163	173	71	131	93	72	101	111	614	1,767	2,426	1,204	6,926
Hungarian, N. E. S.	28	28	67	21	43	89	27	23	95	193	263	104	981
Magyar.									5				5
Ruthenian											3		3
Slovak									14	13	9	11	17
Belgian.	48	49	41	39	41	9	27	33	138	120	209	42	796
Bulgarian.				2									2
Brazilian.													1
Dutch.	15	5	12	5	1	16	3	1	83	32	76	38	281
French.	138	376	193	159	63	41	23	21	91	177	321	140	1,743
German, N. E. S.	346	193	241	175	184	127	77	36	180	380	442	320	2,704
Alsace-Lorraine.									3		3	2	5
Bavarian.							1		3		2		6
Prussian.									6	14	5	3	25
Saxon.							1	5	1	2		1	10
Wurtemberg.									5	1			6
English.	4,629	3,785	3,854	2,978	1,772	835	858	1,458	4,406	9,168	10,069	5,035	48,847
Welsh	77	70	37	47	23	11	17	17	56	114	211	90	770
Scotch.	1,008	994	885	713	421	134	134	193	840	1,490	2,821	2,111	11,744
Irish.	344	405	389	339	139	78	56	100	297	582	850	419	3,998
West Indian.	12		4			2	5	1	1	1	6	11	43
Bermudian.	3										4	1	8
Jamaican.	9		2			3			3		3	5	26
Greek.	4	6	17	10	1	8	1		1	8	23	19	98
Hebrew, N. E. S.	109	125	155	42	124	57	13	200	12	36	63	64	1,000
" Russian.	577	613	700	510	620	555	166	602	254	317	535	457	6,206
" Polish.	15	30	18	11	18	29	8	4	6	5	1	6	151
" Austrian.	20	67	33	7	18	17	4	5	8	19	20	22	240
" German.	34	33	12	5	10	8	2	6			3	5	118
Italian.	33	54	35	61	62	43	30	44	229	573	1,770	539	3,473
Japanese							23	13	53	70	50	145	354

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Newfoundland.....	14	18	28	24	29	7	7	5	26	17	15	190
New Zealand.....	2	2	5		1		8	8	6	13	11	57
Portuguese.....										1		1
Poles, N. E. S.....	80	11	19	1	2	27	12	9	16	28	21	217
" Austrian.....		9	17	4	14	9	4			12	1	70
" German.....					1	3		11		3	11	29
" Russian.....	25	31	36	25	42	15	24	13	19	80	59	399
Persian.....	1		7									8
Romanian, N. E. S.....	1	1	23	8	62	31	33	8	12	13	18	270
Russian, N. E. S.....	55	50	29	5	229	248	48	53	130	342	352	1,916
Finnish.....	80	84	86	79	69	89	125	117	143	202	117	1,323
Doukhobors.....			3		1				1	17		24
Spanish.....	1		5	1	1				1		1	10
Swiss.....	8	8	15	9	7	8	4	1	32	34	22	150
Servian.....										3	1	7
Danish.....	24	31	40	19	19	18	37	53	75	68	37	461
Icelandic.....	150	15	27		1		1		3	1	215	413
Swedish.....	304	193	186	93	82	73	19	68	237	309	257	1,847
Norwegian.....	173	138	109	81	62	22	35	103	247	244	167	1,397
Turks.....	3	1	6				3	1	11	1	1	30
Armenian.....	10	5	3	10	9	3	3	8	7	15	3	78
Egyptian.....		1										2
Syrian.....	243	177	19	29	7	50	6	2	7	10	17	630
Arabian.....	8	3	6		6	2				9	14	48
U.S. A. citizens.....	10	17	20	9	5	3		3	7	20	7	109
Negroes.....										1	1	2
India.....							4	6	3	15	9	45
Totals.....	8,852	7,884	7,510	5,708	4,364	2,800	3,303	8,042	16,588	22,557	12,486	102,723

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TABLE

NATIONALITY, Sex, Occupations and Destination of Immigrant Arrivals

NATIONALITY.	SEX.			TRADE OR									
				Farmers, or Farm			General			Mechanics.			
				Labourers Class.			Labourers.						
	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.
African, South.....	28	6	1	35	9			4	2	1	7		
Australian.....	116	44	44	204	38	8	9	18	2	7	29	5	5
Austrian, N.E.S..	595	112	130	837	104	25	29	396	45	68	41	7	7
Bohemian.....	51	25	31	107	25	8	14	8			9	4	2
Buckowinian.....	917	94	112	1123	446	60	80	444	9	15	27	5	7
Croatian.....	27			27	1			26					
Dalmatian.....	4			4	3			1					
Galician.....	4516	1101	1309	6926	2578	664	1025	1702	120	172	208	26	30
Hungarian, N.E.S..	589	184	208	981	292	105	140	199	27	44	33	5	
Magyar.....	5			5	3			2					
Ruthenian.....	3			3				3					
Slovak.....	33	6	8	47	10	2	5	19	2	2	2	1	1
Belgian.....	512	159	125	796	257	73	65	103	14	17	100	17	16
Bulgarian.....	2			2									
Brazilian.....	1			1	1								
Dutch.....	205	34	42	281	99	12	22	30	5	8	62	3	1
French.....	1048	415	280	1743	508	133	180	141	22	24	121	39	28
German, N.E.S.....	1150	690	864	2704	701	452	699	171	30	60	219	64	61
Alsace-Lorraine.....	2	2	1	5	1	1	1				1	1	
Bavarian.....	6			6	3						3		
Prussian.....	20	2	6	28	8	1	3	1			2		
Saxon.....	7	3		10	3			2			2	1	
Wurtemberg.....	4	2		6	2			1			1	1	
English.....	29077	10198	9572	48847	11226	1986	2284	5044	1007	1468	9086	2261	2387
Welsh.....	528	146	96	770	257	31	39	70	14	16	119	21	22
Scotch.....	7023	2687	2034	11744	2692	431	537	742	120	158	2583	613	571
Irish.....	2558	1002	438	3998	1169	129	145	510	90	98	519	138	76
West Indian.....	29	10	4	43	3			8			8	1	1
Bermudian.....	2	6		8				1			1		
Jamaican.....	17	9		26	4			4			4		
Greek.....	87	7	4	98	4	1		60	3	3	18	2	1
Hebrew, N.E.S.....	566	225	209	1000	27	10	21	291	46	75	226	79	67
" Russian.....	4312	872	1022	6206	298	53	92	1461	165	230	2383	363	403
" Polish.....	76	31	44	151				21	2	4	49	19	19
" Austrian.....	112	56	72	240	10	3	9	2	14	32	53	15	9
" German.....	53	27	38	118				21	1	4	30	7	6
Italian.....	3261	116	96	3473	68	4	7	3048	69	75	55	7	7
Japanese.....	281	62	11	354	63	13	1	54	9	4	9		
Newfoundland.....	68	108	14	190	2	1		37	1	2	18	1	1
New Zealand.....	39	6	12	57	13		3	4		3	14	2	3
Portuguese.....	1			1									
Poles, N.E.S.....	161	40	46	247	42	9	14	76	11	9	25	6	14
" Austrian.....	37	10	23	70	11			10	1	1	15	7	18
" German.....	14	6	9	29	11	4	8	2			1		
" Russian.....	268	67	64	399	67	2	2	114	26	39	70	10	16
Persian.....	7	1		8				7	1				
Roumanian, N.E.S..	116	79	75	270	37	10	15	21	2	1	45	16	9
Russian, N.E.S.....	1309	275	332	1916	300	115	164	390	30	58	516	46	45
Finns.....	1007	206	110	1323	128	14	16	788	36	54	38	4	
Doukhobors.....	13	5	6	24	13	5	6						
Spanish.....	7	2	1	10				2			2	1	
Swiss.....	101	22	27	150	39	11	25	26	1		21		1
Servian.....	4	1	2	7	3						1	1	2
Danish.....	333	79	49	461	119	20	20	111	6	11	81	4	7
Icelandic.....	128	145	140	413	109	71	121	12	4	5	6	4	8
Swedish.....	929	439	479	1847	396	140	271	384	48	73	117	28	42
Norwegian.....	759	332	306	1397	284	65	155	338	36	47	103	23	40

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V.

for Canada at Ocean Ports, for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1905.

OCCUPATION.

											DESTINATION.						
Clerks, Traders, &c.				Miners.			Not Classified.										
Male.	Female.	Children.		Male.	Female.	Children.	Female Servants.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Lower Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	North-West Territories.	British Columbia.	Yukon.
6	1			1			1	1	2		7	7	12	7			2
16	3	3		5			6	10	20	20		27	35	26	11	105	
4				46	5	3	16	4	14	23	40	141	102	367	118	69	
1				8	5	11	4		4	4	5	6	4	47	15	30	
							16		4	10	10	309	88	563	149	4	
													26	1			
															4		
2	2	2		8	1	2	232	18	56	78	51	675	300	4949	939	12	
2				57	5	3	30	6	12	21	35	91	64	302	420	69	
											4			1			
				2			1					2		1			
14	4	4		25	13	11	18	13	20	12	43	154	44	397	151	13	
2												2				7	
														1			
13							8	1	6	11	1	14	17	212	35	2	
163	17	12		11	16	11	59	104	129	25	36	773	135	561	221	17	
36	11	10		11	5	11	91	12	37	23	39	342	198	1419	682	24	
												2		3			
4				5	1	3					1	4	1	1			
	1								1		1	5	5	7	15		
									1		1	1	5	2	1		
2135	578	397		676	192	301	2547	910	1627	2735	1991	8098	22419	10316	4574	1447	2
35	8	8		36	6	9	42	11	24	2	25	104	217	232	129	63	
560	171	108		299	98	190	883	147	371	470	620	1649	4690	3121	1210	453	1
259	61	14		39	5	6	417	62	162	99	163	759	1813	890	298	75	
10	1						6		2	3	26	2	5	10			
							2		4		8						
5							8		1		13	1	6			6	
1							1	4				60	33	2	2	1	
19	11	11					43	3	36	35	3	596	97	272	24	8	
123	35	66		6	1		102	41	153	231	142	4097	1141	749	72	5	
3	1	2		3			4		5	19	1	103	42	5			
6	1						11	1	12	22		136	67	20	17		
1	2	1					7	1	10	27		66	32	18	2		
7				83	7	7	23		6		193	2246	559	247	110	118	
121	23	1					4	34	13	5			3		1	350	
9				1			50	1	55	11	184		3	1		2	
3								5	4	3	1	10	4	4	3	35	
1													1				
	1			18	3	3	7		3	6	16	115	40	52	8	16	
				1	1	4	1				6	21	11	31	1		
							1		1	1	1	5	1	12	10		
1				16	3	2	15		11	5	35	263	47	44	10		
												5	3				
3	1			1			7	9	43	50	2	145	35	78	10		
26	4	5		11	1		30	66	49	60	177	819	192	503	212	13	
5				48	8	6	119		25	34	23	175	917	71	66	71	
														21	3		
3							1			1		9	1				
10	1			4			8	1	1	1	8	42	26	35	29	10	
														3	4		
13	3			4			33	5	13	11	36	132	86	152	48	7	
				1			64		2	6		2	2	408	1		
7	2	1		18	5	6	160	7	56	86	72	164	409	751	322	129	
12	2			15	4	3	161	7	41	61	41	158	368	516	224	90	

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TABLE

NATIONALITY, Sex, Occupations and Destination of Immigrant Arrivals

NATIONALITY.	TRADE OR												
	SEX.												
					Farmers, or Farm			General			Mechanics.		
	Labourers Class.				Labourers.			Mechanics.					
	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.
Turks.....	30			30	4			22					
Armenians.....	57	13	8	78	1			27	2	3	19	4	
Egyptians.....	2			2				1					
Syrians.....	358	157	115	630	5			312	133	103	17	2	1
Arabians.....	31	9	8	48				27	6	6	4		
U. S. A. citizens.....	81	17	11	109	19	1		20	2	3	16	2	
Nepals.....	4		1	5									
Indians.....	36	4	5	45				28			3		
Totals.....	63723	20356	18644	102723	22516	4673	6227	17407	2164	3003	17142	3866	3934

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V.—Continued.

for Canada, at Ocean Ports, for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1905—Continued.

OCCUPATION.

DESTINATION.

Clerks. Traders, &c.			Miners.			Female Servants	Not Classified.									
Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.		Male.	Female.	Children.	Lower Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	North-West Territories.	British Columbia.	Yukon.
2							2			1	21	3	2			3
7	1	1				3	3	3	4	1	46	30	1			
			1								2					
9	2	1	6			11	9	9	10	48	465	76	32	8		1
						3			2	3	29	12	3	1		
14	1	3	4			3	8	8	5	11	29	31	17	5		16
							4		1		1	4				
2	4	5					3							9		36
3675	953	655	1470	385	592	5259	1513	3056	4233	4124	23134	34481	27490	10182	3309	3

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

IMMIGRANTS arriving for Canada, by Ports, during the Fiscal Years of 1903-4 and 1904-5.

	Fiscal year 1903-4.				Fiscal year 1904-5.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
Halifax.	16,209	4,575	4,814	25,598	13,435	3,606	3,002	20,043
St. John.	5,925	1,218	1,116	8,259	9,984	1,909	1,703	13,596
Quebec.	26,455	10,260	9,272	45,987	34,972	13,566	12,305	60,843
Montreal, by ocean travel via ports in United States.	3,794	743	779	5,316	4,845	1,151	1,570	7,566
Montreal, from United States.	1,635	363	498	2,496	1,187	277	358	1,822
Winnipeg and outports from United States. . . .	21,515	5,306	6,445	33,266	17,951	5,983	8,122	32,056
Vancouver.					478	120	63	661
Victoria.					9	4	1	14
Total for principal ports.	75,533	22,465	22,924	120,922	82,861	26,616	27,124	136,601
Customs entries.				7,479				7,781
Repatriation societies. . .				1,930				1,884
Grand total.	75,533	22,465	22,924	130,331	82,861	26,616	27,124	146,266

SUMMARY FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1904-5.

Per ocean travel—	
Halifax.	20,043
St. John.	13,596
Quebec.	60,843
Montreal.	7,566
Vancouver.	661
Victoria.	14
	102,723
From United States, not including 109	
United States citizens by ocean ports—	
Montreal.	1,822
Winnipeg, &c.	32,056
Lake St. John.	1,076
Rainy River.	381
Montreal Colonization Society.	275
Timiskaming District.	152
Customs entries.	7,781
	43,543
	146,266

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IMMIGRANTS arriving for Canada, by months, during the Fiscal Years of 1903-4 and 1904-5.

Month.	Fiscal year 1903-4.				Fiscal year 1904-5.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
July.....	6,678	2,151	2,475	11,304	6,570	2,329	2,688	11,587
August.	5,877	1,993	1,679	9,549	5,913	2,450	2,234	10,597
September....	4,786	1,873	1,624	8,283	4,947	2,500	2,308	9,755
October.....	4,449	1,753	1,975	8,177	4,124	1,893	1,981	7,998
November....	3,343	1,341	1,373	6,057	3,929	1,535	1,593	7,057
December.....	2,020	774	772	3 566	2,514	878	811	4,203
January.....	1,420	422	381	2,223	2,360	607	575	3,542
February.....	2,299	550	519	3,368	2,862	642	581	4,085
March.....	8,147	1,586	1,640	11,373	8,240	1,991	2,200	12,431
April.....	13,450	2,706	2,971	19,127	15,380	3,441	3,909	22,730
May.....	13,864	4,218	4,490	22,572	17,032	4,721	4,608	26,361
June.....	9,200	3,098	3,025	15,323	8,990	3,629	3,636	16,255
Total.....	75,533	22,465	22,924	120,922	82,861	26,616	27,124	136,601
Customs entries..				7,479				7,781
Repatriation societies....				1,930				1,884
Grand totals	75,533	22,465	22,924	130,331	82,861	26,616	27,124	146,266

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants arriving in Canada, by countries, during the Fiscal Years ending June 30, 1904, and 1905, showing increase and decrease for each country.

Country.	Fiscal Year 1903-1904	Fiscal Year 1904-1905.	Increase.	Decrease.
English and Welsh.....	36,694	49,617	12,923	
Scotch.....	10,552	11,744	1,192	
Irish.....	3,128	3,998	870	
Total British.....	50,374	65,359	14,985	
African, South.....	21	35	14	
Australian.....	58	204	146	
Austrian.....	516	837	321	
Bohemian.....	91	107	16	
Buckowinian.....	1,578	1,123		455
Croatian.....	16	27	11	
Dalmatian.....		4	4	
Galician.....	7,729	6,926		803
Hungarian.....	1,091	981		110
Magyar.....		5	5	
Ruthenian.....		3	3	
Slovak.....	116	47		69
Belgian.....	858	796		62
Brazilian.....	2	1		1
Bulgarian.....	14	2		12
Dutch.....	169	281	112	
French.....	1,534	1,743	209	
German.....	2,966	2,704		262
Alsace.....		5	5	
Bavarian.....		6	6	
Prussian.....	11	28	17	
Saxon.....	8	10	2	
Wurtemberg.....		6	6	
West Indian.....	52	43		9
Bermuda.....	3	8	5	
Jamaican.....		26	26	
Greek.....	191	98		93
Hebrew.....	3,727	7,715	3,988	
Italian.....	4,445	3,473		972
Japanese.....		354	354	
Newfoundland.....	519	190		329
New Zealand.....	23	57	34	
Polish.....	669	745	76	
Persian.....	5	8	3	
Portuguese.....		1	1	
Roumanian.....	619	270		349
Russian.....	1,955	1,916		39
Finns.....	845	1,323	478	
Mennonites.....	11			11
Doukhobors.....		24	24	
Spanish.....	5	10	5	
Swiss.....	128	150	22	
Serbian.....	10	7		3
Danish.....	417	461	44	
Icelandic.....	396	413	17	
Swedish.....	2,151	1,847		304
Norwegian.....	1,239	1,397	158	
Turks.....	29	30	1	
Armenians.....	81	78		3
Egyptians.....	3	2		1
Syrians.....	369	630	261	
Arabians.....	58	48		10
Negro, Mulatto, &c.....		5	5	
India.....		45	45	
Total Continental, &c.....	34,728	37,255	2,527	
United States.....	45,229	43,652		1,577
Total Immigration.....	130,331	146,266	15,935	

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The following diagram shows the distribution of our agents in the United States:



The dots indicate the location of our salaried or 'State' agents. Working under them we have altogether seventy-seven sub-agents or local men who work on commission, and whose influence is often of much importance to the success of our operations. The efforts of our state and sub-agents, combined with the extensive advertising, account in no small degree for the heavy correspondence at headquarters, and for the creation and maintenance of a widespread interest in western Canada. The results of this will be shown, I think, for many years to come, in a steady stream of immigration of a highly desirable kind, such as we are receiving at present from the United States.

Your obedient servant,

W. D. SCOTT,
Superintendent of Immigration.

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No. 1.

REPORT OF THE CANADIAN COMMISSIONER OF EMIGRATION IN
GREAT BRITAIN AND EUROPE.

July 4, 1905.

The Right Honourable

LORD STRATHCONA and MOUNT ROYAL,
17 Victoria St., S.W.

MY LORD,—The returns during the present fiscal year, as a direct result of the active emigration propaganda carried on by the Department of the Interior upon this side of the Atlantic during the last few years, give evidence of a marked increase in the numbers directing their footsteps towards Canada.

During the last four or five years the efforts of Canada to secure population from Great Britain have been more marked than those of all the other colonies combined. But it is quite evident from the present outlook that the Dominion will have, in the near future, several competitors from the Australian colonies, with a view of securing for their respective countries a larger proportion of the British emigrating population.

A few years ago Canada was contented in securing about 10 per cent of the annual emigration from the British Isles, but this, your Lordship will be pleased to know, has given place at the present time to nearly 50 per cent of the Britishers leaving the United Kingdom and seeking homes elsewhere. That this marked increase has been brought about by the active propaganda carried on under the authority of the government of Canada there can be no doubt whatever.

With a view of preventing, if possible, the publication of complaints from disappointed emigrants, such as characterised the preceding year, I thought it well in the early part of the season to issue the following warning in the public press in the United Kingdom:—

CANADIAN EMIGRATION.

‘SIR,—A few words of advice to intending emigrants may not be inopportune. In the first place, inquirers interested should read the official pamphlets issued by the Canadian government. These may be procured from the Canadian Emigration Offices, Charing Cross, and from the agencies of the several steamship companies.

‘It must be remembered that the government is not carrying on a propaganda for indiscriminate emigration to the Dominion. No inducements are held out in any way of promises to emigrants of an easy time and a speedy accumulation of wealth. Prospective emigrants looking forward to a life of luxury, with little or nothing to do, are advised not to go to Canada. The Dominion only desires an addition to its population of those who are willing to work, and who are not averse to tackling the new conditions of life with energy and determination.

‘In very many respects, emigrants on arrival in the Dominion will be surrounded with somewhat different conditions from those to which they have been accustomed. In so far as they prove themselves worthy of confidence, however, they will be given cheerful encouragement and a hearty welcome, and government officers will assist in finding employment for the right class.

‘In carrying on an emigration propaganda, the Canadian government not only advise, but warn. There is no desire to present unduly advantages of emigration to

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the Dominion without, at the same time, directing attention to the probable experiences of each emigrant. Therefore, it is all the more necessary, before finally deciding this momentous question, for all contemplating emigration to read with care and thoughtfulness the Canadian government publications.

‘Yours very truly,

‘W. T. R. PRESTON,

‘*Commissioner of Emigration.*’

This letter was given a very wide circulation by the press, without cost to the department, and, I think, had a somewhat steadying influence on the movement to the Dominion. But, notwithstanding the efforts that have been put forth by the department from time to time, a considerable number emigrate without any clear conception whatever as to the conditions that they are likely to meet in Canada; in fact I have come in contact with a small number, who returned from Canada after an experience of a few days in the early spring, who had emigrated, in the first place, without having read any of the publications issued by the department. Upon returning home, as might be expected, men of this stamp have proceeded to justify their disappointment by communicating with the press. Letters of complaint are almost invariably transmitted to the department for investigation, and in every such case the reports of the departmental officers proved that the failure to find satisfactory employment was due, not to the fact that employment was not available, but to the disinclination of the parties in question to remain, mostly for personal reasons, in the Dominion. Emigrants returning to Great Britain under these circumstances are never satisfied by giving a truthful account of their experiences. The blame is always laid upon the alleged false information said to have been given to them, either in the government offices, or by some of the more active booking agencies or bureaus.

The attention of the authorities has been called from time to time to booking offices or employment bureaus of a somewhat questionable character, and even careful inquiries among these sources have failed to justify the conviction that organizations of that character have succeeded in securing public confidence, and it may be truthfully stated that their business has had practically no important bearing, whatever, upon the emigration returns. Quite a number of booking offices, agencies and bureaus have apparently placed themselves in communication with employers of labour in Canada, and in answer to inquiries in this office as to the bona fides of institutions of this kind, and as to promises being made them with a view of inducing labour of one kind and another to go to Canada, I have personally interviewed the managers of some of these organizations, pointing out that the departmental policy is limited to agriculturists, or those who intend to engage in agriculture, and domestics, and have asked for an explanation as to why they are apparently carrying on a propaganda, or offering inducements for other classes to emigrate to the Dominion. In every case that I have inquired into the managers of these organizations have produced letters from employers of labour of respectability and financial standing in Canada, asking for the particular labour to which they were offering inducements in their advertisements. Under such circumstances I could not take the responsibility of saying that the employers of labour, whose names were frequently mentioned to the inquirers, were not men of standing in the Dominion. I have failed to find a single case of a returning emigrant doing business with those who have attached themselves to responsible employers of labour in Canada, where the emigrant has returned dissatisfied, or expressing his disappointment with the promises which were made to him by the managers of the organizations in question.

In regard to the advertising, it was thought well to ask for tenders upon a basis that was prepared with considerable care, containing specifications as to the newspapers in which it was desirable the advertisements should appear, the space to be occupied in each paper, and the period for which the advertisements should run. The tenders were asked from the advertising firms which had hitherto, through the departmental

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agents, been doing this work. In addition, I asked for tenders upon the same basis from a well known and highly responsible London firm, namely Street & Company. When the tenders were received I found that by giving the work to Street & Company a saving would be effected of from 33 to 100 per cent.

I arranged with the Street Advertising Company that the only circumstances under which the departmental advertisement should be given to a newspaper at a higher rate than the lowest commercial price were in the particular cases where official sanction was secured before an order should issue for the insertion of the advertisement.

I am satisfied that upon no other system could the advertising of the department be conducted with any degree of satisfaction, either as to services rendered, the checking of accounts or the proper return for money expended.

By having the orders for our advertising attended to through the agency of an extensive and reputable firm, having an intimate acquaintance with the lowest rates available in all the newspapers in the United Kingdom for commercial purposes, the department is enabled to secure advantages which would hardly be possible under any other circumstances.

As to the future, it is quite evident, as I have said, that from this time Canada is not going to be allowed sole possession in the emigrating field. Some of the Australian colonies and New Zealand are now preparing to spend large sums of money, with a view of securing for their colonies a larger percentage than heretofore of the emigrating British population. It will, therefore, be necessary in considering the character of the propaganda in the future, to see that nothing is left undone so that the Dominion shall continue to maintain the premier position it now occupies among the inquiring or prospective emigrants. This cannot be maintained unless equal energy is continually shown. Any relaxation of effort in the line of directing attention to Canada is certain to be very speedily followed by a decline in the general interest in Canada.

The experience of another year at the emigration offices at Charing Cross justified to a greater extent than ever the location as well as the expense which the department has gone to in this particular. Not only in the emigrating season, but in fact during the whole year the personal inquiries at the office continue to tax to the fullest extent the resources of the staff. It might also be expected, in view of the large number of personal inquiries that the general correspondence of the office would show some falling off, more especially as such a large proportion of it formerly came from districts and counties immediately contiguous to London. But the experience of the last financial year plainly shows instead of diminution in the general interest a very considerable increase.

Encouraged by the success which has attended the opening up of offices on the ground floor at a busy centre in London, the department also decided to adopt a similar policy in regard to the offices at Glasgow and Belfast; the result being that at these two places commodious premises have been secured at very reasonable rentals, both offices having large windows for display purposes, and both being a continual source of attraction.

Your obedient servant,

W. T. R. PRESTON,

Commissioner of Emigration.

No. 2.

REPORT OF MR. G. H. MITCHELL, CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AGENT
AT BIRMINGHAM.

43 CANNON STREET,
BIRMINGHAM, July 7, 1905.

The Commissioner of Emigration,
London.

SIR,—I beg to submit my report for the twelve months ending June 30.

The immigration figures are of course not yet available, but the statements respecting bookings made to me by the principal steamship agents in this district indicate an increase in the numbers. So far as my own observation goes, judging from my correspondence, the callers, and from the people I have interviewed in different parts of the country, the great majority of those who have gone have been of an excellent class, and well qualified to succeed in the Dominion, altogether apart from the money they have taken out. The cash which is transferred to Canada with these emigrants in twelve months must be enormous, and it was brought forcibly to my notice only a few weeks ago by my ascertaining that the capital possessed by the callers I had during one morning aggregated between £5,000 and £6,000. As this is going on more or less every day of the year, the influence of this money on Canadian trade, both internal and external, is hardly calculable.

A considerable portion of my time has been occupied in visiting steamship agents in various parts of the district, with a view to supplying them with information and stimulating their efforts; in many cases my attendance was previously advertised so that intending emigrants who could not get to Birmingham had the opportunity of having the personal interview which is recognized as being so much more satisfactory than correspondence. This plan has answered admirably, and almost without exception good numbers of inquirers availed themselves of the facilities afforded.

In addition to visiting agents, I send to them regularly all the newspapers that reach me from Canada, but as the number of these is limited, I extract items which have any bearing on the work, and have a weekly news sheet manifolded and sent to a larger number of addresses. I have found the steamship agents using these in giving information to intending emigrants, and some of them exhibit the sheets in their windows. It has been suggested that in particular cases a number of copies should be supplied to be sent out with the agents' correspondence. By these means I have endeavoured with some success to keep them informed as to current events in the Dominion, and sustain their interest.

Arrangements were made throughout the year to have a supply of literature distributed, not only at the different agricultural shows, but at some other large gatherings, and in this way many thousands of pamphlets have been circulated. Some special work in this way was done over a large part of Lincolnshire, one of the most important agricultural counties in England; large quantities of printed matter have been dispatched also to steamship agents for use on their own account. A good variety of pamphlets has been supplied, and what may be termed their specialisation, devoting one leaflet to each special subject, has been an excellent feature, and one much appreciated.

During the winter season, many lecturers took Canada as their subject, and my lantern slides were in much request. There have been several delegates from western

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Canada who have taken part in this work, and their presence in any particular locality has always stimulated inquiry.

Australian competition is becoming keener, and it is quite certain that their work will be rewarded at our expense should our efforts be in any way relaxed. The experience with our newspaper advertising is full of significance in this respect: suspend it, and inquiries immediately fall off; it should be remembered that the future emigrant is always growing up, and what was done for one generation is of little value in regard to the next.

The routine work of the office has been carried on without interruption, and I may be allowed to hope that the result of my year's work has been satisfactory to the department.

Your obedient servant,

G. H. MITCHELL.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

No. 3.

REPORT OF H. M. MURRAY, CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AGENT
AT CARDIFF.WESTERN MAIL BUILDINGS,
CARDIFF, WALES, June 30, 1905.The Commissioner of Emigration,
London.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my annual report, 1904-5, of work done in North and South Wales and the counties in England which comprise my district.

Although having no actual or reliable data to go upon, I am convinced from the introductory cards granted, and from returns from the various booking agents, that the number of emigrants who have gone out from this part of the country is much in excess of last season. The quality has also much improved, more of the genuine farming class having been prevailed upon to enter on a new and in every sense better life in Canadian agricultural work. I had the gratification last winter of seeing quite a number of former emigrants who had come home for the purpose of spending a holiday with friends and relations, all of whom expressed themselves as being more than satisfied with their new life and surroundings. Naturally, as was to be expected, difficulties and in some cases hardships met them at the outset, but stability and a determination to go through with it met with success. In so far as my knowledge goes a very small proportion of dissatisfied and disgruntled people have returned, this may in part be accounted for by the emigrants being men and women of good stamina, who had gone out with the determination to succeed, and who bore in mind my warning that under newer conditions of life they would have hard up-hill work before them, but that with minds firmly made up to work faithfully and diligently they need have no doubt of a prosperous and successful future.

As stated in past reports, owing to the normal condition of employment in South Wales, where 90 per cent of the workers are either connected with the mining and shipment of coal, manufacturing of tin plates, or kindred industries, it is absolutely impossible to direct a large emigration from this portion of my district. Then again the agricultural classes in Mid-Wales are more interested in pastoral work than ordinary corn growing or mixed farming. Still a fair amount of success has resulted from my work in Wales.

So far as I have been able to gather the best results have been obtained in the counties of Gloucester, Hereford and Somerset—in Bristol alone nearly a thousand persons having booked their passages since the opening of the present emigration season. In these counties we have a splendid class of agriculturists, who should not fail to do well in Canada.

As in past years quite a number of inexperienced young men from the cities have gone out for the purpose of learning the rudiments of farming, with the intention of eventually taking up land for themselves. The majority of these were lads of good physique, well educated and of respectable parentage, with a determination to get along, and who, I have no doubt, have acted up to their principles. I have directed inexperienced men (unless they had their minds centered upon any special spot) to settle first in Ontario. Quite a number of experienced men have also gone to Ontario, as also a few to the maritime provinces, but the great majority have gone to the North-west.

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During last winter our lantern slides were much requisitioned for lectures by schoolmasters, clergymen, &c., and to all of these meetings a supply of our literature was sent, and I am sure much good resulted therefrom.

Under Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son's auspices the Reverend Mr. Vining, of Winnipeg, delivered a series of lectures in Bristol, Cheltenham and Gloucester, all of which were crowded by interested audiences. I had the pleasure of arranging one in Cardiff, when Mr. Vining was eagerly listened to by an audience of over 3,000 persons. I think I may safely say that it was the event of the lecture season. Mr. Vining's powers of oratory, combined with the vivid telling description of Canadian life and work, impressed his listeners to a most remarkable degree, the result being that large numbers of our local young men have since gone out to Canada.

During the spring months I attended at the offices of the principal booking agents in my district, where I had many inquirers visiting me, the great bulk of them being of a most desirable class.

So far this season agricultural shows have been attended at Bath (three days), Cheltenham (three days), Exeter (three days), New Quay, Cornwall (two days), and Great Malvern (three days). These meetings were fortunately conducted under good weather conditions, and I was, therefore, enabled to get in touch with the class of people most wanted in Canada, viz.: agriculturists. The demand for our literature was most gratifying, and many expressed their intention of going out next spring. I will hope to attend other meetings during the course of the present summer and autumn.

In conclusion I need hardly say that no efforts of mine will be wanting to do everything possible in the promotion of Canadian emigration.

Your obedient servant,

H. M. MURRAY,

Agent for Wales and West of England.

No. 4.

REPORT OF ALFRED F. JURY, CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AGENT AT LIVERPOOL.

OLD CASTLE BUILDINGS, PREESON'S ROW,
LIVERPOOL, June 30, 1905.

The Commissioner of Emigration,
London.

SIR,—In presenting my seventh annual report, I am pleased to be able to say that the stream of British emigration continues to flow with ever increasing volume. The numbers carried from Liverpool for the first six months of this year, and the corresponding period of last year, are as follows:—

ALLAN LINE.			
January to June, 1904.		January to June, 1905.	
Cabin..	1,501	Cabin..	1,437
2nd class..	6,102	2nd class..	7,106
3rd class..	15,589	3rd class..	20,991
Total..	23,201	Total..	29,534

CANADIAN PACIFIC LINE.			
January to June, 1904.		January to June, 1905.	
1st and 2nd class..	1,630	1st and 2nd..	1,580
3rd class..	11,300	3rd class..	10,350
Total..	12,930	Total..	11,930

DOMINION LINE.			
January to June, 1904..	18 sailings.	3,750 adults.	
January to June, 1905..	16 sailings.	7,341 adults.	

Of the 11,300 passengers carried by the Canadian Pacific Line in 1904, 4,000 were continental emigrants. In 1905 the 10,350 were all British passengers. This has been due to many causes, but mainly to the deplorable condition of the labour market in this country, the unemployed during the last winter being in excess of any year during this decade. This fact has compelled thousands to look in Canada for opportunities to labour which they were unable to find here. The Salvation Army, the London Daily Telegraph, and the various emigration societies have been very helpful in producing the above results.

I have been struck with the number of inquiries received at this office during the past season, from South Africa, for information about Canada.

I paid a visit to Canada, with the permission of the department, for the purpose of renewing my acquaintance with the west, and of visiting the extreme eastern parts of the maritime provinces, where I had been given to understand there were openings for a certain class of small truck farmers to supply the local demand of the coal mining and steel manufacturing districts of Nova Scotia. I found that part of Canada very much as it had been represented to me, and I have since been able to send a few of the kind of settlers they require. In regard to the west, I found a development in places like Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton and Saskatoon, that surprised my most sanguine expectations. Some of these places have doubled their population since my previous visit in 1902. I found, to all outward appearances, not only pros-

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perity from one end of the country to the other, and of reasonable contentment with the present, but every one seemed to be inspired with the most optimistic view for the future. On my return from Canada I at once commenced to arrange for the ensuing lecture season, and the fall and winter shows, three of which I attended before the end of last year. As I have pointed out in most of my reports, I regard these agricultural and fat stock shows as of great importance, as they are really the only places where we are brought into close touch with the agricultural portion of the population. I feel sure that if I am kept well supplied with good specimens of Canadian products, more money can be spent on these shows to great advantage, and these shows come at a time of the year when it is impossible to meet large numbers of the agricultural class in any other way. The farmer, pure and simple, can be met in the cities and towns on market days, but at these shows one has an opportunity of meeting the farmers, labourers and rural domestic servants, the people most wanted in, and suitable for Canada.

During the lecture season, I delivered between fifty and sixty lectures; in nearly every case they were well attended, and we know that there have been good results, by the correspondence we have received at this office. It seems to me that Canada occupies an exceptionally good position in the English-speaking world in regard to immigration in the future; it is the only white man's country offering the land-hungry of the world free land in a constitutionally governed country. The United States of America has disposed of nearly all its free land, and desirable farm lands have reached a price which has put it beyond the reach of the poor emigrant. Australia is too far away for the same class to go to, and good land where the climate is reliable for farming, is held at a price that offers little inducement to the settler with small capital. South Africa even, with its variable climate, and subject as it is to cattle disease, and insect pest, does not offer a very cordial invitation to the poor white settler. All these circumstances point to the advantages possessed by Canada over her competitors for the surplus population of the old world, and these should be used to the utmost at the present moment.

I have received about 4,000 letters in reference to emigration, and about 2,000 concerning general subjects and trade matters.

I have issued about 1,500 letters of introduction between July 1, 1904, and June 30, 1905.

The sets of lantern slides have been in good demand and are much appreciated by school masters and others.

During the past year 2,499 children, in 50 parties, were sent to Canada by the various philanthropic societies. These children were inspected and the usual certificates given.

The emigration correspondence of the Reverend J. Bridger, has been dealt with as usual; about 1,000 letters having been handled.

Your obedient servant,

ALFRED F. JURY.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

No. 5.

REPORT OF JOHN WEBSTER, CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AGENT
AT DUBLIN.CANADIAN GOVERNMENT OFFICES,
14 WESTMORELAND STREET,
DUBLIN, July 11, 1905.W. T. R. PRESTON, Esq.,
Commissioner of Emigration, London.

SIR,—I beg to submit a report of my work in Ireland for the year ending June 30, 1905.

In accordance with instructions received from the Deputy Minister I last year visited Canada, and took an extended trip through Ontario, Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. From Prince Albert I drove to Battleford and Lloydminster, so that I had an opportunity of viewing the district which at present is receiving so much attention, and to which so many of our old country emigrants are directing their attention. I travelled from Calgary to Edmonton, visiting the various important towns en route. In the course of my journeying I met many well-contented Irish settlers whom I had advised to go to the country. This, I need not say, was a satisfaction to me. My visit to Canada has been of great value to me during the past season here, as, of course, it makes me up-to-date in the information which I give to the many callers and correspondents who apply to this office. I took numerous photos of farm scenes, &c., when in Canada, and have made many of them into slides for lecturing purposes. It is, in my opinion, in the interests of the work here that the government agents should visit Canada at intervals, and thus keep in touch with the developments there. This morning I have received a letter from a Mr. Glendinning, of county Tipperary, who with his wife and twelve children have this year settled in the west. As the letter is a most interesting one, I append the following extracts from it:

‘I like Canada well. It is a splendid country—filling up with settlers of the most respectable class. Many are comparatively wealthy. Railways are being pushed forward vigorously. Wheat and all crops look well. We have had plenty of rain, more than I wanted when driving.

‘My sons who went out last year, and one who came out with me this year, have \$26 and \$25 per month. Daughters are with farmers’ wives learning Canadian methods, and have \$15 per month. We intend to move to our homestead just before the fall. I will go up before that to see about the house, and to get hay put up for horses. I thought the country strange at first, but one becomes westernized in a short time, and does not feel any desire to go back to the old country. There is such a spirit of ardent hopefulness pervading everything that one gets carried along and surmounts difficulties which in the old country would seem impossible.

‘I have now seen something of Canada, and I must say it is a great country. Coal has been found near Goose lake, and also gold. This is where I have located. I was surprised to see several steam ploughs at work, not on old settled places, but right on the primeval prairie, doing splendid work.

‘I will conclude by saying that I have made no mistake coming out here.’

As in previous years, when absent from office I have been busy visiting fairs and markets, where the farmers congregate in large numbers. At these places I display posters and distribute literature; I also visit the steamship agents and stir them up to fresh activity in the interests of the Dominion. It is certainly most advisable that

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the steamship agents should be visited whenever the opportunity offers. I am sorry to say that I have sometimes experienced difficulty in securing space at agricultural shows, as owing to a declining population, every effort is being made here to keep the Irish people in their own country, so the agricultural societies are not anxious for the Canadian tent and the government agent, doing his best to demonstrate the great opportunities which the Dominion offers. Notwithstanding this I have been successful in securing space at shows in the south of Ireland, with satisfactory results. During the winter season I secure as many lecturing engagements as possible, and, for the illustrating of these, I largely use slides made from pictures taken on the occasion of my visits to Canada in 1902 and 1904, these slides, coupled with my long experience as a western farmer, tending to make my lecture an interesting and practical one. I have great faith in lecturing and am always pleased to lend sets of slides to parties requiring them for a lecture. I have had a large number of callers at the office, and a considerable correspondence to handle, this being especially so while the advertisements were running in the papers.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN WEBSTER.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

No. 6.

REPORT OF EDWARD O'KELLY, CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AGENT
AT BELFAST.CANADIAN GOVERNMENT OFFICES,
17 & 19 VICTORIA ST.,
BELFAST, July 14, 1905.The Commissioner of Emigration,
London.

SIR,—In making my annual report, I beg to say that I consider the year ending June 30, the most successful I have yet experienced, both in numbers and in the amount of capital represented by those who emigrated through this office. The number of personal inquiries made exceeded those of last year by 1,091, the total being 2,559, and my correspondents numbered 1,726, showing an increase of 292 for the same period. I am confident the number of emigrants will show a proportionate increase. I moved into the much-needed new offices in the last week of January. These are situated in the most suitable part of the city for such premises. Occupying, as they do, the ground floor, and having large plate glass windows, I am in a position to present to a large section of the public an ever varying exhibition of Canadian fruits, grains, and grasses, backed by suitable views of Canadian life on the farm, and in the orchard. In the past year I had my tent and stand of specimens at fifteen show fairs in my district. The stand was visited by thousands, a large number of whom expressed great interest in my exhibits, particularly the fruits, and all were supplied with literature before leaving. There is no doubt in my mind that these exhibitions of Canadian farming products and fruits have done more than all that has ever been said or written about Canada to satisfy the farmers of Ireland that the great Dominion is not the ice-bound and snow-covered country for most of the year that it is often represented to be. I have also attended many of the stock fairs, when I considered a day spent amongst the people of a district, supplied with our pamphlets, would produce good results. I may here mention that in these conversations I have with farmers, I find every year an increasing number telling me of the success of their friends in Canada, so much so that in a few years I expect the bulk of the farming class leaving Ireland will seek new homes in that country. In order, if possible, to secure all those leaving this country, I have for some time carefully scanned the local papers for advertisements of sales of farms, and have sent a selection of our literature to the vendors. In this connection, as of course, in all others, I have had willing assistance from the London office by their sending me notices of auctions that would otherwise likely have escaped me. I have attended those auction sales when possible, and found the gatherings at them most anxious to hear all I could tell them of the country that their neighbour was going to. In the past year the most serious drawback to my work was the number of local show fairs at which I was refused space for my stand, on the plea that the best of the people were induced to leave the country by such exhibitions. In conclusion, I would add, from my knowledge of the people in this district, I have every reason to believe, as already stated, that in a very few years at most, the great bulk of the emigrants who leave this country for the North American continent, will select Canada for their future home.

I have received a number of trade inquiries, and have attended to them.

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD O'KELLY.

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No. 7.

REPORT OF D. TREAU DE CÆLI, AGENT IN BELGIUM.

ANTWERP, BELGIUM, July 3, 1905.

The Commissioner of Emigration,
London.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ending June, 1905. I am pleased to state that the emigration movement in Belgium is improving continually, and that everything tends to show that the extensive propaganda made since 1904, is giving the best of results. The decision of the government to erect the Pavilion of Canada at the Liège Exhibition, and to bring before the Belgian public the agricultural and mineral products of the country, has greatly helped our efforts. The general interest taken in Canada is exemplified by the fact that in not less than 22 schools the geography of Canada is taught, and this mostly in schools for adults. The atlases and large maps are forwarded upon the demand from the teachers of certain localities where lectures are given or where principals take an interest in the matter. The press has also given on many occasions vivid descriptions of the richness of the country and of the bright future that awaits the farmer in Canada.

During the past three years there has been continual emigration of farmers' sons, who went out to get acquainted with the country, and to make the choice of homesteads or farms, being followed by their parents or families, who having sold out their belongings have sufficient capital to settle down at once, relying upon the experience acquired by their sons. This kind of practical emigration attracts the attention of the neighbours and is sure to give the best of results.

The volume of correspondence is increasing continually. No less than 8,086 letters were received at this office in 1904-5 and were promptly answered when necessary. Besides this, personal inquiries are so numerous that on certain days I am kept from morning to evening answering questions. The emigrant now applying for information generally belongs to the farming class, as I give little encouragement to tradespeople. I always solicit correspondence from those who emigrate, as well as from old Belgian settlers; in most cases the letters received eulogize the advantages offered by the country. A certain number of these letters were printed in the winter of 1904-5 in a propaganda publication which gave also the names of numerous Belgians settled in Manitoba and the North-west, from whom information could be obtained. This little paper was in great demand as it stated facts that could easily be verified.

Your obedient servant,

D. TREAU DE CÆLI,

Canadian Government Agent.

OPERATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

No. 1.

REPORT OF W. J. WHITE, INSPECTOR OF AGENCIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OTTAWA, July 6, 1905.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—Attention was directed last year to the commencement of work by this branch in the eastern and New England states. The prospects were such that it was decided to establish agencies at Boston, Syracuse and Pittsburg. Although this was only done in January last, the results are such as should satisfy the department.

The several agencies in the United States now under the control of the immigration branch are as follows:—

M. V. McInnes, No. 6 and 7 Avenue Theatre Block, Detroit, Mich.
James Grieve, Auditorium Building, Spokane, Wash.
J. S. Crawford, 125 W. Ninth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
E. T. Holmes, 315 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn.
T. O. Currie, Room 12 B., Callaghan Building, Milwaukee, Wis.
C. J. Broughton, 430 Quincy Building, Chicago, Ill.
W. V. Bennett, 801 New York Life Building, Omaha, Neb.
W. H. Rogers, Third Floor, T. & T. Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
C. Pilling, Clifford Block, Grand Forks, N. Dak.
H. M. Williams, Room 20, Law Building, Toledo, Ohio.
C. O. Swanson, Scandinavian Agent, 315 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn.
C. A. Laurier, Marquette, Mich.
Benj. Davies, Dunn Block, Room 6, Central Ave., Great Falls, Mont.
J. M. MacLachlan, Box 16, Watertown, S. Dak.
Thos. Duncan, Syracuse Bank Building, Syracuse, N.Y.
J. C. Duncan, Third Floor, House Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

In addition to these there are several sub-agents working under the head agent of the territory. These are paid on a per capita basis. They prove of some assistance, but are not all equally successful. Several have been cut off in the past two or three years, and I am informed that the commission paid in this way is much less in the aggregate than in previous years.

The work of the agents has been most satisfactory during the past year. If it was necessary for the agent to work strenuously six or seven years ago when the work was in its infancy, it is just as necessary to-day. Then he had his work of education to perform; he was kept busy seconding the efforts of the advertising in keeping his clientele informed of conditions in Canada. Hard work on his part is as necessary to-day as it was then, as it is necessary to keep up as vigorous an advertising policy as it ever was. The reasons are too many to enumerate in a report.

The very thing that has given Canada and Canadian lands the prominence that they have in the United States has brought about a condition that is working against

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our interests. Following the plan pursued by this branch, western and southern railroads running through vacant lands, long ago considered worthless, started on a vigorous campaign, exploiting these lands, and in this way distracting the attention of the possible mover. Land companies, seeing that it was possible to create an interest by advertising, resurrected from their archives titles to lands long since considered of little value, and commenced a telling advertising campaign. Those desirous of securing people for the western states (in which Canadian lands were arousing a deep interest), worked influence with the federal government, and a large grant has been made for irrigating vast areas of lands in Montana, Dakota, Washington and Oregon. So, there are many of these influences at work, whether for the purpose of holding the people with whom our agents are working, or in some way exerting influence which will keep them from moving. Our agents, therefore, find that they must lose no opportunity, and in fact I think a little opposition inspires to better work. The agents follow up the correspondence which comes as a result of the advertising, they go into country districts near and remote, see individuals singly and collectively. They arrange at the different county and state fairs for the exhibition of products of the soil of Canada, and in this way do a great deal of good. I endeavour to attend as many of these fairs as I possibly can. The exhibits placed by Canada are always the most attractive, and cause the most favourable comment. This is a feature of the work that should always have consideration. These exhibits are a great educator, and visits are frequently made to them by those who have friends in Canada.

The mover relies upon the government agent to secure him the lowest rates over the different railway lines for himself, family and effects, and in many cases he finds it necessary to render personal assistance in the loading of cars.

It is found now that the government agent is required to take the place of commercial and consular agent, and these in addition to his other duties, keep his time fully occupied.

There does not seem any lack of interest in any of the districts in which our agents are operating, and despite the fact that homesteads for the past year or two have become more inaccessible and the price of land increased, the number of personal inquiries is as great as ever. The correspondence is increasing and the prospect for next year is as assuring as in the past.

It has not been thought advisable to change the plan of advertising adopted when the work began a few years ago. The best of the agricultural papers, the home and country weeklies are selected; advertisements and reading notices changed each week, keep the press and public advised. This plan has worked well. The correspondence resulting from this is followed up by personal letters, visits and a reasonable supply of literature. It is gratifying to be able to report that the agencies operating at Great Falls and Spokane are doing good work. Reference is made to these, as it was considerable of an experiment when they were established.

The exhibit placed by the Department of Agriculture at St. Louis, in charge of Commissioner Hutchison, was a splendid object lesson. A room in the Canadian building was in charge of our agents, and the work carefully looked after. It will doubtless bring good results.

During the year, Mr. Laurier was transferred from Sault Ste. Marie to Marquette. Mr. O. Tessier has been placed on the staff, and has been rendering valuable assistance amongst the French in Michigan. Mr. F. J. Lange was placed in the Milwaukee office as assistant to Mr. Currie.

I wish to add to this report, as I have added to others, that I am pleased to be able to state that all our agents have carried on their work during the year with loyalty and devotion, without which it would have been impossible to succeed. Only in this way can satisfactory results be brought about.

Your obedient servant.

W. J. WHITE,

Inspector U. S. Agencies.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

No. 2.

REPORT OF M. V. McINNES.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AGENCY,
ROOM 6, AVENUE THEATRE BUILDING,
DETROIT, MICHIGAN, July 1, 1905.

W. D. SCOTT, Esq.,
Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my report for the year ending June 30, 1905.

Continued success has marked my labours. Many more home seekers have gone to western Canada than went last year, and the interest taken in our country and the knowledge of its wonderful agricultural opportunities are more wide-spread throughout Michigan than ever before. Excursions over American lines, during the summer months, offering very low rates, have induced a considerable number of outgoing settlers from Michigan to go into western Canada, and hundreds of excellent home seekers have availed themselves of the opportunity offered by these excursions. These settlers of course are not recorded to my credit in the certificate books of the office.

I anticipate another active season. There is a fair field ahead for vigorous work. Three potent causes combine to this end. The commencement of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railroad, the near completion of the Canadian Northern Railroad, already pushed through to Battleford, and the promise of an abundant harvest and an immense wheat crop. These causes will, I believe, almost double our activities during the present year.

Since my last annual report quite a number of German-American families have joined the German colony at Alameda. This community is progressing most favourably, as I predicted in my annual report of two years ago. Its numbers are steadily increasing by most desirable additions, and in a few years time it will constitute a large and flourishing settlement. I am at the present time working up another German-American colony for Alberta. An excellent commencement has been made and every thing points to favourable results. These Americanized Germans make splendid settlers, and I hope to induce a very large number of them to make Alberta their permanent home.

About 40 Swedish-American families have been secured for the west, after considerable labour, at Gaines, Genesee county, and Caro, Tuscola county, Michigan. They form an active and enterprising community, and I entertain great expectations from these quiet and law-abiding people. Like the North Germans, they are frugal, fond of home and agriculture, and their provident habits admirably adapt them for lives of husbandry on our broad prairies. I will watch their progress with much interest.

During the year I held a number of meetings, principally in prominent agricultural centres throughout the state, and met with uniform success. Everywhere I went there was a deep interest manifested in our western country, and I am satisfied that Michigan will still continue to swell the volume of United States immigration for many years to come. The smaller farmers who operate holdings on lease—and there are thousands of these in the state—are quick to contrast their condition, hampered as they are by a large rental, with the free settler of the west, unimpeded by such restraints. From this class of Michigan husbandmen I expect to count in a large number of settlers.

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The annual Michigan state fair again held at Pontiac last September occupied my attention during a week of that month. The greatest interest was manifested by every person who examined our exhibits. The farmers were pleased beyond measure, and were amazed to see the agricultural wonders that met their eyes. It was hard to make many of them believe that the wheat and grain and grasses displayed were the products of Canada. The very best results have flowed from these exhibits. I also attended, with a supply of exhibits, at nine county fairs, held at widely different points in middle and southern Michigan. Each was opened at an agricultural centre of note, and all were largely attended by the rural population. The products that I placed on view at every one of these exhibitions were great attractions to the farmers. They were intensely interested in all they saw, and I know that many good settlers were recruited from the districts in which these fairs were held. The Michigan state fair will be held hereafter annually and permanently in Detroit. An extensive tract of land in the outskirts of the city has been acquired by the management and large and imposing buildings are in process of construction. When completed the state fair grounds of Michigan will compare favourably with those of any other state in the Union. The first exhibition, under the new auspices, will take place next September, when it is expected that there will be 150,000 Michigan farmers in attendance. Being at headquarters, this will be exceedingly favourable for my work. I can secure a larger space than was available at any previous exhibition, and will be able to make a much more extensive and impressive exhibit than before. From every point of view the prospects for an enlarged and desirable immigration from Michigan and adjoining states to western Canada during the present year are bright and cheering.

Your obedient servant,

M. V. McINNES.

No. 3.

REPORT OF C. A. LAURIER.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AGENCY,
MARQUETTE, MICH., July 1, 1905.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my report for the year ending June 30, 1905. The outcome for the year just closed, so far as this office is concerned, has been, I think, most successful. Western Canada is awakening more and more interest among the people living throughout the upper peninsula of Michigan, where I have principally devoted my time since I have been connected with the Immigration Department. There have been 580 settler's certificates issued from this office, divided as thus, viz:—

Upper peninsula of Michigan.	360
Lower peninsula of Michigan.	220
	<hr/>
	580

representing a total of 1,179 persons. The class of people that have gone from this territory can be considered of the most desirable, many of them possessing a capital ranging from \$2,000 to \$7,000. They have taken with them 31 carloads of effects, and in addition nearly \$225,000 in cash; these figures are a large increase in all respects over the preceding year. During the month of September I have made exhibits of grains and grasses at the county fairs of Marquette, Houghton and Gogebie counties. These exhibits have in every case proved to be special attractions, winning the admiration of all visitors to the fairs.

I have held several public meetings during the winter months in different parts of my territory, and called on as many as possible of the people with whom I had had correspondence. In this way I was enabled to come in direct contact with a great number of prospective settlers who appreciated verbal information as usefully supplementing that obtained from our literature.

In the last twelve or eighteen months we have been meeting with a very strong opposition throughout this part of the country, from land companies owning lands in this upper peninsula. They make use of the press and have a thorough system of advertising, working in concert to stop the movement to the Canadian North-west; but regardless of all their efforts it is gratifying to note that the interest in Canada continues to increase with the people; the number of letters of inquiry coming to this office is constantly growing, and by continuing to work on the same lines we have been doing in the past, I am confident of a larger immigration from this district to western Canada this coming year than we ever had in the past.

Your obedient servant,

C. A. LAURIER.

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No. 4.

REPORT OF E. T. HOLMES.

ST. PAUL, MINN., June 30, 1905.

W. D. SCOTT, Esq.,
Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg leave to submit my report for the states of Minnesota and Iowa for the year just closed, and feel able to state that the past year has, I think, been one of the best for immigration from this district Canada has ever seen. One pleasing feature is that most of the settlers coming from my territory have been able to buy lands adjoining their homesteads, also stocking and working same, many of them taking with them several thousand dollars besides from one to three carloads of effects. I sent one man from Iowa, who, after buying 800 acres of land at \$22.50 per acre, when moving with his family took four carloads of effects and about \$100,000 in cash. Exceptional interest is manifested here in the Grand Trunk Pacific, a great many having asked the route it will likely take, locating near proposed route, feeling assured they will have railroad accommodations within a reasonable time. I have had exhibits at the state, and many of the county fairs, and have held meetings at rural towns in the winter, most of which have been well attended. I also drive into the country in all parts of my territory, calling on those who are interested or likely to be interested in western Canada. The prospects for immigration next year are good, as there is every indication of an abundant crop in these states, which will put lots of prospective settlers in a good position to move.

Your obedient servant,

E. T. HOLMES.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

No. 5.

REPORT OF C. J. BROUGHTON.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT OFFICE,
420 QUINCY BUILDING,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, July 1, 1905.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to herewith submit annual report from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905. During this period this office received 6,130 letters, sent out 11,550 pieces of mail, and interviewed 7,020 persons. The number of people who have left this state, through this office and sub-agents, during the year was 1,759, with 150 sent by land companies, and 100 people for New Ontario, making a total of 2,009 people, which is a substantial increase over last year. There were also 103 carloads of settlers' effects. There would have been more than this, if the freight rates had not been raised and a limit put on the size of the cars to be used. The people are a very good class of settlers, all having some means and all being well satisfied with their new homes in western Canada. On account of the exhibition at St. Louis last year, we did not have any exhibit at the Springfield State Fair. I frequently attended the exhibition at St. Louis, and had a great many Illinois farmers meet me there. On December 1 of last year, after your visit to Chicago, we moved into new quarters, and have found a larger office more suitable in every way. In the last report an increase of from 50 to 65 per cent was anticipated in the number of people being sent to our country from this territory; this, I think, we have had, and what with the Canadian Northern Railway being now through to North Battleford, the Canadian Pacific Railway extensions from Wetaskiwin and Lacombe east, and the homestead land being brought nearer to the railroads and markets, I think that during the coming year we ought to have again this much of an increase. Most of the sub-agents have had more or less business this year. While I have been away on the road, the office has been looked after by my able assistant, Miss Glock. And during the year all settlers coming through the Chicago gateway were met, and in many instances these people were accompanied by me to St. Paul, where I had special cars engaged for them, had their hand baggage transferred and their other baggage checked through to destination, in this way obviating all chances of their being left in St. Paul, or missing connections there. With your authority last fall, I left the first part of September for a trip through western Canada, met Mr. Speers in Winnipeg, he accompanying me to Davidson, Saskatoon and Rosthern, and from the latter place we started and drove to Battleford, and north from there, returning via Saskatoon. This, of course, gave me a splendid idea of the homesteads still vacant in this section of the country, and familiarized me with the lay of the land, &c. This year I hope to go from Battleford to Edmonton, or perhaps from Yorkton across. In conclusion, I wish to say that the Wisconsin Central Railway, through their general passenger agent, Mr. J. C. Pond, was a great help to us in supplying freight cars and coaches for the use of the settlers going to our country. Mr. W. R. Callaway, general passenger agent of the Soo Line, also did all that was possible for the comfort of the people from St. Paul on.

Your obedient servant,

C. J. BROUGHTON.

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No. 6.

REPORT OF BENJAMIN DAVIES.

GREAT FALLS, MONT., U.S.A., July 10, 1905.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you a report of my work from June 30, 1904, to June 30, 1905. I find from the records in my office that 1,570 intending settlers were sent to western Canada during the year. The sub-agents working under this agency sent 273 of the above number. The value in cash and effects taken in by these settlers amounted to \$1,856,955. One hundred and two carloads of effects were taken in by those from this office; sub-agents did not report the number of carloads; large numbers of cattle and horses were driven overland, of which I have no account, it being impossible to obtain information over such a vast tract of country used by those driving through. There were 2,661 letters received at this agency, and 5,695 letters sent, and 1,668 interviews accorded to inquirers after general information relative to free and other lands in western Canada, all of whom received due attention, information and literature. I have sent atlases and other books of information into thousands of farmers' homes in Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Colorado and Nevada, these five states being in my territory. You have also received from me thousands of names and addresses of parties in these and other states, to whom literature relative to western Canada should be sent. I have personally visited farmers in their homes and given them information regarding western Canada in all cases leaving atlases and other literature with them, these personal visits have been much appreciated, and good results in most cases followed. I would have done more personal visiting, had I had an assistant earlier. Since April 1, this year, I have had one, and it is my intention to do as much visiting of outstanding districts as possible, as my assistant is conversant with the general working of emigration and posted on the Canadian west, and can give information to inquirers both verbally and by letter; from past experiences I have found much good was accomplished by these personal visits to farmers' houses, and by lectures delivered at special points through the districts under my supervision. E. W. Davies, of Edmonton, Alta., was employed to attend the state and county fairs of Montana, five altogether, with an exhibit of western Canada's grains in the straw and threshed, also grasses, vegetables, dairy and other products. Thousands of atlases and other literature were given to the visitors. This way of advertising has proved so good that it is my intention, with the approval of the department, to exhibit in Idaho and Wyoming, as well as Montana this season, and shall advise you more fully regarding this matter in a short time. Reports from those who wrote, and from those who called at this office after locating, were very satisfactory. Notwithstanding the haying and harvest season will soon be upon us, I expect the usual number of emigrants from here, the grass being strong, which many have been waiting for who intend driving overland; they are now taking advantage of these conditions and driving through in large numbers. A large number of stock men have located in South Alberta and Saskatchewan this past year, from Montana, Idaho and Wyoming, taking with them their effects and stock. Some went by rail and some by trail; there was one outfit pulled out from here with 13 carloads of stock, on a special freight train containing 460 head of young cows and calves and farming implements, also household goods, they intended unloading at Calgary and driving across country north-east to their ranch, 35 miles. There is a constant stream of intending settlers driving through, the majority taking cattle and horses and effects. Emigration continues to flow north to western Canada from these western states; indications point to a heavy exodus for the coming year.

Your obedient servant,

BENJ. DAVIES.

No. 7.

REPORT OF JAMES N. GRIEVE.

SPOKANE, WASH., July 17, 1905.

W. D. SCOTT, Esq.,
Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report for the year ending June 30, 1905.
Statement showing number of settlers sent in during each month since last report:

1904.	
July	201
August	227
September	315
October	269
November	188
December	104
1905.	
January	106
February	190
March	537
April	665
May	482
June	329
Sent by sub-agent, Seattle, Wash.	517
Sent by sub-agent, Tacoma, Wash.	242
Sent by sub-agent, Los Angeles, Cal.	323
Total	4,695

Settlers' effects—

Carloads, including shipments of settlers' stock	200
Shipments in less than carload lots pounds	200,000

The number of letters received at this agency during the year was 6,729; number of letters sent 6,513; number of visitors who called at my office, 7,052, all of whom received some printed matter dealing with western Canada. In addition to circulating literature direct from my office, I sent in lists, containing thousands of names to the department, where I presume they received proper attention. As will be seen by the foregoing, the year just closed has been most successful viewed from every possible standpoint. Owing to the amount of work at my office I have travelled very little over my territory, and consequently have not reached a good many who only can be reached in that way. In September of last year I made arrangements with the directors of the Oregon State Fair at Salem, Ore., to place an exhibit of grasses and grains at their annual fair. They allotted me a very fine space in their main building, and for one whole week I was fully engaged in explaining the many advantages offered by the Canadian government to the ambitious homeseeker in western Canada. My work at the Oregon State Fair has already borne fruit, as a great many people from that district have since visited the North-west, and the great majority of them have either

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bought railroad land or homesteaded government land. I also exhibited at the Interstate Fair held in Spokane, where my efforts to bring samples of the products of the North-west before the people seemed to be greatly appreciated by the thousands who passed during the nine days of the fair. From Spokane I shipped my exhibit to the Idaho State Fair, held at Boise, Idaho, but owing to the delays on the part of the railway companies, part of my exhibit did not reach Boise in time for the fair, so I had to be content with circulating several thousand pamphlets, which fortunately reached me in time. I attribute much of my success, in the way of landing a good class of immigrants, to this system of advertising. During the coming year, I intend to place exhibits at the following places: Portland, Ore., Lewiston, Idaho, and Spokane, Wash. On June 26 last I left Spokane with a party of homeseekers for Alberta, going through as far as Edmonton. I visited the midsummer fairs at Edmonton, Wetaskiwin and Calgary, and procured some twenty-five samples of different kinds of grains for my office, where they are now on exhibition, and will be of great assistance to me in the prosecution of my work. I was much pleased with the appearance of the crops all along the way, on my trip through the North-west, and judging from the character of the exhibits at the different fairs, particularly the stock, and the appearance of the thousands of well-dressed and comfortable-looking farmers, with their wives and families, one must come to the conclusion that our western plains are being filled with a happy, contented, and prosperous class of people.

Your obedient servant,

JAMES N. GRIEVE.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

No. 8.

REPORT OF H. M. WILLIAMS.

TOLEDO, OHIO, July 5, 1905.

W. D. SCOTT, Esq.,
Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In submitting my report for the fiscal year just closed, I can, with much pleasure, state that it has been the most successful year's work for this office, we having sent many more settlers and cars of effects than last year to western Canada.

As a result of visiting the country last August, with the president of a German colony, together with a few other leading Germans, living in and around Cincinnati, some 35 families took up their residence in western Canada in the spring of this year, with prospects of some 25 to 50 families more to join them this fall. The president thinks that fully 200 families will soon represent his colony, and all are well pleased thus far.

I attended the usual number of fairs last fall, with much satisfaction apparently to all. I think it a very effective way of demonstrating the products and agricultural resources of western Canada.

I can notice an increasing interest by correspondence and personal interviews, and by faithful attention to the work I look for increased numbers of emigrants from year to year.

In the early part of June, this year, by direction of W. J. White, I, with a first-class exhibit of grains and grasses, &c., attended the annual convention of the German Baptist Brethren, held at Bristol, Tennessee. There were some twenty thousand people in attendance on certain days, and I feel certain that much good was accomplished by our exhibit and the presence of your agent there. We already have one colony of these people, and hope to see another before the close of another year.

At the present time I have an advance guard of Kentuckians touring our country, and believe they will be pleased and that fifty to seventy-five families will emigrate this season, as they have all sold their lands to an eastern coal syndicate and want new and cheap homes.

Your obedient servant,

H. M. WILLIAMS.

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No. 9.

REPORT OF W. V. BENNETT.

OMAHA, NEBRASKA, June 30, 1905.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.

During the year just ended we have had a great many things to contend with, and especially the latter part of 1904. The St. Louis Exhibition attracted a good deal of attention and kept a good many from Canada. The Kinkaid Land Law, that was passed and went into effect in Nebraska, granting settlers a homestead of 640 acres with no additional expense over and above what they were charged for 160 acres formerly, and all the railways working against the northern movement, combined to interfere with our business. Yet, I feel that I have been fairly successful in keeping in touch with the movement, and have during the year issued certificates to 2,344 intending settlers, taking with them 207 cars of effects.

The outlook is very good for the coming year.

Your obedient servant,

W. V. BENNETT.

No. 10.

REPORT OF CHAS. PILLING.

GRAND FORKS, NORTH DAKOTA, July 27, 1905.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that the movement of settlers from the state of North Dakota to western Canada for the year ending June 30, 1905, shows an increase over the preceding year, the certificates issued to intending settlers being 1,240 more than the number issued for the year ending June, 1904. The number of cars of settlers' effects shipped of which I have record for the year is 719. The plan of attending fairs and large public gatherings has been followed as in previous years, and I was present at the opening of the Fort Totten reservation at Devil's lake in August, with a display of the products of western Canada which undoubtedly diverted a large number of people to our western country. During the month of May I arranged with the Canadian Northern Railway to run a special from Emerson to Wadena, with 35 cars of settlers' effects and two passenger coaches containing 105 persons, all from Cavalier county. The officials of the company gave me every facility for loading these cars, and their transportation to destination was effected without delay at any point, and in record time. If the harvest fulfils the promise of the present crop conditions, I am satisfied that the movement from North Dakota to the Canadian west will, in the coming year, continue unabated.

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES PILLING.

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No. 11.

REPORT OF THOS. DUNCAN.

SYRACUSE, N.Y., June 30, 1905.

W. D. SCOTT, Esq.,
Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to bring before you a report of my work since opening this agency, covering a period of about four months. During that period I have received 781 letters of inquiry (so far as I have been able to judge most of them coming from people of the agricultural class). I have also issued 24 certificates, representing 46 persons. While actual results up to the present have not been very great, it should be remembered that the work in this state is entirely new, and judging from the number of inquiries received I feel justified in looking forward to much better results in the future. In addition to the above mentioned number of letters received since the opening of this agency the names and addresses of a large number of people have been forwarded to me from your office, with whom I have corresponded as far as circumstances would permit. I think it is very noticeable that in this state, although close neighbours, the people know very little about even eastern Canada, and almost absolutely nothing about our western country, so that extensive advertising and a large amount of personal work requires to be done before the people can be brought to realize the great advantages we have to offer, from an agricultural standpoint, in western Canada.

Your obedient servant,

THOS. DUNCAN.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

No. 12.

REPORT OF W. H. ROGERS.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., July 4, 1905.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ending June 30, 1905. In my report of one year ago, which was made shortly after my arrival in this state, I expressed the opinion, after a tour of careful investigation, that the 'Old Hoosier State,' as it is familiarly called, would before long contribute liberally towards swelling the tide of emigration to the Canadian west. In view of the known difficulties in the way of starting such a movement from this state, it is with rather more than ordinary satisfaction I am able to report that the work of the year, both as to its direct as well as its indirect results, has been such as to confirm me in this conviction. During the last twelve months upwards of 300 have gone to the Canadian North-west, and scores of others have assured me of their intention to do likewise before the end of the present calendar year. In addition, many others who have become interested in the North-west, are planning to visit the country on a tour of inspection in the near future, with a view of selecting land if they are suited, while not a few who but a short time ago lightly dismissed the subject with a mere wave of the hand are now free to admit 'the Canadian proposition is well worth careful consideration.' Another encouraging feature of the work is the fact that several of the most intelligent and practical men among those who have gone from this state, are quite enthusiastic over the opportunities and prospects of the North-west, and by their letters and personal influence are inducing others to share in the advantages offered. On my arrival here I found in addition to the usual obstacles in the way of a movement Canada-ward from states similarly situated, that this state has been thoroughly and systematically worked by agents from the southern and western states, aided by an army of local real estate men and farmers. As a result the streams of emigration from this state all flowed in these directions. To such an extent was this true that those were practically the only fields to be considered. To change all this, to turn the currents northward towards a country so 'very far north,' in the mind of the people as to be regarded dangerously near the regions of perpetual snow and ice, seemed as one man significantly put it, like 'trying to get water to flow up-hill.' However, by a persistent and energetic use of the best means at our command, a good beginning has been made in this direction, and if nothing unforeseen occurs, there is every indication that this stream will continue to enlarge and flow with increased momentum. One of the many suggestive evidences pointing to this fact is that several of the most active and successful real estate men who had previously directed their clients south and west, are now, just as actively, directing them to the Canadian west. But a few days ago, one of those men assured me it was much easier to sell Canadian lands, and besides, a much larger proportion of his men remained on their farms. The state is a very large one, and as, for obvious reasons, it was important to come in contact with a large number of people at the earliest possible date, I found the most satisfactory way to do this was to hold meetings at different points. At each of those meetings an opportunity was given, at the close of my address, for all who desired to ask questions. In this way I was able to give more specific information than would otherwise have been possible in so short a time. To add to the practical benefits of these meetings I brought with me such a collection of grains,

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grasses, &c., as would give a good idea of the variety and quality of our North-west products. Those meetings, usually well attended, were much appreciated, especially by those we were most anxious to reach—the farmers—and no doubt they will be productive of good results. Reviewing the work of the year, there is every reason to believe that with continued favourable conditions in western Canada, there will be an extensive movement from this state, and also from Kentucky.

Your obedient servant,

W. H. ROGERS.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

No. 13.

REPORT OF T. O. CURRIE.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., July 3, 1905.

W. D. SCOTT, Esq.,
Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg leave to submit my annual report for the year ending June 30, 1905. I beg to say that our efforts have been successful in securing an A1 class of settlers from this state. We began attending fairs last year in August, and attended fairs until the last fair billed in the state was ended, as already reported. At the conclusion of the state fair, I divided my exhibit and showed at two county fairs each week thereafter, as far as was in our power. Our exhibits at these fairs have had a telling effect upon the people of this state, as thousands are now anxiously inquiring about the advantages of the west. Numbers from this state have gone and purchased from a section to ten sections of land in western Canada. These men, upon their return, have virtually become our distributing agents, and we have given them all the assistance we could in furnishing them with our literature. With these influences at work we believe we will be much more successful in the future than we have been in the past.

I am pleased to say that from this office and through local agents certificates have been issued to 1,055 persons to go to various points throughout western Canada. We have record of 52 cars of settlers' effects shipped, while very many have taken less than carload lots.

Quite a number of persons have gone from this state into Northern Ontario by way of Iron Range, while many more have gone by way of Sault Ste. Marie to engage in the iron and pulp wood business in Northern Ontario, in which great interest is being taken in this state at the present time.

Your obedient servant,

T. O. CURRIE.

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No. 14.

REPORT OF J. M. MacLACHLAN.

WATERTOWN, S.D., July 7, 1905.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ending June 30, 1905. During the year certificates have been issued from this office to 1,451 persons, and for 175 cars of settlers' effects. It is a difficult matter to give an accurate report as to the number of persons going to western Canada, as I frequently hear of parties having gone from different parts of the state, who started without obtaining certificates from this office. In some instances the rates were arranged through different land companies. I also find that many people who obtained certificates failed to state that they were taking cars. I think, therefore, that I can safely say that at least 1,800 persons left South Dakota for the Canadian North-west last year, and that at least 200 cars of settlers' effects were shipped, the value of which at a very low estimate would amount to at least \$500,000. This compares favourably with the report of last year. The late spring in 1904, to which I referred in my last report, undoubtedly affected the work to a large extent up to the end of the fiscal year, inasmuch, that a large number of land-seekers were prevented from going out last year owing to the floods in North Dakota, also along the Prince Albert branch, and north of Yorkton. Discouraging reports were brought back by some of those who started out but did not succeed in locating, on account of overflow of streams. It will naturally take some time to regain the ground which we may have lost through these causes. I am pleased to report that during the month of June just closed, we issued certificates to 62 more persons than in June, 1904. Another drawback is the difficulty many farmers have in various districts in disposing of their farm lands.* Were it not for this I have no doubt that a much larger number would have gone to western Canada. During the year we received at this office 2,224 letters and mailed 3,334, and have had nearly 800 callers. In addition to the large number of publications distributed from this office and at the fairs which I attended last fall, I have forwarded to the department lists containing about 1,600 names to whom publications were to be sent. Last fall I attended several fairs, the most important of which were the Interstate Fair, at Sioux City, Iowa, and the South Dakota State Fair, at Yankton, S.D. Our exhibit attracted much attention at both of these large fairs, as well as at the smaller county fairs in other parts of the state. In April I accompanied a number of settlers and landseekers to Milestone, Weyburn, Wetaskiwin, and Edmonton. The heavy train was taxed to its limit with a crowd of hopeful people from Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, and South Dakota, and it was a matter of pleasure to note that the people being sent to western Canada by our agents in the different states had every appearance of being intelligent and well-to-do, and not of a class that would very readily become discouraged while making for themselves homes in a new land.

I look for a still larger movement from this state during the next twelve months.

Your obedient servant,

J. M. MacLACHLAN.

No. 15.

REPORT OF J. S. CRAWFORD.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 30, 1905.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit report of immigration work for our country in the states of Kansas and Missouri and tributary territory for the year ending June 30, 1905. During the year I have sent to western Canada about the same number as last year (over 1,600 settlers and 120 carloads of effects), with a large additional number of cars of cattle for our ranches. I have distributed a large amount of literature during the year, and find that it is well up-to-date and greatly prized by those receiving it. I also held meetings at quite a number of places where good results have followed.

The policy of granting much free transportation is being followed by all railroads in the United States having land interests in the south. On homeseekers' dates, as the result of this, from early fall until spring, twelve to fifteen thousand homeseekers from the north pass through the Kansas City and St. Louis gateways seeking free homes and cheap lands in the south. I cannot but feel that if the lines of railroads reaching our country north of the St. Paul gateway could be induced to open the flood-gates and adopt a more liberal policy many of these people going south seeking homes could be induced to examine the north country.

The fairly good prospects for crops of all kinds in my district will afford the means for many to move north who otherwise would be unable to go, while in some cases this will serve to keep others from going. On the whole a good crop, which is only periodical here, means help to go north.

Your obedient servant,

J. S. CRAWFORD.

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No. 16.

REPORT OF THOMAS HETHERINGTON.

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, July 26, 1905.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ending June 30, 1905.

I settled down to business in Boston on December 19, 1904, after having spent over a month visiting the different agricultural districts in our Canadian North-west. I commenced my work by the distribution of publications descriptive of the country. I soon found an increasing demand for both literature and visits to the different out-sections of Boston. I addressed several meetings and was warmly welcomed by the people, mostly former Canadians and their descendants. I issued certificates for 261 people desirous of settling in western Canada, taking with them more than \$45,000 worth of effects. I am proud to say that no better class of immigrants ever settled in any country. I am fully convinced that the coming year will see a wonderful increase in the number of people going from this state to the Canadian North-west, and the very class of immigrants that Canada wants.

Your obedient servant,

THOS. HETHERINGTON.

No. 17.

REPORT OF O. TESSIER.

SAGINAW, MICHIGAN, September 1, 1905.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report, as immigration agent, from the date of my appointment, February 1, 1905, to July 1. During the months of February and March I delivered lectures in the French language, and distributed literature, in the following localities in the state of Michigan, to wit: At the city of Detroit, at Delray, Rivière Rouge, Ecorse, and at each of the small villages on the United States side of Lake St. Clair, from the city of Detroit to Mount Clemens. I also lectured in the English language to farmers in the said state, to wit: At Flint, Pontiac, Oxford, North Branch, Silverwood and Clifford. When not lecturing I went to see, at their homes and at hotels, people willing to listen to information concerning the attractions of the Canadian North-west offered to settlers. I interviewed in all about 750 of them. From April 1 to July 1, 1905, I kept lecturing and distributing literature in the counties of Saginaw and Bay, to wit: At East Saginaw, West Saginaw, South Saginaw, East Bay City, West Bay City, Carrollton, Zilwaukee, Auburn, Beaver, Cass, Flint River, at hotels and at gatherings of farmers at road crossings in the country. I interviewed, in those counties, about 1,200 persons and informed them about Canada. Having noticed that women were very desirous of hearing about that new country, I suggested to farmers to take their wives and daughters along with them to meetings; they did so, and I think they will be a valuable help in promoting the cause of immigration.

Your obedient servant,

O. TESSIER.

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No. 18.

REPORT OF C. O. SWANSON.

WETASKIWIN, ALTA., July 1, 1905.

W. D. SCOTT, Esq.,
Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.

We have had another successful year in immigration work among Scandinavians. Since July, 1904, I have had four excursions up to November and this year so far I have had six very successful excursions, starting from St. Paul and Minneapolis over the Soo Line, people joining me at different places along the route. I have accompanied these myself. I have also sent a good many people via Emerson over the Canadian Northern Railway. The majority of these settlers have brought in one or two carloads of effects each. With the exception of a very few the landseekers that I have brought in this year, have either taken homesteads or bought land. The last parties I brought in have had to go out over a hundred miles from the present railroad to get land to suit them, at the same time expecting that new railroads would come to them in the near future.

The advertising that the department has been doing in the Scandinavian papers has brought good results, as my assistant has answered letters of inquiry averaging at least twenty-five a day. These letters have been reported to the department through Mr. Holmes, and personally I have answered about 450. Through the winter months I visited several places in the states where I thought it was most necessary, and I am convinced that Scandinavian immigration from the United States will increase rather than diminish, and from Sweden and Norway I have had double the number this year that I have had any year before.

In regard to servant girls, the number has been less this year, but those who have come are of a superior class.

Your obedient servant,

C. O. SWANSON.

No. 19.

REPORT OF REV. FATHER M. BLAIS.

MONTREAL, June 28, 1905.

W. D. SCOTT, Esq.,
Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that my colonization work for the year ending June 30, 1905, has been practically the same as that of preceding years. I have contributed to the organization of several excursions, which are always so profitable; I have answered a considerable number of letters; I have given many interviews and some public lectures. Since the month of January last I have principally worked in the New England states. I have every reason to hope that the work of repatriation will in the future be easier and more fruitful than in the past. I am happy to state that our compatriots who have come from the states and the different provinces of Canada to settle in Manitoba and in the North-west Territories, are on the whole very satisfactory and succeed very well.

Your obedient servant,

M. BLAIS, O.M.I.

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No. 20.

REPORT OF REV. H. L. VACHON.

MONTREAL, July 11, 1905.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ending June 30, 1905. I have continued during the last year the work taken up in previous years, that is, of lecturing in the western states among the most prosperous French settlements in farming districts. The result, I am pleased to say, has been satisfactory with regard to the quality and quantity of settlers. Those emigrants formerly from Canada form a very desirable class of settlers, as they are men who have acquired fortune and experience in farming in the United States. I must say that the interest in the Northwest is increasing among the French people; this is evidenced by the numerous invitations sent to me from different parts of the country to lecture on Canada. One of these invitations came from as far as Butte City, Montana; I took advantage of this invitation tendered to me to go and lecture in several French settlements of Montana, and not without effect, as it is noticed that the percentage of French settlers from that direction is higher this year than previously.

I had to interrupt my work of lecturing to proceed to Europe last winter, after obtaining leave of absence from the department. Although not travelling in my official capacity I made a point of visiting several French villages in Brittany to lecture on the Canadian west, and if I judge by the number of letters received from France, I have awakened there a deep interest in our country.

My last trip in connection with immigration work was made in the state of Massachusetts, where I lectured in Lawrence and Lowell before large audiences. The newspapers have given a good account of my lectures, and their reports will no doubt help to a large extent the cause of immigration in that part of New England. Besides giving lectures, a great part of my time was occupied in visiting families at home, and writing several hundred letters to people seeking information.

Your obedient servant,

H. L. VACHON, O.M.I.

No. 21.

REPORT OF A. RIBOUT.

MATTAWA, July 10, 1905.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit the report of my work for the year ending June 30, 1905.

During the summer months I have devoted my time to visiting our colonization districts, encouraging the newly arrived, and accompanying delegations and new settlers coming from the eastern United States, where I had delivered lectures during the winter. I delivered twenty of these lectures in the eastern states and four in the province of Quebec. In all cases the attendance was large and very attentive; after my lecture was over I had to answer many special questions about the country. I must say that through the eastern states that I have visited the majority of the French population is anxious to come back and see our new settlements in Canada. During my lectures I have called the attention of my audience to the advantages that can be found on the settlements in New Ontario, districts of Nipissing and Algoma, Northern Timiskaming and county of Pontiac, P.Q.

Colonization for year 1904-05 in New Ontario and Northern Temiscaming, especially in the districts of Nipissing and Algoma East and county of Pontiac has been successful, not only as to the number of settlers, but also in respect of the amount of capital invested. During this last spring, delegations from the United States, sent by intending settlers, came to visit the different settlements and report to those who sent them. I went with them each time that I was able; they were generally satisfied with the country and reported very favourably.

I attended to a large correspondence. This year I have received 885 letters; I have answered 831, and I have sent 1,434 parcels of pamphlets and maps, amounting to 5,409 pamphlets and 327 maps.

I have delivered certificates for reduced rates of transportation to 391 souls, and I know that a great number came into my territory through my work of propaganda, with certificates delivered at Montreal by the Society of Colonization and other agents, and I know a number of settlers who are now residing in our settlements who have come without calling for reduced rates.

The crops of every kind have a very good appearance and promise a fine harvest to the settlers of New Ontario and Northern Timiskaming. I consider that for this country the year 1904-05 has been a successful one for colonization. I have also good expectations for 1905-06.

Your obedient servant,

A. RIBOUT.

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No. 22.

REPORT OF DAMASE GAUTHIER.

LAURENTIDES, June 30, 1905.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour of presenting my report to you for the year ending June 30, 1905.

I have worked at my mission in the eastern states, where there is a large population comprising French-Canadians, upon whom I have urged emigration to Canada. The towns where I have carried on the work of propaganda are as follows: Westbrook, Lewiston and Biddeford, in the state of Maine; Waterbury and New Haven, in Connecticut; Lowell, Lawrence, Fall River, New Bedford, Holyoke, Northampton, Indian Orchard, Chicopee, North Adams and Adams, in Massachusetts; Woonsocket and Manville, in Rhode Island; Cohoes, in the state of New York; Marlboro and Hudson, Fitchburg and Gardner, in Massachusetts; Manchester and Nashua, in New Hampshire. I have also carried on the work of colonization in the province of Quebec, but without on that account neglecting the eastern states, to which I have been assigned.

My work consisted in visits to the houses of the people, articles to the papers, correspondence, distribution of books and lectures. The visits to houses were confined to those to which I had been asked. In those manufacturing centres, where the class which can furnish immigrants is composed of men working by the day in the factories, it is difficult, not to say impossible to do any work except in the evening.

I have written a large number of articles in the papers of Canada and the United States and particularly in *Le Canada*, of Montreal and *La Presse*, of the same town, in *L'Indépendant*, of Fall River, *L'Etoile*, of Lowell, *L'Avenir National*, of Manchester, *La Justice*, of Biddeford, *Le Messager* of Lewiston, *Le Progrès*, of Lawrence. Besides I have given information to the reporters of these papers about Canada and colonization, and it has been published.

I have received a large number of letters asking me for information about Canada. I have always replied to these letters as soon as possible, and in a way that should give satisfaction. I have distributed about a thousand packages of literature. My principal work was to organize meetings in such a way as to come into contact with the largest number of people possible in my circuit; and to give them all the information about Canada, and the new regions in particular. I have delivered twenty lectures. I believe that a fruitful work can be carried on in the eastern states in the interests of immigration. The workingman of the cities is discontented with existing conditions. He has on the other hand a very favourable opinion of affairs in Canada. This class of immigrants is not rich, but this is usually the case with those who emigrate, and I have every reason to believe that they will be good colonists.

Your obedient servant,

DAMASE GAUTHIER.

No. 23.

REPORT OF R. A. BURRISS.

PORT ARTHUR, ONTARIO, July 13, 1905.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to report as follows for the year ending June 30, 1905. We have continued to find settlers by advertising; have supplied them with low transportation rates, provided them with temporary accommodation in the immigration building, supplied them with land guides, and seen that they were satisfactorily located on land. The following settlers were handled during the year: From Canada, 458; United States, 381; England, 144; Finland, 83; Scotland, 18; Switzerland, 6; West Indies, 4; Norway, 3; Germany, 3; Trinidad, 3; Sweden, 3; British Guiana, 3.

One splendid means of advertising the resources of New Ontario has been New Ontario's exhibits of farm products at the Toronto Exposition, also at the London and Whitby fairs. These exhibits of grains are secured from the settlers, and are carried by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company free of charge to Toronto. The exposition authorities have been very liberal in the allotment of space, and other courtesies in our behalf. In proof that New Ontario is a valuable dairying district we had on exhibition 150 varieties of native grasses. We secured a large number of farm 'photos, which were enlarged and framed, and these were displayed with the grains at the various exhibitions. Our literature is peculiar to New Ontario, most of it being prepared in this office, and is of the most reliable character, for there is no advantage to be derived from exaggeration. The New Ontario Exposition had been another means of advertising our district. I have been made secretary-treasurer, and general manager of this institution, and our fair was held in Port Arthur last year from September 13 to 15. We purchased from the Live Stock Association at Toronto, thirteen pedigreed bulls and two heifers, and sold these at public auction to the settlers. We also secured a large number of fine sheep, and poultry, which were purchased by the settlers. We secured from the Agricultural Department at Toronto two expert judges, also two ladies who gave demonstrations in domestic science. All of these features were new to this part of the country, and were favourably commented upon. All who visited this fair were impressed with the progress that our new settlers are making.

No failures of crops have ever been recorded in this part of Canada, and in the light of this experience we can assure our settlers bountiful crops annually. The Rainy River valley is being filled with a most excellent class of people. A couple of years ago Rainy River was a village of one or two houses, to-day it is a town with electric lights, two large saw-mills, and they are arranging for water-works, sewers and telephones, and have an engine for fire protection. All of the other towns along this river have made material advancement, especially Fort Frances. Here the water-power is being developed. At the present time our available free grant lands are almost exhausted. Last fall we asked the Ontario government for a new survey of 20,000 acres, all of which has been taken up, and we are calling for more surveys. One of the great difficulties to be overcome in this wooded country is the lack of colonization roads. We have made an effort to secure trunk roads through the centre of every new surveyed township, which would facilitate the settlement and save the settlers time and money, but so far this desirable feature of colonization has not been accomplished. The making of colonization roads is under the supervision of the Provincial Public Works Department, and all the lands of New Ontario are under the supervision of the Provincial Agricultural Department. The White Fish River valley on the Duluth branch of the Canadian Northern Railway, south-west of Port Arthur thirty miles, has made great development this year. This valley was opened for settlement six years ago.

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When we explored this valley, and concluded to place settlers in it, there was a question as to its adaptability to agricultural purposes, but now we have a settlement fifteen miles long, and seven miles wide, with more than 400 families, and a population of 2,000 people. There are three schoolhouses, and others being organized, also various church organizations. We know of no more prosperous colony in Canada. They find a good market at Port Arthur and Fort William for lumber, ties and cord-wood, therefore the settlers are kept employed all winter. Good trunk line colonization roads have been constructed. The Finland colony in Lybster township in the White Fish river colony have proved themselves most valuable settlers. They are constantly adding to their number. The 'All-British Contented Colony' (as they called themselves) in Strange township have not proved as successful as they anticipated, as many of them were artisans, and unaccustomed to agricultural pursuits; many of them have moved into town; however, the land which they occupied has been taken up by others. The settlers in Slate River valley, south-west of Fort William, known as New Illinois, in New Ontario, are succeeding beyond their most sanguine expectations. No more fertile valley can be found in Canada. They have just completed a new brick schoolhouse which cost \$2,000, and a brick town hall costing \$1,500. This is one of the best rural school districts in the province, the assessment being \$50,000. All of this speaks well for the colony. A large number of the people are from North and South Dakota. The colony in Dorion township, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, east of Port Arthur, are doing nicely. They have had a great many disadvantages to contend with, but notwithstanding these, they are making substantial progress. This is largely a mixed community made up mostly of French-Canadians from the United States, and English people. Two post offices, two schools, and a saw-mill have been established, and very good colonization roads are being made. The Ontario experimental farm station is located at Dryden, on the Canadian Pacific Railway. This settlement has made satisfactory progress during the year. A large number of German settlers moved there from Dakota. The townships of Gorham and McIntyre are being settled mostly by Canadians from Wisconsin and Minnesota, and Italians. Last year in the municipality of Shuniah when the local elections were held, fourteen votes were cast, this year seventy-five. All the towns in Rainy River and Thunder Bay districts are being rapidly populated by a splendid class of people. Port Arthur and Fort William, situated at the head of Lake Superior, is now a great commercial centre. The erection of the blast furnace, coal and ore docks, and roasting ovens; the terminals of the Grand Trunk Pacific, the development of Kakebeka Falls, and the erection of other business utilities demonstrate the great prosperity that prevails here. Three large saw-mills are kept running in Port Arthur. Our lumber industry is one of the main stays of New Ontario. With our mineral and fishing and other industries which afford every opportunity for employment of common as well as skilled labour, the settler need not hesitate to come here and make his home.

Prospects for 1906 are good. The knowledge of the advantages here is becoming widespread. The town councils and boards of trade of our various towns and villages are becoming alive to the necessity of making our numerous advantages known. Our literature is in great demand, being called for from almost every part of the continent. We have even been requested to supply articles for the large papers in England, Scotland, Barbados, and in the United States. The best evidence that our settlers succeed is that they are prevailing upon their relatives and friends to come to New Ontario. The prejudice which once existed against this part of the country, as being a fit place for mixed farming, has been exploded, and now our settlements are looked upon as a substantial product of our body politic. The policy of the people everywhere is 'build up New Ontario.' With our sixteen million acres of land to the north of us, and the building of the Grand Trunk Pacific railroad, we can give homes to thousands of families right in the heart of this great Dominion. I know of no more promising field on the continent.

Your obedient servant,

R. A. BURRISS.

No. 24.

REPORT OF THE MONTREAL COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

(*Société Générale de Colonisation et de Rapatriement de la Province de Québec.*)

MONTREAL, August 24, 1905.

W. D. SCOTT, Esq.,
Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—Operations of the Colonization Society of Montreal for the year ending June 30, 1905, were:—

	Settled.	Visitors.
North of Montreal.. . . .	716	654
Timiskaming.. . . .	716	654
Lake St. John.. . . .	79	28
Metapedia Valley.. . . .	87	66
Bay des Chaleurs district.. . . .	21	
North of Ontario.. . . .	131	34
Canadian west.. . . .	263	
Total.. . . .	1,485	830
Origin.	1904.	1905.
From Montreal.. . . .	909	1,253
France and Belgium.. . . .	95	155
Province of Quebec.. . . .	425	579
United States.. . . .	228	275
Switzerland, England, Russia.. . . .	17	53
Total.. . . .	1,674	2,315
Increase for 1905.. . . .		641

Your obedient servant,

L. E. CARUFEL,
Secretary.

No. 25.

REPORT OF THE LAKE ST. JOHN REPATRIATION AND COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

QUEBEC, October 2, 1905.

W. D. SCOTT, Esq.,
Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR.—We have the honour to transmit the seventh annual report of the operations of our society, covering those for the year ended June 30, 1905.

The Quebec and Lake St. John Railway Company, as in former years, has continued its wise and generous policy of free transportation for new settlers and their household effects, as well as special rates to visitors and delegates.

The following is a statement of the number of settlers who established themselves in the regions of Lake St. John and Chicoutimi, under the direction of our society, during the season of 1904, showing the countries from which they came:—

From the United States..	1,076
“ Province of Quebec..	1,124
“ “ Ontario..	48
“ France..	305
“ Belgium..	73
“ Finland..	40
“ Norway..	27
“ England..	23
“ Russia..	32
“ Sweden..	54
“ Germany..	15
“ Denmark..	29
“ Austria..	14
Total..	2,860

The number of delegates to visit this territory increases annually, and they agree in their published reports upon the brilliant future which is in store for the districts we are colonizing.

This year, as usual, these delegates, to the number of 225, have been carried gratuitously, both ways, over the line of the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway. They represented 121 parishes in Canada, 6 cities of the United States and of Europe, and 36 counties of Canada. In addition to these, 114 visitors took advantage of the half-rate to go and study the country, with a view to future settlement there.

There were five settlers' excursions. These excursions are becoming more and more popular in consequence of the very much reduced railway fares given on such occasions, which mean much to these people. These reduced fares permit of a stopover of thirty days, which affords ample time to the holders of the tickets to inspect the country. Those taking part in these excursions numbered as follows:—

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Dates, 1904.	Number of Excursionists.
July 5..	729
August 23..	375
September 20..	194
September 27..	49
October 4..	89
Total..	1,436

This year (1905) four settlers' excursions were arranged for the following dates: June 27, August 29, and September 19 and 26. The trains left Quebec at 8.15 a.m., and as in the past, agents of the colonization society accompanied each train.

During 1904-05 we received and dispatched 3,724 letters relative to colonization at Lake St. John.

Our lectures have produced very good results. Unfortunately, our limited resources prevented us from increasing their number.

We have lately published a new edition of our 'Settler's Guide' in the Flemish language. This special edition is calculated to render great service to our cause in Flanders and at the Liège exhibition, where it is being distributed. This pamphlet is well illustrated and has a very fine appearance. It was prepared under the supervision of M. Treau de Cœli, at Antwerp.

There is a constant and steady progress in the industries of the Lake St. John and Chicoutimi region, and plenty of work is to be had everywhere at remunerative prices.

The Quebec and Lake St. John Railway is at present engaged in constructing 40 miles of new roadway in the direction of La Tuque. This line is destined to assure to Quebec and to Lake St. John a large part of the traffic of the St. Maurice region. It is furnishing employment to more than a thousand men, and will render great service to colonization and industry in this province.

The Lake St. John region will largely benefit by the establishment of a model farm for youth, under the charge of the Franciscan Order. This will be the worthy counterpart of the school of housekeeping maintained by the Ursuline Sisters, at Roberval, whose work has become so popular, especially during the last few years.

So far as we are concerned, we shall continue our work, proud, no doubt, of what has been accomplished in the past, but ambitious to make the future better still. We count, more than ever, upon that devotion to the cause on the part alike of the authorities, of our subscribers and of the public, which has never failed us.

The work of our society is the work of our Canadian land, and the aim which we have in view is a noble one, since we hope, by the conquest of the soil, and by making it as valuable as possible, to add more and more to the richness, the greatness and the grandeur of our province.

RENE DUPONT,
Secretary.

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No. 26.

REPORT OF THE OTTAWA VALLEY IMMIGRATION AID SOCIETY.

OTTAWA, July 24, 1905.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report showing the work done by our society from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905.

We find that the offices we occupy since the formation of the society at 50 Rideau street, are very central and well adapted to our undertaking. Intending settlers, travelers, and also residents of the city, in great number, are seeking daily information, literature and maps on the farming districts of the Dominion of Canada. We distribute hundreds of pamphlets every month. The lectures delivered are as numerous as it is possible to make them. On account of the preparations and arrangements needed for them, two lectures a month is the best we can do. During the past year the society has inaugurated the system of giving lectures on colonization and agriculture in the various English and French-speaking schools of the city and neighbourhood. All these lectures are well attended and bearing good results. We have two regular employees at our office, one typewriter and stenographer, who has charge of the correspondence, and who also fulfils other duties, and one lecturer, who has charge of the office while in the city, but whose chief duty is to organize and deliver lectures. In July, 1904, our lecturer started out on a lecturing tour which met with great success. At the end of May, 1905, he left again for the same purpose. He will deliver lectures at the following places: Richelieu county, St. Ours, St. Roch, Ste. Victoire, St. Aimé, Sorel, St. Joseph de Sorel; Charlevoix county, La Malbaie, St. Irénée, Les Eboulements, Baie St. Paul, Ste. Agnes, St. Fidèle, St. Urbain; Kamouraska county, La Rivière Ouelle; Temiscouata county, Fraserville; Lévis county, Lévis. He will also go across the border in the states of Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota. On December 14, 1904, a delegation composed of the principal officials of the board of direction of the society proceeded to Montreal to confer with the authorities of the Canadian Pacific Railway about the interests of colonization in New Ontario. At a meeting of our society, December 6, a motion was adopted to the effect of suggesting to the Canadian Pacific Railway authorities to consider the necessity of extending the Mattawa branch from Timiskaming to Ville Marie. We are gratified to learn of the probable building of this extension. This would open to the settlers a most desirable country, and is greatly wished for by all those interested in colonization work.

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The following table will better explain our work:—

Year.	Lectures.	Maps and Pamphlets.	Visitors.	Certificates.
1904.				
July.....		450	261	27
August.....	2	800	300	33
September.....	3	805	216	43
October.....	3	600	325	21
November.....	1	655	381	18
December.....		720	376	12
1905.				
January.....	2	980	245	12
February.....	1	1,136	284	14
March.....	2	1,312	328	20
April.....	3	1,573	238	39
May.....	2	2,030	378	36
June.....	4	1,950	417	54
Total.....	23	13,011	3,749	329

Your obedient servant,
R. CHEVRIER,
President.

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REPORTS OF IMMIGRATION OFFICIALS IN WESTERN CANADA.

No. 1.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION.

WINNIPEG, MAN., July 1, 1905.

W. D. SCOTT, Esq.,
Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report, based, for the most part, on a collation of the reports of immigration agents, land agents, land guides, interpreters, and others who come directly in contact with new arrivals and with the general business of the Immigration Department in western Canada.

A large increase is noticeable in the volume of business we have to attend to, owing, no doubt, to the great 'spread' of settlement over the whole of the North-west. This has required an increase in the staff in order to keep the new arrivals within the purview of our officers, so that advice and assistance, when needed, could be readily afforded, thereby preventing what might, in some isolated cases, lead to unnecessary hardship.

It continues to be a deplorable fact that those who fail to find conditions of life in western Canada entirely to their liking take the unfair method sometimes of exposing what they call the 'disadvantages' of western Canada through the columns of various newspapers. It is scarcely to be expected that all who come will at once find what they seek, and the department makes no claim to absolute perfection; but after all it may be said that very few of the new arrivals fail to find satisfaction and leave the country. In attempting to enumerate the disappointed ones the mistake is often made too of confounding those who are returning to their native land for a trip with those who really regret having come to Canada. The former class are increasing steadily year by year, and the city of Winnipeg (as a single example) is unique in this respect, that a large number of artisans are in a position financially to make the trip to the old country and back, but instead of these being counted as disappointed ones leaving Canada, they should be classed as self-appointed immigration agents for the Dominion.

The widespread settlement which has been going on for the past twelve months has filled up many gaps in districts only partially settled in previous years, and opened up thousands of miles of new area where the department has found it necessary to place officers to guide the new settlers; and the policy of treating each individual case upon its own merits having been continued as the most advisable, the details of the work connected with this branch of the public service have become multitudinous and past any system of computation. To have accomplished the peaceful settlement of such an army of individuals of such varied nationalities and different conditions with so little friction, and practically no adverse comment, is, I beg to respectfully suggest, a matter of considerable credit to the many officers of the department engaged in the work during the past twelve months.

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The prominent improvement noticeable in the number of new arrivals is the large addition of those from the British Isles, the board of trade reports published by the Imperial government bearing out the satisfactory increase, and it is a pleasure to note the very decided improvement in the material and financial capacity of such British immigrants, which has made it possible for the officers of the department to feel better able to do their work than in previous years.

In this connection, I desire to bear distinct testimony to the personal efforts of all the agents of the government to maintain the high reputation which the government of Canada has secured through careful, courteous treatment of all new arrivals. What has been said in previous reports about the absorption of this army of individuals by western Canada may be repeated now. At no time have the resources of the department been so overtaxed as to create a congestion of business, and those desiring situations on farms at least have all been readily placed, no matter what time of the year they came. Nothing is needed beyond this fact to prove the extent of the fertile land of western Canada, and exhibit the fact that immense new areas are being brought under crop each succeeding year.

One regret to be recorded is a slight falling off in arrivals from the United States. This was not unexpected. Our agents have been in immediate touch with very large numbers of those who have already arrived, and from them there is no difficulty in gathering such information as points to a determined effort on the part of American railway companies, land companies, banks and other kindred institutions to combine and organize a movement against emigration to Canada. If I may be permitted an opinion on this feature, I think it would go without contradiction that the arrival of so nearly the same number as the previous year from the States is abundant evidence of the increased activity and improved organization of the immigration forces of Canada in the States. The opposition to our work was, and is, of such a determined and influential character as to threaten to wipe out a very large portion of our intending immigration, that it is more than gratifying to find that notwithstanding all such opposing forces, Canada has secured so many of the very best people from the states south of the border.

Appended is a detailed statement of the arrivals recorded in this office for the fiscal year. Nothing more need be added to figures on British immigration, which tell their own story.

WELSH.

We are not yet receiving as large a number of Welsh people as we would desire, but the record of those already in western Canada will have a stimulating effect upon this branch of the work. Whether in towns or on farms, Welshmen have carried forward their well known national characteristics, and their progress is marked. The principal Welsh settlement is at Llewellyn, and our reports show that they have the following under crop: Wheat, 2,150 acres; oats, 1,036 acres; barley, 54 acres; flax, 19 acres; potatoes, 30 acres; new breaking, 1,783 acres. Livestock: horses, 198; cattle 510; hogs 99; poultry 1,446; and, considering these people have only been on their land a short while, this is direct evidence of their prosperity. The homesteading land in their district has been all taken up, and some of the adjoining sections purchased by the settlers, proving that they are not only satisfied with their conditions, but have secured the means to purchase additional land. Within the settlement are four school houses; in three of them school is conducted every day by qualified teachers, and the fourth is preparing to receive scholars.

GERMANS.

The German immigration into western Canada has been largely from the United States, and has had the special attention of our German officers. Practically all those who arrived from the States have settled in the North-west Territories, while of

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the ocean port arrivals some have remained temporarily in Manitoba; about 2,000 have settled on land in the North-west Territories, and 66, being miners, have gone to British Columbia. The class of Germans we have been receiving is in every respect desirable; and it is hoped some special means can be taken to secure a much larger number for western Canada. The Germans throughout western Canada are uniformly successful, and speedily adopt the language and institutions of the Dominion.

HEBREWS.

Most of the Hebrew arrivals claimed to be farm labourers, but, a very small percentage remained where they were sent, the remainder being scattered throughout Manitoba and the eastern portion of the Territories, making their living by peddling and trading; yet among the earlier Hebrew settlers there are remarkable instances of success on the land. There are 50 Jewish settlers in the Hirsch colony at present, and nearly every one has more than 100 acres under cultivation; 1,200 acres of new land was broken this summer. The crop prospects are excellent, apparently the best since the colony was first started. It would seem that during the last few years those of the original settlement who remained on the land have diligently applied themselves to the work of farming, and it is the opinion of the Rabbi in charge that in a year or two, a repetition of the present prospects would enable most of his people to be free of debt and individual owners of 320 acres of good fertile land.

SWISS.

These people are in every way desirable and are either on homesteads of their own or working as farm labourers.

SCANDINAVIANS.

Reports from all Scandinavian colonies indicate great success, and good prospects for a banner crop. If the crop is safely harvested good reports will be sent abroad, and immigration should be largely augmented thereby. This will apply not only to the poorer class, but the well-to-do who have money to invest in land, and with the early construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway and other railways, it is reasonable to hope that a large number of Scandinavians will move from the States into Canada. This year's immigrants have been of the most desirable class, and brought with them considerable money, in some instances varying from one to three or four thousand dollars. This is especially the case with those who came from the States and who sold their farms there at a good price. The health of this class of immigrant has been very good. No sickness to speak of has been noticed upon their arrival, although several labourers in railway and bush camps have suffered from fever. All Scandinavians willing to work at fair terms have been furnished with employment at wages from \$15 to \$25 per month on farms, and \$1.50 to \$2 a day at railway work. A number have been sent to saw-mills and mining camps in British Columbia. The demand for domestic servants has been far ahead of the supply, and Swedish girls seem to be in particular demand for positions in private families at very good wages. I am pleased to note the excellent results which have been obtained by those settled in Canada re-visiting their old homes, as they frequently bring a number of their friends back with them.

DUTCH AND FLEMISH IMMIGRATION.

This being the first year there has been anything to note of Dutch immigration, a great deal of difficulty has been experienced, as would seem natural, on account of these people not having any friends previously in the country; further, their inability to speak English made it very difficult to find employment for some of them; but these initial difficulties have been overcome, and they are all placed on farms or at railway

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work. These people are a little slow in their ways and are not so easy to satisfy as others; but they are likely to prove very desirable settlers, as they were successful farmers in their own country, especially in the dairy line. It is pleasing to note that all this class of immigrant are well able to read and write, and speedily pick up the English language. A number of them have already taken homesteads in the neighbourhood of Davidson, Assiniboia, but the greater number are out working in order to gain experience and money. In connection with this particular class, it would seem advisable that the agent of the government in Holland should be directed to advise the people not to come before April or May. Those coming earlier than the middle of April find that spring is not so far advanced as it was when they left Holland, and their ideas are very much upset in consequence; and when there is no work for them at that time, they at once become a burden to the department and the ground work for disappointment is at once laid. It is not advisable that tradesmen should be encouraged to come, unless they speak English, or are prepared to take up any kind of work. The mechanic who does not speak English, and insists upon his own line of employment, is about the hardest class of man we can have to place. He cannot understand what is told him, and naturally the foremen consider they have no time to waste.

As to the Flemish colonists, it has been easier to place them at work. There are already a considerable number of them in the country, and the older settlers assist the new arrivals. The Flemish are well liked in railway and bush work and, as a rule, are not long in saving up enough money to take up their own farms. A number of Flemish are also settling with the Dutch near Davidson.

Having got over the initial difficulties of this new type of immigration, it is hoped that our efforts will be such as to warrant those arriving this year spreading the good news and improving the immigration for our next annual report.

RUTHENIANS AND GALICIANS.

A large number of this year's arrivals evidently received help from those already in Canada, and, curious to relate, the steady movement from Galicia and Bukowina has seriously affected the price of lands there so as to make it more difficult for those who have land to realize upon it before leaving for Canada. This class of immigration has not been coming forward in such large numbers in single parties as in previous years, but has been arriving frequently and passing through to friends in a good many cases without much difficulty. Of the total arrivals considerably over one-half immediately went out on to land in Manitoba and the Territories, the balance being settled in Winnipeg and other towns in Manitoba, where they are earning money to enable them to homestead subsequently. Besides the Ruthenians, some Bohemians arrived from Austria composed mostly of labourers and townspeople. The result of personal investigation shows that the Galicians are making very satisfactory progress, and their operations on land have been very generally successful; indeed, some of the older settlers have over 100 acres in crop this year, and herds of cattle varying from 20 to 50 head. The prospective construction of railways throughout the North-west will afford ample employment for all of this class who require this work, and for many thousands of others who might safely be induced to come to Canada.

HUNGARIANS.

Hungarians came as usual from Europe, from the United States, from eastern Canada, and of the adult males 216 were agriculturists and 169 labourers. Hungarian settlers, as a rule, come here for the purpose of taking up farms, and until a year ago scarcely any were found in the towns. They are generally very healthy, willing, and able to work, and are a very hardy class. Possibly one-half the above number settled around Esterhazy and Lipton, amongst their fellow-countrymen; Esterhazy being one of their oldest settlements, while Lipton (near the Touchwood hills) is a new settle-

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ment started by Officer Woodcutter last year, and in which colony there are about 90 families settled at the present time. Others of this year's arrivals are remaining in Winnipeg and other towns, making and saving money with which to take up their homesteads. Generally speaking, the Hungarian settlers throughout the west are well satisfied in comparison with affairs in Hungary, which are far from prosperous. The prospect of getting 160 acres of homestead land is a good step forward for them, and they soon earn sufficient to send for their friends to follow. Our correspondence shows that a large number of Hungarians would leave Hungary and the United States, only they have become so poor as not to have the necessary money for their passage. They are not in the habit of asking for assistance and seldom, if ever, is it found necessary to offer the assistance of the department to one of this nationality.

DOUKHOBORS.

This class of settlers appears to be improving in material prosperity from year to year. Unfortunately, they have not devoted much time or attention to the necessities of education, but seem to have devoted their energies more to getting land broken up and put into crop. Their crops appear to be generally as good as others in the same district, and amongst the Doukhobors in Assiniboia there are 10 steam ploughing outfits and 310 good heavy teams of horses. It is estimated that this settlement has nearly 13,000 acres under crop, which amount will be largely increased by next spring. It is estimated that 5,765 souls are in this settlement, and of this number about 850 of the men are out at work on railway construction and elsewhere. The same condition of success seems to be following the efforts of the Doukhobors who have located in and about Redberry lake, in the province of Saskatchewan, and our reports indicate that the health of this community is very good. Beyond an occasional attempt at a pilgrimage by three or four misguided members amongst them, the department has had no difficulty with these people during the past twelve months.

FRENCH.

The feature of this year's work has been the arrival of a large number of people from France having with them their families, and I am pleased to report that we have been able to secure work for all of them at good wages, and their reports should be satisfactory reading for immigration purposes in Europe. These new arrivals are fully up to the high mark of arrivals from the same country during the previous year. They willingly accept the work offered to them, particularly from those of their own nationality, and are eager to save sufficient money and gain the necessary experience to enter into farming operations on their own account.

I am pleased to report that throughout western Canada the French and Belgian people are succeeding to a very gratifying extent. Their operations in the agricultural line indicate the energy and capability which they are able to put into their work.

ICELANDERS.

All these people, whether from Iceland direct or from the United States, were of a very good class, all having more or less means, especially those from the States. Our agent met one party at Emerson on May 24 last which had a special train consisting of two passenger cars and thirty-five cars of stock and effects, and went to Wadena. It is expected that a number of Icelanders will emigrate from North Dakota to western Canada this year, as North Dakota is getting over-crowded, and land is very high in price.

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IMMIGRATION ACCOMMODATION.

The department has erected and maintained immigration halls at Winnipeg, Brandon, Saskatoon, Lethbridge, Moose Jaw, Yorkton, Qu'Appelle, Dauphin, Regina, Rosthern, Prince Albert, Calgary, Strathcona, Craik, Davidson, Duck Lake and Lloydminster, and has rented for the same purpose buildings at East Selkirk, Macleod, Saltcoats, Ponoka, Innisfail, Lacombe, Birtle, Minnedosa, Edmonton, Prince Albert, Rosthern, Olds, Battleford, Leduc, and furnished suitable tent accommodation, or tents for sale, at the following points: Alameda, Arcola, Bonnington, Balgonie, Battleford, Blind Man's River, Brandon, Broadview, Calgary, Caron, Carstairs, Claresholm, Coutts, Dauphin, Davidson, Didsbury, Duck Lake, Dundurn, East Selkirk, Edmonton, Elkhorn, Estevan, Esterhazy, Glen Mary, Grandview, Grenfell, Halbrite, Hanley, Heatherbrae, High River, Herbert, Indian Head, Innisfail, Irvine, Killarney, Kaposvar, Lumsden, Lacombe, Lamerton, Leduc, Lethbridge, Lloydminster, Moose Jaw, Macleod, Macoun, Manor, Medicine Hat, Melfort, Milestone, Millet, Moosomin, Mowbray, North Portal, Okotoks, Olds, Osler, Ponoka, Prince Albert, Quill Lake, Fort Qu'Appelle, South Qu'Appelle, Red Deer, Red Willow, Regina, Rosthern, Rouleau, Russell, Ranchvale, Saltcoats, Swift Current, Saskatoon, Sifton, Solsgirth, Sprague, Swan River, Strathcona, Teulon, Treherne, Vegreville, Virden, Wapella, Wauchope, Wetaskiwin, Weyburn, Whitewood, Wilcox, Wolseley, Yellow Grass and Yorkton.

Progress is being made with the erection of the new and much-needed immigration buildings at Winnipeg.

EMPLOYMENT.

Four hundred and fifty-one applications for married couples were received at this office during the fiscal year, but as most applicants were unable to take couples with families, the department did not fill all these applications. Nearly 6,000 direct and individual applications were received from farmers for farm help, and there was little difficulty in distributing new arrivals. Scotch ploughmen arriving during the year are now receiving \$240 per annum besides board and lodging, and the demand for their services continues to be a vigorous one. It is estimated that there are 100,000 young ploughmen in Scotland between the ages of twenty and thirty-five years, many of whom would make useful immigrants for Canada.

In order to safely garner the crop of 1904, 12,391 farm labourers entered western Canada from the east, distributed as follows:—

Main line, Winnipeg to Moose Jaw..	5,174
Winnipeg to Yorkton..	866
Winnipeg to Souris..	1,236
Beresford to Estevan..	1,727
Arcola Branch..	524
Deloraine Branch..	2,060
Other branches..	804
	<hr/>
	12,391

CORRESPONDENCE.

The number of letters received in this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, was 27,540, and the number sent out 33,337.

CROPS.

Keeping pace with the large number of new arrivals has been the increasing area year by year under crop, the area under wheat alone this year being returned as 2,643,588 acres.

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It is interesting also to note that the expenditure on new farm buildings in the province of Manitoba during 1904, was reported to be \$2,950,710, not to speak of the much larger sum expended in buildings in cities, towns and villages. So large a sum expended on permanent improvements on farms is a fair index of the general development and prosperity of the west.

HEALTH OF IMMIGRANTS.

The inspecting health officer of the department here has, during the year, inspected all immigrants coming into the country from points east of Winnipeg, and has attended all those who have been accommodated in the Winnipeg immigration buildings from time to time. He has made 383 visits to the hall, and given medical attendance to 249 cases of sickness. Two children died of pneumonia following measles, and certificates were furnished regarding 43 undesirable immigrants who were deported. Three isolated cases of small-pox from different steamers were discovered, but by prompt, adequate measures, no other cases resulted, and the three patients in question fully recovered from the disease. These cases of small-pox were undoubtedly contracted on the steamer crossing the ocean, and were not discovered until they reached Winnipeg, about the end of the period usually taken for development of this disease. As the department has at present no quarantine or infectious hospital for the treatment of such cases, arrangements were made with the city of Winnipeg for the use of their small-pox hospital under the control and expense of the department while these cases were treated. The health of the great bulk of the new arrivals has been exceptionally good.

DUTIES OF TRAVELLING AGENTS.

Upon the travelling agents fall many exacting duties, and I note with pleasure the great tact and care with which the newcomers are met and handled by these officials, who receive them into the great west at first hand. Their work brings them into contact with most, if not all the arrivals coming into western Canada from eastern Canadian or trans-ocean points, and under the regulations of the department they are often instrumental in securing comforts and facilities for new arrivals which they would not otherwise enjoy. At divisional points precautions are taken to see that the necessary attention is given to a plentiful supply of water, cleanliness of the cars, &c. At important divisional points, such as Chalk River, North Bay, Chapleau, White River and Schreiber, the railway company has now arranged to supply hot water for the colonist cars free of charge. It is observed that there has been a greater number and better class of cars provided for immigrants by the railway company, and with new tourist sleepers for second-class passengers attached to many of these trains, the comfort of the newcomers on what appears to them a very long journey, is better provided for.

AT EAST SELKIRK.

It has been found necessary to continue to detrain large numbers of foreign-born immigrants at East Selkirk for better distribution, and to care for them until their friends are located or their disposition is decided upon. At this point during the year there were received 3,533 new arrivals, principally of German and Austrian nationalities. This number is much less than previous years, but is accounted for by the fact that this class of people now come through in smaller parties, arriving more frequently, and are often ticketed direct to their friends.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

Our agent at Stuartburn, in south-eastern Manitoba, reports that although his district is fairly well settled so far as surveyed land is concerned, during the year he received 60 applications for homesteads, largely from Galician settlers who are succeed-

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ing especially well in this district, their crops being in good condition, and their material wealth by way of livestock, &c., making a very creditable showing.

Since the main line of the Canadian Northern Railway has been pushed westward, many new points of importance have arisen, but Dauphin still maintains a proud position as a junction town. Our agent reports the immigrants coming to this district as principally English, Irish and Scotch, and of a much better class than in previous years. Fully 500 received accommodation at the immigration hall, and those who required work were furnished it without any trouble. Five hundred and twenty new homesteads were entered for during the year.

Swan River, in the extreme north-western corner of Manitoba, is favoured by many newcomers of a very superior class from eastern Canada, the United States, Great Britain, and also some from New Zealand. The first settlers appear to be receiving the reward of their labour and some of them have sold their homesteads at prices varying from \$2,500 to \$3,000 each. Fifty-seven cars of settlers' effects were unloaded at this point.

The Swedish settlement named Alpine, in township 32, range 29, W.P.M., is growing and showing splendid signs of advancement.

Much building is under way in the various towns along the Canadian Northern Railway.

Tisdale, in Saskatchewan, within a district which has recently been opened up by the construction of the railway, is attracting English, Scotch, American and Canadian settlers.

Brandon, in the heart of an old settled district, in Manitoba, has been absorbing a large number of new arrivals as farm hands. During the spring season of 1905 alone over 600 persons arrived and received accommodation in the new immigration building at Brandon, and were immediately placed with farmers and others in the surrounding district. The city itself is developing to an extraordinary extent, and this being but a reflex of the condition amongst the farmers there has been no real difficulty in finding work for all able-bodied willing men. It is estimated that 15 per cent more is under crop this year than in 1904, and the prospects for a bountiful harvest appear to be reasonably certain of realization.

Our agent at Moosomin, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, reports particularly that all the British settlers in his district are doing well, and most express themselves as well satisfied. One instance in particular is that of a Scotchman who with his family arrived and homesteaded there two years ago with \$600 capital; broke up 90 acres, and has 50 acres now in crop. His cattle, horses and implements are worth \$2,000.

The large district around Moosomin has probably been augmented by a thousand new arrivals during the past year, and the high standard has been maintained.

At Wapella is reported an increase of settlers, although lack of homesteads makes it almost impossible for anyone to secure a free entry except by cancellation. It is noted that the Finnish colony have absorbed all the available homestead land in their vicinity, and are progressing satisfactorily. The Hebrew colony is slowly diminishing in numbers; only the best of them have remained on the farms, the others going into business in towns.

The departmental officer at Grenfell reports that the new settlers going in to townships 14 and 15, ranges 5, 6, 7 and 8 W. 2 M., three years ago, when it was all wild prairie, have now crops that will average from 25 to 30 bushels per acre, and many large fields will go 40. The newer part of the German colony to the north of Grenfell appears to be just as good as that on the south. Most of these settlers came in very poor, and consequently their progress has been slow; nevertheless, it is very marked.

In order to meet the demand for homesteads in the Alameda district, township 8, in ranges 19, 20 and 21, and township 7, in range 21, W. 2 M., have been surveyed, and thrown open for settlement. The settlers arriving during the past year are of a superior class, the majority being practical farmers from the United States. The number of homesteaders in this district about equals those of the previous fiscal year.

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The town of Redvers, Assiniboia, received a very fair proportion of the tide of immigration. Forty cars of effects were unloaded at this point during the season, and about 450 settlers arrived, all of a good class, chiefly from the States and older provinces of the Dominion. Homestead land is being all taken up, and a great deal of other land is changing hands to actual settlers. Two large elevators were erected at Redvers during the past year, besides three large general stores.

The Carlyle district has received a substantial increase in the way of settlers during the year, and many are purchasing improved farms and paying from \$20 to \$25 per acre therefor.

Notwithstanding the extension of the railway beyond, Arcola continues to be of prime importance, and the district surrounding has made rapid advancement during the past year. Many hundreds of first-class settlers have come in, and the acreage under crop has increased 25 per cent. Never in the history of the district has so much new land been broken as during the spring of 1905. The fact that in this district there are prosperous settlements of Germans, Norwegians, Americans and French, has induced large numbers of these nationalities to settle in the district, the portion of foreign-born to British-born settlers being 25 per cent. Two hundred and twenty homesteads were entered for in this sub-agency during the year.

The construction of the railway from Arcola to Regina has opened up a wonderfully fertile district, and already the traffic is so great that trains and special freights are running both ways daily. The prospects for a good harvest are very bright.

With the advent of the Kirkella branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, many towns have sprung up. Of these Esterhazy is one of the most promising. The settlers in the district are making splendid progress. The land is being brought rapidly under cultivation, and the settlers are greatly encouraged in doing so by the splendid yields of the past few years, and the convenience of a good market near at hand.

In the Hungarian colony evidences of prosperity are seen on every hand; many new buildings are going up. The village of Esterhazy has come to importance in less than two years; all trades and professions are fully represented, and business is brisk. The English colony to the north of the town is showing the same general prosperity, and nearby one large land owner from Minnesota is breaking up a thousand acres of land this year.

Another important point is at and around Stockholm (so-called because of the large and progressive Scandinavian settlement there). Lands are rapidly changing hands in the district, being purchased by original settlers and new arrivals. Those already on the land appear to be making good progress, and the acreage under crop is nearly double that of the previous year. The construction of the Kirkella branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has greatly improved the conveniences in this district, and Stockholm itself has become quite a centre, with one elevator, two lumber yards, two implement houses, three general stores, two hotels, hardware and furniture store, two livery stables, dwelling houses, &c.

Our correspondent at Dubuc, Assa., reports the new arrivals in his district at about 700 souls. One hundred and forty-three homestead entries were made at this sub-agency and the whole district appears to be enjoying prosperity.

The sub-agent of Dominion lands, Touchwood Hills, remarks upon the change from a ranching to a general farming district. The settlers coming in embrace those from the United States as well as Canada and the old country. It is also pointed out that in the northern section of the district, where the settlers are largely Germans and Hungarians, these people are cleanly, industrious and well educated, and the majority of them have been engaged in farming in their native land.

At no point on the Pheasant Hills branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway has there been shown more vigorous development than at Lipton. The whole district is in a flourishing condition, with excellent prospects for this year. Seven hundred and twenty-two homesteads were taken up there by a class most suitable for the country. In the Loon Creek settlement 22,000 acres are under crop; Fort Qu'Appelle, 4,500 acres

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in crop; Kronsberg, an Austrian settlement south-west of Lipton, 6,000 acres in crop; Hayward settlement, 3,000 acres; Roumanian Jewish settlement, 2,000 acres in crop; Headlands, a new settlement a year old, 1,000 acres in crop; Balcarres, 35,000 acres; LeBret, 4,000 acres. Wheat at the date of this report is 3 feet 9 inches high, and barley 4 feet high. Churches and schools are being established in every part, and the general prospects could not be brighter.

Along the Yorkton branch, Minnedosa reports the more closely settling up of the district, and homesteads which have been rejected by others are now gladly sought, daily applications being made for such in person and by letter.

The agent at Ranchvale, Manitoba, reports that the Galician settlers in his district, although settled on land difficult to clear, have succeeded admirably; in the aggregate a large quantity of the land has been cleared, averaging, probably, 12 to 20 acres for each settler, and is producing the very best of crops. Many have horses and cattle and good buildings besides up-to-date agricultural machinery. A number of schools are urgently needed in this district.

The main line of the Canadian Northern Railway lying to the north of this district has opened up a very large agricultural area, and the same has been rapidly taken up by a large number of settlers. This has caused a number of small towns to spring up every ten or twelve miles along the railway. It is noticeable that the new settlers arriving are of a class that are sure to succeed, and land which has been passed over for years, as being second or third-class, is now eagerly taken up by practical farmers. In this district are to be found a number of Galicians, Doukhobors, Hungarians, Germans and Icelanders, and it is claimed they have by industry and frugality given an object lesson of what can be achieved in western Canada, even by those who cannot at first speak the language. The majority have erected comfortable dwellings, good out-buildings, and have large areas under cultivation, also holding from ten to one hundred head of cattle and horses, &c. If the Doukhobors could be induced to break away from the community principle, there is no reason why they should not be as successful as some of their own class in the Swan River district who have individual farms, and have 65 acres in crop this year.

At the very important wheat and cattle shipping centre of Yorkton, the agent reports the incoming of settlers in undiminished numbers. These have taken homesteads along the Canadian Northern Railway main line, on the Quill Plains and in the Last Mountain valley. It appears the larger proportion of these settlers passed to their destination over the new railway mentioned, the nationalities preponderating being Canadian and American. The English and Scotch settlers seem to have preferred the Last Mountain valley district. The number of homesteads granted at this office during the year was 4,471.

Our land guide at Kristnes, Assiniboia, reports the new arrivals prove very desirable settlers. The acreage of the immediate vicinity comprises 6,000 acres, about double that of the previous year.

The agent at the new town of Canora, reports this new district to be settling up very fast and the crop acreage rapidly increasing.

Further west along the main line of the Canadian Northern Railway is the town and district of Humboldt, Saskatchewan. As this is an entirely new district, it is impossible to state definitely the degree of land under cultivation, or the condition of the settlers, but most of the homestead land around Humboldt is taken up, and the demand for homesteads still keeps up strongly. Notwithstanding the newness of the district, it is estimated that 20,000 or 25,000 acres will be in crop this year, of which 8,000 acres is in wheat, and giving evidence of a good harvest.

The rapidity with which the German Catholic settlers from the States have established themselves in substantial homes, and brought immense areas of land under cultivation is a special tribute to the desirability and capacity of these farming people.

Regina is in the very heart of an immense wheat raising district. During the year just closed our immigration hall there provided accommodation for 3,709 souls as com-

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pared with 1,958 in the previous year. The class of immigrants passing through is a decided improvement over those arriving in previous years, and while the greater majority were from Great Britain, Germans were a close second, and of a very desirable kind, most of them being farmers from the western States, with considerable capital. No serious sickness was noticed among the newcomers, and the milder ailments received prompt attention and treatment.

The immigration movement of the year has been particularly strong towards Saskatchewan, and passing northward from Regina, all points present the same favourable report. At Craik many persons were provided with shelter at the new immigration hall. One hundred and forty-three cars of settlers' effects were unloaded here during the year, accompanying them being 179 families of settlers.

Davidson sub-land agency reports a busy season, and the value of the immigration building at this point has been much emphasized. Two hundred and fifty-two cars of settlers' effects have been unloaded at this station.

Our reports show that nearly 1,500 new settlers, mostly Canadians and Americans, have located in the Hanley district during the past year. One hundred and seventy cars of settlers' effects were unloaded at this point.

Saskatoon continues to be an important business and distributing centre. The immigration hall at this point has afforded accommodation for over three thousand souls, indicating the large volume of business which has been attended to at this point. Four hundred and forty cars of settlers' effects were unloaded, and these are estimated to be worth at least \$800,000. Two thousand one hundred and forty-two applications for homestead were made in Saskatoon during the past year, principally by Americans and eastern Canadians, with a small percentage of English and French. A very large number of the homesteaders have been going south-west of Saskatoon into townships 29 to 34, ranges 10 to 15, W. 3 M.

The immigration agent at Rosthern reports that the influx of settlers into that particular district has not been as great as in the previous year, owing to the shortage of available choice free homesteads and the opening of new railways which has placed settlers nearer the vacant lands than Rosthern. This agent has recently visited different colonies in the district, consisting of German, German-Mennonites, German-Catholics, Galicians, Doukhobors, Hungarians and others, and reports that satisfaction prevails throughout the district. A large new colony of German-Mennonites has recently been located in the Quill Lakes district, south of the Canadian Northern Railway, and a large number of people have already settled there.

Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, is yearly becoming a more important railway centre, with the prospect of continuation of the Canadian Northern Railway to some point on the main line east of Battleford. During the year 777 souls were accommodated in the immigration hall. A large number of persons arrived seeking homestead lands. In the Shell River district the settlers are making great improvements. They are well satisfied and prosperous. Twenty-five per cent more homestead entries were granted than in the previous year, the total recorded for the twelve months to date being over 2,000, a marked feature of which has been the steady regularity with which they have been made throughout the year. Incoming settlers were Americans, Canadians, British, Scandinavian and French. The chief centres of settlement have been the Great Bend country, Hoodoo Plains, Shell Brook and Tisdale.

The land guide at Great Bend P.O., Saskatchewan, reports on the district surrounding Maymont station, on the main line of the Canadian Northern Railway. The settlers coming into this district are mostly from Manitoba and the United States. The best homesteads are all taken within an easy radius, and a large quantity of other lands purchased by actual settlers.

Battleford reports an enormous influx of people and not less than 1,500 persons more are located on homesteads than were settled there a year ago. A large number of new arrivals come from the agricultural states of the Union, including a number of former Canadians and their descendants. Over 200 British immigrants arrived in one

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party from England early in 1905. The whole of the newly added population intend to engage in agricultural pursuits, 80 per cent having been farmers before their arrival. The favourite field for colonization during the year has been the newly sub-divided areas south and west of Battleford, from Manitou lake to Tramping lake, and southward from the Battle river. There is no hesitation on the part of these new arrivals to go a long distance ahead of the railway construction. A number of settlers have also gone in between the Saskatchewan and the Battle rivers in the vicinity of Lloydminster, and many north of the Saskatchewan river, east of Battleford. The Canadian Northern Railway is now in operation to this point, and scores of settlers arrive by each of the tri-weekly trains.

The agent of Dominion lands, at Battleford, confirms the appreciative feelings of the settlers in the district by saying the arrival of the main line of the Canadian Northern Railway has marked an epoch in the history of that part of western Canada. When it is remembered that in the previous report it was stated that settlers were obliged to travel from Saskatoon one or two hundred miles westward, whereas, they can now take the train to Battleford and, shortly, a great distance beyond, the extraordinary increase in the business of the department at this point is not to be wondered at. During the past fiscal year 3,618 homestead entries were made at this point, and for some distance on both sides of the main line the district is now thickly settled. One remarkable and most satisfactory feature of this year's immigration at this point is the large number of homesteaders who come to stay, and take immediate possession of the land. The element of speculation seems to have very largely disappeared.

A large settlement of Germans from the States has been located in the Tramping Lake district; it is expected their numbers will be augmented this fall by a thousand families, and as they have sold their lands in the United States they come equipped with money, a good knowledge of the modern ways of farming, and are inclined to be thrifty and industrious.

The agent at Lloydminster, Saskatchewan, reports a large number having settled in his district during the year, the number of Canadians and Americans far exceeding those of any previous year. During May, 1905, a party of Britishers, over 200 in number, arrived and all those eligible for homesteads were located very rapidly. It is pleasing to note that the original settlers of what was then called the 'Barr Colony' are now in better condition, and are appreciating the fact that extra individual work will bring satisfactory financial results. They are getting a large acreage under cultivation, and it is anticipated that the next two years will show a very decided advance over the last two.

Our land guides at Breage, near Vermillion river, in Saskatchewan, report a very large influx of settlers, although, up to the present time there has been no railway in the district. The newcomers are practically all English-speaking people, having come from Great Britain and the States in anticipation of the railway which it is expected will reach Edmonton through this district by the end of 1905. There is great need of a traffic bridge across the Vermillion river, to give the large number of new settlers north of that river access to the railway. Between 4,000 and 5,000 acres of land have been broken this year, and the crops that have been put in already give promise of a magnificent yield. The advent of the farmer has driven the ranchers further back, and the district is rapidly becoming one of great importance as a very large area of desirable land is still available there.

Continuing westward from Regina, the district of Moose Jaw has exhibited remarkable progress. Half a million bushels of wheat were marketed at Moose Jaw, realizing about 70 cents per bushel. The city of Moose Jaw itself is spending large sums in permanent improvements, and the whole district is filling up with the best class of people. During the season 171 people have been accommodated at the immigration hall at this point. The acreage under crop has increased 25 per cent, and from present prospects an army of labourers will be required to secure the same. The special efforts of the Moose Jaw Board of Trade to attract settlers to the district have been very successful.

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Our travelling immigration agents stationed at North Portal and Moose Jaw, Assiniboia, report that during the twelve months 12,765 settlers passed in at North Portal, with 1,495 cars of settlers' effects and stock. The class of settlers appeared to be of a high standard and very desirable. Many of the American citizens have now become naturalized, and it is gratifying and noticeable that most aliens are anxious to become citizens as soon as they can, and invariably express appreciation of the institutions in Canada.

The agent at Willow Bunch reports that lack of railway communication with that district has prevented many new settlers reaching there, and for the same reason little farming is done. Stock raising is very successful, however, and with abundance of rain during the months of May and June of this year the grasses and garden vegetables are in excellent condition. This district is well adapted for mixed farming; has good soil; water is easily obtained; and coal and timber in abundance within easy distance; and it will be a very desirable location for settlers when railway communication is obtained.

Coterminous with the Moose Jaw district is that of Caron, where 25,000 acres of land have been broken during the past season. Six steam ploughing outfits are being worked. The increase under cultivation this year will be 15 per cent over that of the previous year. The district appears to be well thought of by new arrivals, as very large numbers are continually arriving there, and many are settling along the proposed new line of railway from Moose Jaw to the Elbow of the Saskatchewan.

The sub-agent of Dominion lands, at Maple creek, Assiniboia, reports a slight falling off in the number of homestead entries through his office, but the whole district has steadily improved, and at present the acreage under crop is estimated at 3,500 acres, which is remarkable in view of the fact that the district has always been considered a stock-raising country. During the year there was reported from the States at this office 3,764 head of cattle, 506 horses, and 2,977 sheep. All live stock appear to be doing well.

Swift Current has undergone a transformation the past year. Miles of prairie rich in grasses and with soil equal to the best in Manitoba for grain-growing is now dotted with settlers' homes, and a large acreage is being broken by steam ploughs, two, four and six-horse teams and ox teams. A steady stream of settlers of a very desirable class is coming to this district. As evidence of the great increase in settlement of the district, Swift Current has grown from a small hamlet to a town, and is enjoying a gradual growth of prosperity which has a greater tendency to be lasting. There are still large tracts of fine agricultural land open for homestead entry within an easy distance of the main line of railway.

A point of considerable importance and greatly improving year by year, is Medicine Hat. Abundance of moisture has continued the desirable change of making what was considered a grazing district admirably suited for farming operations. At this point 244 new homesteads were entered for during the year.

The city of Calgary enjoys the distinction of being a railway centre of great importance, and an immigration point at which many newcomers are distributed. Fourteen hundred and thirty-one immigrants were accommodated in the government building there, consisting of: English 462, Irish 39, Scotch 61, German 122, Scandinavians 124, French and Belgians 25, Americans 354, Canadians 116, and other countries 128. Immigration has been large, especially so in the country lying north-east from Calgary, and the settlers between Calgary and Macleod were very much more numerous than in any previous year, and what was formerly known as a stock ranching country, with ranges from 5,000 to 15,000 acres, is now almost entirely divided into farms of from 160 to 640 acres, well fenced, and containing large fields of wheat, oats and barley, surrounding substantial farm houses. These settlers appear to be well content with their new homes. A decrease in the number of homestead entries in the Calgary district is noted, as land within easy distance of the railway has been largely taken up.

The immigrants settled this season about High river, Alberta, are principally Americans; 300 homestead entries have been granted.

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At Nanton, Alberta, there has been a steady influx of settlers, and 400 new arrivals are now comfortably and well situated. Within a radius of 30 miles six new school districts have been formed.

Claresholm, Alberta, continues on the high road of progress so marked during the last three years. About 500 homestead entries were made in this district, and a large number of those who homesteaded the previous year have moved up with their effects and become permanent settlers. Over 250 cars of settlers' effects were unloaded at Claresholm. Four steam ploughs are now in operation breaking sod, and reports indicate that implement dealers at this point have sold during the year 130 gang and single breaking ploughs.

The land guide at Staveley, Alberta, presents a pleasing report of his district. An instance is the fact that the little town of Staveley, which did not exist two years ago, nor was there a settler within 40 miles, has now two general stores, hardware store, two meat markets, two hotels, three livery stables, three blacksmiths' shops, lumber yard, two elevators, school house, church and a number of other buildings. Most of the government land in the immediate vicinity has been homesteaded, and railway land which was bought at from \$3 to \$7 per acre two years ago is now readily sought at from \$12 to \$25 per acre. The class of settlers is uniformly good, and a general air of prosperity and contentment is very noticeable.

Nominally, Lethbridge is the gateway for immigrants from the western States, being but a short distance from Coutts, the customs port. The report from that point, therefore, covers a large part of Southern Alberta. The total arrivals at Coutts from the United States for the year are 2,845, a decrease of 371 from the previous year, which is largely accounted for by a diminution of the influx from the state of Utah. It is possible, also, that the immigration has been partly diverted by the gigantic schemes of reclamation and irrigation of land adopted by some of the western States. Of the number above referred to, 1,778 remained in Southern Alberta, 731 went to Northern Alberta, 184 to Assiniboia and 152 to Saskatchewan and other parts; and the nationalities were as follows: Americans 2,216, British 162, Canadians 141, Germans 73, Swedes 41, Finlanders 63, Norwegians 58, Hungarians 38, Danes 24, French 17, Swiss 6, Italians 6. Of the total number close upon 1,400 males were farmers and ranchers. The past high character of immigrants into this district has been maintained, and the value of stock, farm implements and household effects exceeds that of last year, and apart from dutiable importations may be estimated close upon \$300,000.

The Magrath settlement, consisting of about 175 families, is the one which suffered most from drought last year. Its effect was disheartening, and several families, 36 souls in all, left for Oregon. However, they have returned, with not too flattering a report of Oregon, and decided to remain permanently.

The immigration hall at Lethbridge has afforded shelter for 462 immigrants. The town and district of Lethbridge show much progress. Lands have increased in value, and town property in proportion.

The sub-agent of Dominion lands at Pincher Creek, reports that the change foreshadowed in previous annual reports has come to pass in his district, and large areas formerly used for the ranging of cattle are fenced and waving with a promising crop of fall wheat standing from three to six feet in height. Other crops are in equally favourable condition owing to the early spring and the amount of rainfall which has been ample for the purposes of present growth.

The large herds of cattle which formerly roamed over the land now under wheat have been removed nearer the mountains, and to unsurveyed lands, while the grower of fall wheat has still his bunch of stock which is improving in quality rather than growing in numbers, hence there are more cattle owned in small bunches. In consequence of closer settlement, homesteaders and purchasers have to seek land further from the centres of the district, and unsurveyed lands are being squatted on. The class of settler predominating in the district is of British and United States origin, and it is pleasing to note that the idea prevalent in some quarters of the Americanizing effect of

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settlers is without the least foundation, as no class appreciates Canadian laws and regulations more than does the settler from the United States. In this district the crop appears to be generally good, and each settler has from 30 to 200 acres in wheat, oats, timothy, barley, &c.

In Northern Alberta the story of progress and contentment is continued around Didsbury, the crop acreage is 65 per cent greater than the previous year, and the satisfaction experienced by the older settlers has drawn a large number of their friends into western Canada. The weather up to the time of this report has been very favourable for the crops, and winter wheat is looking especially well, and better than last year, when the crops realized from 35 to 50 bushels of winter wheat per acre. Seventy per cent more land will be in crop next year, and 200 per cent more fall wheat will be sown in 1906. As an instance of the rapidity with which wealth can be acquired in this district, mention is made of a man who homesteaded four years ago and had \$68 in cash over and above his household goods. This year he sold out his homestead, and the proceeds of his sale amounted to over \$5,000. Another case is a farmer who reached there ten years ago some hundreds of dollars in debt and has to-day a fully equipped farm and a considerable amount of stock, all of which would realize \$15,000. The winter season appears to have been exceptionally favourable for livestock, and cattle are fattened on the wild hay alone and made fit for export.

In the Carstairs district 540 homesteads were taken during the past year; all by good American and Canadian farmers.

The sub-agent of Dominion lands at Olds, Alberta, reports 373 homesteads entered for in his office during the previous year.

The important centre of Red Deer, Alberta, reports the last year as being one of unprecedented prosperity; the great influx of settlers has been caused largely by the prosperity of those who had previously made their homes in the district, and the construction of the branch line east of Lacombe. It is hoped that this line will be extended eastward as rapidly as possible.

The Swiss colony situated in townships 38 and 39, ranges 18 and 19, W. 4 M., has received material additions to its numbers, and appears to be prosperous, contented and happy.

A large number has also been added to the French colony situated in townships 38, 39 and 40, ranges 14 and 15, W. 4 M. These are a very desirable class of settlers, having brought a large amount of wealth to the district.

The Finnish settlement to the west of Red Deer is also prosperous, and steadily increasing in number.

Our land guide at Lamerton, east of Red Deer, reports double the usual acreage under cultivation; the class of buildings is improving; two creameries have been opened and are doing good business; seven schools and two churches have been built in the district during the past season.

Red Willow, Alberta, further east still, reports settlers and land-seekers coming in large numbers and entering into occupation of their homesteads. Land bought for \$3 an acre three years ago is readily selling at \$10 to-day. Ranchers are moving further back and farmers are taking their places. The breaking up of the prairie appears on all sides and stock was never in better condition so early in the season. The class of settlers generally is good, and they are energetic, as proved by the fact that they are now rapidly filling up the land a hundred miles east of the Calgary and Edmonton Railway.

At Blackfalds, Alberta, the new arrivals have not been very numerous, but they were of a very good class.

At Leduc a large number of homesteads have been taken by new arrivals, a number being Galicians who have gone into the timber land, where they appear to succeed better than any other class.

Our agent at Heatherbrae, Alberta, reports settlement progressing so rapidly that many homesteads are already taken 60 miles east of there. A large percentage of

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people from the old country join with those from the States in expressing satisfaction with the agricultural and other conditions of this district. Ten school houses and two churches have been built in this vicinity within the last three years.

Strathcona reports 2,289 immigrants, bringing 119 cars of effects, and the town and district generally appear to be in a satisfactory condition.

The Edmonton district has progressed at an extraordinary rate. Additional railways are reaching for this point, and justifying the claim that it will be one of the most important points in western Canada. The influx of new arrivals into this district has been of a much superior class, especially from the old country, and most of them have settled east of Edmonton. Towards the Vermillion valley along the proposed route of the Canadian Northern Railway homesteads are nearly all taken up for a hundred miles by energetic farmers, which gives promise that in the near future millions of bushels of grain will be raised in that district. West and north-west of Edmonton, which is more woody, is also settling up with good farmers from all parts of the old country and the United States, who prefer that to bare prairie land. A large number of farmers have gone in for raising fall wheat, which has proved a success. The large settlement of Galicians north-east of Edmonton is progressing rapidly. They are raising hogs and cattle as well as grain, and not a single Galician has applied to the government for assistance during the past year. The immigration hall at Edmonton has been continuously occupied by English and German-speaking people, but has at times been inadequate for those desiring accommodation. It is pleasing to note that it is the intention of the department to erect a larger and more substantial immigration hall in the near future. The agent of Dominion lands at Edmonton reports that in spite of the fact that there is need of more land for selection, the homestead entries exceed those of the previous year. The entry of the Canadian Northern Railway, which is anticipated by the first of December this year, will provide ready means of communication with the outside district east of Edmonton.

At Fort Saskatchewan the number of settlers was considerably in excess of the preceding year, and of excellent class.

Lac Ste. Anne, Alberta, 50 miles west of Edmonton, is a locality that four years ago was inhabited solely by Indians and half-breeds, but a very large number of new settlers have come in and settled.

Our immigration agent at Kamloops, B.C., reports the number of arrivals larger, but applications for land have been fewer; work on the railway from Spence's Bridge to Nicola has relieved the situation of the local labour market, so that there have been no complaints from immigrants, and the district appears to be generally progressive.

The Pacific coast forms an agreeable ending to the agreeable task of writing the story of western Canada's great progress during the year. The overflow from older settlements east of the Rockies, and many of the north-western States of the Union continues in an encouraging manner. The more lands are sub-divided in this district, the greater prosperity, as the clearing of an area of 40 acres even affords good scope for mixed farming, fruit growing and poultry raising. The cities and towns are increasing rapidly in population and business progress. Hill-side lands, formerly not desired, are now found useful for fruit growing, and are being taken up for this purpose.

Pursuant to the policy carried out for some years past, special attention has been given to securing fair specimens of grain-in-the-straw, threshed grain, grasses, vegetables and dairy products in order that the same may be exhibited through various agencies in the United States and in Great Britain as a substantial advertisement of what western Canada can produce. To collect and properly dress and pack these exhibits has been a matter of considerable difficulty and expense, but our reports indicate that there is nothing that can furnish more information to the inquirer regarding western Canada than exhibits of the products of the country, such as have been sent from time to time. During the year this branch has prepared and forwarded 382 cases of exhibits to the following agents and other persons:—

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53	cases to	H. M. Williams, Canadian government agent, Toledo, Ohio.
25	"	J. N. Grieve, Canadian government agent, Spokane, Washington.
23	"	T. O. Currie, Canadian government agent, Milwaukee, Wis.
29	"	W. H. Rogers, Canadian government agent, Indianapolis, Ind.
19	"	Chas. Pilling, Canadian government agent, Grand Forks, N.D.
15	"	Benjamin Davies, Canadian government agent, Great Falls, Mont.
14	"	J. S. Crawford, Canadian government agent, Kansas City, Mo.
9	"	C. J. Broughton, Canadian government agent, Chicago, Ill.
4	"	C. A. Laurier, Canadian government agent, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
11	"	J. M. MacLachlan, Canadian government agent, Watertown, S.D.
21	"	M. V. McInnes, Canadian government agent, Detroit, Mich.
2	"	T. Duncan, Canadian government agent, Syracuse, N.Y.
10	"	A. F. Jury, Canadian government agent, Liverpool, England.
6	"	J. Bruce Walker, Canadian government agent, Glasgow, Scotland.

49 cases and 813 sheaves, untrimmed, to the Superintendent of Immigration, at Ottawa, for W. T. R. Preston, and others.

5	cases to	W. T. R. Preston, Commissioner of Emigration, London, Eng.
59	"	Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.
7	"	David M. McLean & Co., Chicago, Ill.
7	"	Haslam Land Company, St. Paul, Minnesota.
1	"	E. Stone, Bristol, Tenn.
1	"	Halsly Land Company, Peoria, Ill.
1	"	H. E. Rogers, St. Paul, Minn.
1	"	E. Shears & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
2	"	N. Bartholomew, Des Moines, Iowa.
1	"	Hagland Land Company, St. Paul, Minn.
3	"	Cash Caldron & Company, Iowa City, Ia.
4	"	Luse Land Company, Carroll, Iowa,

and in addition a large number of small samples have been given to visitors who were returning home to assist in spreading the good reputation of Canada. A special exhibit was made by this branch at the Dominion Exhibition held in Winnipeg, in July and August last, and at the Western Fair, in Brandon, about the same time. A large quantity of literature was given to applicants at these fairs, and it is felt that advertisement by way of products exhibited is at least as lasting in its effect as any printed matter, and, judging by reports we have received, it seems that this policy should be continued and enlarged from time to time.

After covering to some extent with this report a large portion of western Canada, which is being so rapidly developed by means of railway extension and the influx of new people and new capital, it is but fair to place on record the very valuable assistance and many courtesies afforded to the department in the consummation of their immigration policy by the various railway companies, boards of trade and public-spirited citizens throughout the west.

Your obedient servant,

J. OBED SMITH,

Commissioner.

REPORT OF DR. S. C. CORBETT.

(Appended to the report of the Commissioner).

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, July 26, 1905.

J. OBED SMITH, Esq.,
 Commissioner of Immigration,
 Winnipeg.

SIR,—I beg to submit a report of the medical attendance and inspection service at this point, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905. During the rush I inspected all immigrants coming into the country at some point between Winnipeg and Rat Portage, and found the large majority of them exceptionally free from disease. I made three hundred and eighty-three visits to the hall, and gave medical attendance to two hundred and forty-nine cases of sickness. Two children died of pneumonia following measles. I gave certificates for the purpose of deporting forty-three undesirable immigrants. I met with three cases of small-pox and am pleased to report that no new case developed beyond those bringing the disease with them. There is no doubt they contracted the disease on the boat when crossing the ocean.

Your obedient servant,
 S. C. CORBETT,
Dominion Health Officer.

REPORT OF THE GIRLS' HOME OF WELCOME, WINNIPEG, HALF-YEARLY REPORT FOR 1905.

(Appended to Commissioner's Report).

The board of management has held its usual monthly meetings during the first half of 1905.

During this period 873 people have been accommodated in this home, which is 200 more than in the same time last year. Of this number 294 were bona fide immigrants and the rest servants, transients, &c. The immigrants were all given 24 hours free board and lodging.

The capacity of the home has at different times been taxed to the utmost, and yet many express their appreciation of the welcome and comfort extended to them.

A weekly supervision of the home by members of the board has been faithfully carried out.

In March, Mrs. Sanford made her usual trip to Great Britain for the purpose of bringing out domestic help. Although the party was a very large one, consisting of 110 girls, yet the demand was much greater than the supply, and many fares which had been advanced had to be returned. During the absence of Mrs. Sanford, her position was filled satisfactorily by Miss Porter.

The home has also accommodated several parties sent out by English societies or through private individuals.

Your obedient servant,
 JESSIE MATHESON,
Secretary.

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No. 2.

REPORT OF C. W. SPEERS, GENERAL COLONIZATION AGENT.

BRANDON, August 9, 1905.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you a report, being a review of my work from June 30, 1904, to June 30, 1905.

In July 1904 I inspected the various districts in Saskatchewan for the colonization of German people from Europe and the United States. The movement was under the direction of the Rev. A. Litwin. Report submitted to the Superintendent of Immigration July, 1904.

Under instructions from the Deputy Minister I selected a district in Saskatchewan for a large number of people from the county of Simcoe, report to J. W. Greenway, and the Superintendent of Immigration, dated July, 1904.

During the same month I completed arrangements for the reception and entertainment of the Allied Press Association of the United States, at different points through western Canada. Report to Superintendent of Immigration, dated July 27, 1904.

Later I made an investigation into certain complaints made by the Roumanian colony in the Qu'Appelle valley, and addressed to the Right Honourable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, K.C.M.G., Prime Minister of Canada, report of said investigation submitted by me July 18, 1904.

After an inspection and investigation into the Doukhobor community in Swan River, complete report submitted W. D. Scott, Superintendent of Immigration, dated July 27, 1904.

In August I inspected the colonies in the Prince Albert district, pointing out the progress made by the different nationalities, and recommended a new location for the German people who had placed one thousand families on the Quill Plains. Mr. F. J. Lange, who had settled this district, inspected the new territory at my request, which proved highly satisfactory, and he has already placed a large number of German families in the new district, being from township 37 to 39, inclusive, ranges 18-25, inclusive, west 3rd. This is known as the German Catholic colony. Report dated August 25, 1904, addressed to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa.

Also report on crop conditions throughout Manitoba and the Territories addressed to the Superintendent of Immigration, August, 1904.

Under instructions I received the Royal Board of Agriculture, of Berlin, Germany, showing them features of interest in our country, and also reported on the provincial exhibitions, with the distribution of immigration literature to visitors from the border states of America, and am pleased to note that the different foreign nationalities settled in western Canada, were represented by some leader of their communities, with the intention of purchasing superior animals to improve their stock, or better machinery to improve their equipment, at these large exhibitions. This goes to prove that these communities are becoming wealthy and are progressive. Report dated September, 1904, addressed to the Superintendent of Immigration.

Also further reports pertaining to German colonization addressed to the Superintendent of Immigration.

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In September I inspected the Galician colonies, the Germans, the Hungarians, and the Doukhobors, reporting upon their progress and prosperity. Report dated September 28, 1904, addressed to Superintendent of Immigration.

Also a report on the Battleford district addressed to the Superintendent of Immigration.

Under instructions from the Superintendent of Immigration I submitted a report of the Galician, German and Mormon colonies, together with a map pointing out their respective districts to E. C. Nelson, of Hope Dale, Mass., report dated October, 1904.

During the month of October I visited and inspected the various settlements in the Saskatchewan country.

In November I inspected the settlement in the Yorkton district, being the German, Hungarian and large Galician colonies at Crooked Lakes, Beaver Hills and Saltcoats.

In December I visited and inspected the Hungarians, Germans and Doukhobors in Saskatchewan.

Inspected the various nationalities from time to time during the winter months, acting for a short time as Commissioner of Immigration, during Mr. Smith's absence in Europe, also subsequently assisting Mr. Moffat, acting Commissioner of Immigration, in matters of importance coming up for consideration. The question of seed grain for needy settlers, and its distribution was reported on in March, 1905. A report dated March 25, 1905, dealing with the care and reception of immigrants, as well as the conditions of different buildings situated throughout western Canada, was addressed to the Superintendent of Immigration, also maps showing the prospective districts of first-class homesteads, for the direction of United States agents, addressed to the Superintendent of Immigration, April, 1905.

I also reported to the Honourable Clifford Sifton, Minister of the Interior, certain conditions and recommendations pertaining to the Doukhobor community, report dated April, 1905.

Report submitted to the Superintendent of Immigration, April 25, 1905, and also on May 3, 1905, dealing with the different nationalities settled in Alberta, and also dealing with that large tract of land between Edmonton and Battleford.

Report dated June 7, to the Superintendent of Immigration, dealing with eastern Assiniboia, and generally with certain colonies of Belgian people settled there, with a view to repeopling with Galician settlers certain districts, also a report in June on the Galician settlers in the Gilbert Plains, Dauphin, and Duck Mountain districts. Reports addressed to the Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, dated June, 1905.

A complete report on settlements along the Canadian Northern Railway, being the Galicians, the Doukhobors, the English settlers at Lloydminster, the Jack Fish British settlement, and having driven to Lloydminster and Battleford, addressed to the Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, dated July 3, 1905.

A report of inspection of certain lands for Galician colonization, addressed to the Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa.

A report to Commissioner Smith dated June, 1905, pertaining to reception building, land guides, and certain recommendations for more efficiently carrying out certain work.

A report dated July 3, 1905, addressed to the Superintendent of Immigration, after an investigation into certain complaints from English settlers claiming that they had paid too much for their outfit.

A report to W. W. Cory, Deputy Minister of the Interior, pertaining to the subdivision of the town of Lloydminster, complete report dated July 3 and 4, 1905.

In addition to the foregoing there are multifarious duties from time to time that require more or less attention, and I have endeavoured to give the best information possible to the very many who call upon me, and to exercise that courtesy to others pertaining to anything that will enhance their welfare that my time and knowledge will permit. Being authorized by my commission to consult with the Commissioner of Immigration on all matters of importance pertaining to immigration work in the

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west, I have endeavoured from time to time, in conjunction with Mr. Smith, the Commissioner of Immigration, to give strict attention and the best advice I could in the general direction of the policy of the department.

I feel grateful when I review the fact that our immigration has increased nearly five-fold since I entered the service of the department, to see so many people placed in the various districts throughout western Canada, so progressive, so hopeful, and so contented, and to know that very little difficulty has been encountered in the permanent establishment of the various nationalities. About 90 per cent of our foreign immigrants enter upon land, become farmers, and assist in developing the country.

I have endeavoured, in the discharge of my duties, to select districts suitable to the different nationalities, and adapted to the various tastes of the people.

The opening of the Canadian Northern Railway to Lloydminster and Edmonton is filling that great and fertile country with people. It is proving a boon as colonization road, and notwithstanding the fact that thousands of people had pressed their way forward in advance of construction, the enormous area of fertile land in the Saskatchewan valley is receiving its thousands, and the special tide of emigration is pouring into that district.

There is much high-class land to offer to the settler, and a year ago I referred to this country stretching from Prince Albert to Edmonton. To-day I am pleased to inform you that the efforts we have used in directing people into this country have been appreciated, and as a result a steady stream of highly desirable people has been pouring continuously into it.

We have many desirable new districts still available for colonization, and the prospect before the country of the most generous harvest ever reaped in its history, induces in the existing settlements feelings of hope and contentment.

The scale of wages, generally speaking, is high, the labourer receives more remuneration for his labour than he did a few years ago, and from present indications pertaining to farming operations and the contemplated construction of public works, there will be ample work for years to come.

Your obedient servant,

C. W. SPEERS,
General Colonization Agent.

REPORTS OF OFFICIALS IN EASTERN CANADA

No. 1.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER.

OTTAWA, October 1, 1905.

W. W. CORY, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit the second annual report upon the operations of my office during the year ending June 30, 1905.

The report deals with the inspection of passengers who arrived during that period at the ports of Halifax, St. John, Quebec and Montreal, of transpacific immigrants who landed at Victoria and Vancouver after October 1, 1904, and of those who arrived at these two ports from the United States after January 1st to the end of the fiscal year.

The total number of passengers inspected at the several ports mentioned is given in the following table:—

TABLE I.—STATEMENT of the Number of passengers entering Canada at the six Ocean Ports, and of Immigrants via United States entering through Montreal, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.

Port of Entry.	Steerage Passengers destined for Canada.	Steerage Passengers destined for United States.	Steerage Passengers, Total.
Quebec.....	64,001	9,173	73,174
Halifax.....	21,729	2,506	24,235
St. John.....	14,297	1,592	15,889
Montreal.....	7,566	.....	7,566
Victoria.....	138	51	189
Vancouver.....	2,347	467	2,814
	110,078	13,789	123,867

The medical inspection inaugurated at Atlantic seaports under the Act and Order in Council of 1902, has been extended during the year to the Pacific coast ports of Victoria and Vancouver. The service was instituted in September, 1904, owing to representations made regarding the large number of transpacific immigrant arrivals. Subsequently, it was found necessary to extend the inspection as well to immigrants arriving from the United States. Hence it has now become possible to estimate the extent of the immigration to Canada of a new and rapidly increasing stream entering through this western channel. In this relation, I may point out that as regards the inspection of immigrants arriving in Canada via ports on the border between Canada and the United States, there are in effect nine distinct areas to which the attention of

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the department has been drawn, apart from the steamboat traffic on Lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron and Superior, namely:—

- (1) The New Brunswick border and railroad crossing it.
- (2) The Quebec border and railroads crossing it.
- (3) The Upper St. Lawrence border and railroads crossing it.
- (4) The Niagara river border and railroads crossing it.
- (5) The Detroit and St. Clair river border and railroads crossing it.
- (6) The Sault Ste. Marie border and railroads crossing it.
- (7) The Rainy river and Manitoba border and railroads crossing it.
- (8) The Saskatchewan and Alberta border and railroads crossing it at Portal and Coutts.
- (9) The British Columbia border and railroads crossing at Fernie, Bedlington, Northport, Grand Forks, Sumas and Blaine.

From a mere enumeration of the points of steamboat and railway communication it is apparent that the question of how far a systematic supervision of what may be considered the same class as transoceanic steerage immigrants has become necessary, is an extremely important and interesting one. The fact that the department has maintained an active immigration propaganda in the United States would indicate that immigrants from that country are not only considered desirable, but further are welcomed. Hence it may appear strange that this question of inspection has ever been thought of; but it must be apparent that if for many years it has been recognized that there is an essential need for systematic supervision of transoceanic immigrants, most of whom are so desirable, if diseased, defective and criminal immigrants are to be debarred, then it must be equally manifest that if Canada is exposed to the same extent from the United States, the necessity for inspection will be equally great, and even greater since the facilities for entrance are so many more.

In the absence of any systematic inspection hitherto it is evidently impossible to present any statistics adequately illustrating the situation. There are, however, certain data which aid us in forming some idea of the situation. An inquiry instituted at Vancouver in December last revealed the fact that a very large percentage of persons appearing in the courts there hailed from the United States. The matter is set forth in the following letter:—

POLICE DEPARTMENT,

VANCOUVER, B.C., December 8, 1904.

Dr. UNDERHILL,

Medical Health Officer.

DEAR SIR,—In compliance with your request, I herewith furnish you with the total number of prisoners arrested and entered in our prison charge books during the past year, commencing December 1, 1903, and ending November 30, 1904, of the following nationalities: United States, 178; China, 144; Japan, 46.

Yours respectfully,

THOS. CRAWFORD,

Police Station Clerk.

Another equally important statement is that taken from the report of the immigration agent for the port of Victoria, for the half-year from January 1, to June 30:—

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TABLE II.—Statement showing number of passengers on vessels arriving or touching at Victoria, from United States ports, from January 1, to June 30, 1905.

	Number of Passengers.	Deportations.		
		Disease.	L. P. C.	Cripple.
Canadian Pacific SS. Co., from Seattle.....	6,081	3	0	0
Alaska SS. Co., from Seattle.....	6,086	3	8	1
Pacific Coast Line Co., from San Francisco	11,357	2	6	0
Total.....	23,524	8	14	1

Not the least important fact gathered from these figures is the nationality of those persons who have been refused admission to Canada at these ports. Of the passengers in vessels from United States ports touching at Victoria, a very large proportion were simply in transit from one United States port to another, so that out of probably not more than 15,000 other passengers, 23 persons were deported, or one in every 650 persons.

The agent of the port gives the following table of those who may fairly be called immigrants:—

TABLE III.—STATEMENT of Number of Passengers arriving at Victoria from San Francisco, Seattle and other foreign Pacific coast ports from January 1, to June 30, who may be considered Immigrants.

Month.	1st Class. European.	2nd Class. European.	Chinese.	Japanese.	Total.
January.....	96	36	.....	2	134
February.....	80	43	.....	.....	123
March.....	117	54	1	3	175
April.....	170	83	.....	1	254
May.....	138	51	.....	.....	189
June.....	132	48	.....	16	196
Totals.....	733	315	1	22	1,071

Such illustrations as those given are based upon actual data; but to fully comprehend the extent of the problem the character of the resident and immigrant population of especially the industrial northern States must be considered. In 1903-4 the total of aliens arriving in the United States was 921,315, of whom 6,440 were debarred from entering. Of this grand total 421,844 were Italian, Hebrew, Polish, Slovak or Magyar. Of those debarred 16 were idiots, 33 insane, 4,798 pauper, 1,560 suffered from loathsome disease, 167 were convicts and 117 were prostitutes. That all, however, of the admitted classes, and of the immigration of previous years (amounting to 5,933,822 in twelve years) were not fitted to become good citizens may be judged from the following figures, taken from the last annual report. In 1904 there were of immigrants resident in public or private institutions in the United States 20,485 insane, 14,675 paupers and 9,825 criminals. Of these over one-third had been in the country ten years or less, or of the nearly 6,000,000 immigrants arriving in the last ten years, some 800 were insane, 550 were paupers and 400 were criminals. When it is further remembered that the states of New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, all adjoining Canada, contain 23,531 of this total it will be apparent that to allow the class from which such are taken freedom to come at all times into Canada, while being liable at the same time if aliens to be refused re-admission to the United States, raises a question of much moment. The fact that the effects of malign forces at work in society are not at once

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observable, except in the more acute cases, as of contagious physical disease and overt crime. has ever been the reason why the people and those who speak for them are slow to take action to prevent or ameliorate the operation of such influences; but the fact that 60 per cent of the pauperism, insanity and crime is in aliens who have been more than ten years in the United States fully confirms the far-reaching result of such influences.

METHODS OF INSPECTION.

The procedure indicated in the extracts from ‘Instructions to Medical Officers,’ printed in last year’s report, has been closely followed at the several ports of entry at either coast. With greater facilities in enlarged immigration buildings at all the Atlantic ports and increased experience on the part of officers, the work of inspection is now of a very satisfactory character, and since the hospital service under the supervision and control of the department has been instituted at the several ports the work of treating immigrants detained on account of disease has gone on with ever increasing efficiency and freedom from complaint.

That this work of inspection has resulted in the exclusion of many diseased persons and others undesirable owing to physical or moral defects, will be evident when it is stated that of the total immigrants landed at Quebec, Halifax, St. John and Montreal 498, and of those landed at Victoria and Vancouver 113, were refused an entry to Canada and were returned by the steamship companies to the ports whence they sailed. The following table will be of interest as showing the extent and distribution of the work:—

TABLE IV.—STATEMENT for the Ports of Halifax, St. John and Quebec, showing the Number of Immigrants detained and the Number of Immigrants deported in the year 1904-5.

SS. Line.	Port.	Number examined.	Detained.		Deported.	Ratio of detained to Number examined.	Ratio of deported to Number examined.
			Male.	Female.			
Allen SS. Line.	Halifax.	17,695	188	54	32	1 in 73	1 in 553
"	St. John.	3,308	9	3	1	1 " 276	1 " 3,308
"	Quebec.	35,297	146	32	82	1 " 198	1 " 430
	Totals...	56,300	343	89	115	1 in 130	1 in 490
Dominion SS. Line.	Halifax.	3,580	88	15	4	1 in 35	1 in 895
"	Quebec.	17,617	199	54	51	1 " 70	1 " 345
	Totals	21,197	287	69	55	1 in 60	1 in 385
Hamburg American SS. Line.	Halifax.	2,582	72	32	...	1 in 25	.....
Can. Pacific SS. Line.	St. John.	12,271	114	13	2	1 in 97	1 in 6,135
"	Quebec.	18,384	623	66	198	1 " 27	1 " 93
	Totals	30,655	737	79	200	1 in 38	1 in 153
Donaldson SS. Line.	St. John.	174	6	...	3	1 in 29	1 in 58
"	Quebec.	640	49	17	49	1 " 10	1 " 13
	Totals	814	55	17	52	1 in 11	1 in 16
Canadian Lines Ltd.	Quebec.	1,234	182	54	74	1 in 5	1 in 17
Other Lines.		516
	Grand totals	113,298	1,676	340	496	1 in 56	1 in 228

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In view of the very considerable numbers arriving at different seasons of the year, and their several nationalities it has made the results of the work of inspection as regards detentions and deportations to vary for different ports. Thus during the winter there is practically only one steamship line bringing immigrants to Canada, which has a regular vessel service with a continental port, while Halifax has had only an occasional vessel this year coming from a continental port. Something too as regards the type of immigrant depends upon the season of the year, since it appears that a notably greater number of detentions is made during the spring than in the later summer and autumn months.

TABLE V.—Showing the number of Immigrants detained or deported from Montreal and from Victoria and Vancouver during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1905.

Arrivals.	Total Number Arriving.	Port of Arrival.	Total Detained.	Total Deported.	Total Released.	Still in Hospital.
Montreal	7,566	(New York... Boston..... Portland....)	146	2	135	9
Victoria... ..	189	Victoria.....	397	113	234	50
Vancouver.....	2,814	Vancouver....				
Totals.....	10,569		543	115	369	59

Referring to some of the details of this routine inspection, those contained in Tables IV. and V. are of interest. An examination of a similar table in last year's report makes plain the fact that the number of passengers arriving from different ports, who were detained varied notably for different ships, and that differences in the number detained appear in the immigrants carried by different companies. It appears that of the 113,298 steerage passengers who arrived at the ports of Quebec, Halifax and St. John 2,016 were detained, and of these 496 were deported. That is 1 in 56 was detained and 1 in 228 was deported. Almost the total number debarred were so dealt with on account of disease. Of the number of persons debarred by the United States out of 921,315 arriving in 1903-4 whether via United States ports or Canada, it appears that 1,609 were debarred on account of disease, or but 1 in 572. If, however, the 4,793 paupers excluded at United States ports be added, then the total excluded in 1903-4 was 1 in 142. If the 2 at Montreal and the 113 excluded at the Pacific ports of Victoria and Vancouver be added to the 496, or 611 in all, then in a total of 123,867 there was 1 in every 202 steerage passengers excluded at the ports of entry of Canada. That the comparison may fully illustrate the results of the inspection instituted at Canadian seaports, it appears that of the total immigrants arriving in the United States in 1903-4 there were 88,733 British in a total of 921,315, while in 1904-5 there were 65,359 British in a total of 123,867 steerage passengers arriving at Canadian ports. Of the total British arriving at United States ports 377 in all were deported on account of disease and pauperism, while only 13 of those arriving at Canadian ports were deported. It will appear plain therefore, that of the 58,508 of other nationalities, there were deported 598 persons, or 1 in every 98 immigrants.

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TABLE VI.—STATEMENT showing the Detentions by Nationalities and by SS. Lines of Immigrants for Canada and for the United States via Quebec, Halifax and St. John, for the Fiscal Year 1904-05.

Nationality.	ALLAN LINE.		DOMINION LINE.		HAMBURG AMERICAN LINE.		C. P. R. SS. LINE.		DONALDSON LINE.		CANADIAN LINES, Ltd.		TOTALS.	
	For Can.	For U.S.	For Can.	For U.S.	For Can.	For U.S.	For Can.	For U.S.	For Can.	For U.S.	For Can.	For U.S.	For Can.	For U.S.
Austrian, N.E.S.	1	2	1				29	3	1				35	5
Buckowinian.					11		7						21	
Galician.	1		7		87		196		8				302	
Hungarian, N.E.S.	1		1	1	3		11	5					16	6
Ruthenian.									2				2	
Slovak.		1												1
Belgian.	9		2				7						18	
Dutch.							4						4	
German, N.E.S.	8	11	27	4			2	11			1		38	27
Prussian.	1							1					1	
English.	9	2	3				2	1					14	3
Scottish.	1						1		1				3	
Irish.	1		1											
Greek.	6	1	2										8	
Hebrew, N.E.S.			2				3	1					5	
" Russian.	125	28	132	19			216	13	6	6	37	10	516	76
" Polish.	2		3						1				6	
" Austrian.	4			2			3						7	2
" German.							6	1			1		8	1
Italian.	1		19				198	8					221	8
Poles, N.E.S.	11	3	9	1			18	2			3	3	38	9
" Austrian.									1				1	
" German.		4					2						2	4
" Russian.	26	8	7	3			12	5	25	15			70	31
Romanian, N.E.S.	7	1					1						8	1
Russian, N.E.S.	32	19	43	3			21	7	4	2	2		100	33
Finn.	21	27	2	2				1					23	30
Swiss.			1										1	
Danish.	3	4											3	6
Icelandic.	2												3	
Swedish.	4	10	4	5			1						10	18
Norwegian.	3	13	3	1			2	3					10	15
Turks.	1	1	3	2			4	1					4	3
Armenian.	1	2	15	4									16	20
Syrian.	11		17	1			6				108	56	142	57
Totals.	295	137	308	48	104		752	64	49	23	150	86	1,658	358

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The figures in Table VI. show the great initial differences in the physical condition of immigrants of different nationalities.

Thus of 65,359 British but 22 were detained at ports of entry. Of 6,926 Galicians 302 were detained, while of 2,704 Germans 65 were detained, of 1,887 Russians 133, and of 1,323 Finns 53 were detained, while of 745 Poles 155, and of 1,123 Buckowinians 21 were sent to hospital. Notably the largest number of detentions was of Hebrews, of whom 622 were detained in a total of 7,715. Of 3,473 Italians 229 were detained, while of 630 Syrians 199, of 78 Armenians 36, and of 30 Turks 7 were detained.

While it does not follow that the same proportion of those detained was deported, yet it will appear from the following table that a general ratio exists between the number detained and the number deported at Atlantic ports. The work of inspection resulting in the detention of 2,559 steerage passengers has been already set forth in Tables IV. and V. The following table illustrates the nationality of those persons who were admitted to the hospitals and who were debarred from entry for some specific cause.

TABLE VII.—Statement of Deportations by Nationalities of Immigrants seeking admission to Canada during the Fiscal Year 1904-5.

NATIONALITY.	ATLANTIC PORTS.		PACIFIC PORTS.		TOTALS.		TOTAL.
	For Canada.	For U.S.A.	For Canada.	For U.S.A.	For Canada.	For U.S.A.	
Australian.....			1		1		1
Austrian, N.E.S.....	14	1			14	1	15
Buckowinian.....	7				7		7
Galician.....	58				58		58
Hungarian.....	2	1			2	1	3
Ruthenian.....	2				2		2
Belgian.....	2				2		2
Chinese.....			2	7	2	7	9
French.....			2		2		2
German, N.E.S.....	3	7			3	7	10
Prussian.....	1				1		1
English.....	6	2	1	1	7	3	10
Scotch.....	1		1		2		2
Irish.....			1		1		1
Greek.....	1				1		1
Hebrew, N.E.S.....	3				3		3
" Russian.....	86	22			86	22	108
" Austrian.....	2	2			2	2	4
Italian.....	65	4			65	4	69
Japanese.....			57	13	57	13	70
Poles, N.E.S.....	7	2			7	2	9
" Austrian.....	1				1		1
" German.....	1	4			1	4	5
" Russian.....	34	24			34	24	58
Roumanian, N.E.S.....	2	1			2	1	3
Russian, N.E.S.....	21	20			21	20	41
Finns.....	3	7			3	7	10
Danish.....	1	2			1	2	3
Swedish.....	1	1			1	1	2
Norwegian.....		5				5	5
Turks.....	1	1			1	1	2
Armenia.....	8	3			8	3	11
Syrians.....	47	9			47	9	56
U.S.A. Citizens.....			27		27		27
Totals.....	380	118	92	21	472	139	611

NOTE.—N. E. S. Indicates nationality *not elsewhere stated*.

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WORK OF DETENTION HOSPITALS.

The report for 1903-4 referred to the work of instituting the series of hospitals at the several ports, equipped and managed by officers of the department. The first of these was opened in May, 1904, at Quebec and has been in operation throughout the fiscal year. In all 1,422 persons were detained there in 1904-5, including both patients and accompanying members of the family. With the opening of the winter season, a hospital at St. John was equipped and opened, and 145 persons were detained. Arrangements were made for taking over the temporary hospital at Halifax in March. During the season 449 persons were detained. Thus in all 2,016 persons passed through the three hospitals. Under the amending Act of 1902, which provided for landing diseased passengers for treatment under such conditions as might appear satisfactory to the department, arrangements were made with the various steamship companies whereby a per diem charge for each immigrant detained was made. At the opening of the season at Quebec in 1904, after a rough estimate that 50 cents per diem might be adequate to pay running expenses, a temporary arrangement was made, but after one season's experience it was found that with the cost of transfer to a hospital beyond the city limits and other incidental expenses, a deficit resulted to the department. Hence a new arrangement was made, going into force in November at St. John, by which 75 cents per diem is guaranteed by the steamship companies. By this arrangement it has been found possible to largely cover the cost of actual treatment and maintenance. The earnings and expenditures will be found set forth in Table VIII. With the initiation only in September of medical inspection at the Pacific coast, the absence of hospital facilities left the treatment of any detained immigrants in private hands; but since May 1, provision has been made both at Victoria and Vancouver for the regular detention and treatment of immigrants. A hospital is under construction at Vancouver, while another at Victoria, will, it is hoped, be erected during the coming year. The absence of any hospital at Montreal was sorely felt last year, but arrangements were completed in January whereby a large building convenient to the railways was converted into offices and an hospital. Its necessity and usefulness have been demonstrated from the fact that 146 immigrants arriving via United States Ports were detained there during April, May and June. The expenses of this hospital have hitherto been borne by the department, in the absence of sufficient legal power to compel the transportation companies to provide for the maintenance, except in those cases where the immigrant or his friends have paid in whole or in part for his detention and treatment.

TABLE VIII.—Statement shawing the Expenditure and Earnings of the Detention Hospitals at Quebec, Halifax, St. John and Montreal.

Port.	Year.	Days in Hospital.	Rate for Patients, 75c.,	Earnings.	Expendi- ture.	Balance.
			Cents.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Quebec	July to Dec., 1904.	13,937	50	6,968 50	.....	.....
"	1904-5..	803	30	240 90	.....	.....
"	May and June, 1905	11,272	75	8,454 00	.....	.....
		503	50	251 50	13,300 00	.....
Halifax.....	1904-5..	2,836	75	2,127 00	.....	.....
"	1904-5..	352	50	176 00	2,400 00	.....
St. John..	1904-5..	2,160	75	1,620 00	.....	.....
"	1904-5..	35	50	17 50	2,486 62	.....
Montreal ..	1904-5..	2,472	75	1,854 00
"	1904-5..	44	50	22 00	1,530 52
		34,414		21,731 40	19,716 14	2,015 26

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The earnings and expenditures of the hospitals as above given show a credit balance of \$2,015.26, but it must be added that \$15,122.70 only, on account of the total revenue earned had been received by the department at the end of the fiscal year. The balance due includes \$2,500 which is charged against the Canadian Lines SS. Co., Ltd., which has become insolvent. Expenditure on capital account for hospitals and their equipment, and the expenses incurred by the Public Works Department on account of the heating, water supply and lighting of the hospitals are not included in these statements; but heating, lighting and water supply might very properly be entered as fair charges. However, it is gratifying to know that the large number of 2,559 persons were cared for 34,414 days, at no cost to the department, and but a small amount against the public revenues.

In the following table will be found classified the causes for which the 2,559 immigrants were detained at the several ports of entry.

TABLE IX.—Statement giving the Diseases and other causes for which Immigrants were detained at the ports of entry Quebec, Montreal, Halifax, St. John, Vancouver and Victoria.

Class of Disease.	Cause of Detention.	Number Detained.	Number Released.	Number Deported.	Number still in Hospital.
I. Contagious diseases...	Measles... ..	1			1
II. General diseases.....	Dropsy.	1		1	
	Rheumatism	1		1	
	Syphilis.....	1		1	
	Tuberculosis.. ..	3		3	
	" and trachoma.	1		1	
	Totals.... : ..	7		7	
III. Eye diseases	Trachoma.....	2,029	1,346	486	197
	" cicatrization.	2	2		
	" and cataract.....	1		1	
	" and broken arm.....	1	1		
	" and keratitis	1		1	
	Phlectenular keratitis.....	1	1		
	Pterygium	1	1		
	Conjunctivitis.....	245	240	2	3
	Mixed conjunctivitis.....	4	2	2	
	Blepharitis	2	2		
	Ulcer of cornea.	3	3		
	Partial blindness.....	1	1		
	Totals.	2,291	1,599	492	209
IV. Nervous system.....	Epilepsy.....	3		2	1
	Idiocy.....	1		1	
	Insanity.....	3		2	1
	Mental infirmity.....	3		3	
	Melancholia.....	1		1	
	Locomotor ataxia.	1	1		
	Paralysis.....	1		1	
	Spinal sclerosis.....	1		1	
	Totals.....	14	1	11	2
V. Circulatory system.....	Heart Disease.....	3		3	

TABLE XIII.—*Concluded.*

Class of Disease.	Cause of Detention.	Number Detained.	Number Released.	Number Deported.	Number still in Hospital.
VI. Respiratory system.					
VII. Digestive system.	Hernia.....	1	1		
	" and poor physique..	1		1	
	Inguinal hernia.....	1	1		
	Totals ..	3	2	1	
VIII. Genito-urinary system.	Suspected kidney disease.....	1	1		
	Chancre.....	1		1	
	Gonorrhoea.	1		1	
	Totals.....	3	1	2	
IX. The skin.	Eczema.....	3	3		
	" and trachoma.	1		1	
	Favus ..	2		2	
	" ..	7	2	5	
	Varicose ulcer.....	1		1	
	Totals.....	14	5	9	
X. Locomotor system.					
XI. Malformations—diseases of infancy and of old age...	Cripple.....	2		2	
	Deformity.....	1		1	
	Senility.	1	1		
	" and debility.	4	3	(1 died)	
	Totals ..	8	4	3 (1 died)	
XII. Accidents, &c.	Accidental poisoning.....	1			1
XIII. Ill-defined causes.....	Poor physique.....	1	1		
	Loathsome disease ..	1		1	
	Totals.....	2	1	1	
XIV. Other causes.....	Accompanying patients.....	123	99	13	11
	Likely to become a public charge.	75	20	55	
	Refused by U.S. officers.....	1		1	
	Vicious characters.....	12		12	
	Criminals ..	1		1	
	Totals ..	212	119	82	11
	Grand totals ..	2,559	1,732 1 (died).	611	215

It has been for the first time possible to collate the total number of immigrants detained on account of disease, and to classify the several diseases according to the general classification now adopted by the registrars general of the different provinces and in the census tables for 1901.

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In Class I. but one case was detained, it being measles. This is naturally to be expected and illustrates the care exercised at the quarantines prior to the landing of immigrants for inspection at the ports of entry.

Under Classes II. and V., it is apparent that but few cases are likely to occur or be detected. It must be confessed that a closer inspection of the very large number of British immigrants now entering than that which has been hitherto adopted will be necessary, if medical officers are to be expected to detect cases of heart disease, kidney disease, and other general diseases in persons who, at the end of a sea voyage, appear to them as having every appearance of health. What is further very difficult is to detect under the bronzed skin after a sea voyage, evidence of pulmonary disease. The cough may not be present or noticed in the rapid examination, while wasting and emaciation may not be advanced. In this disease, as in that of the equally and even more important epilepsy and mental unsoundness, the results of the past year have demonstrated that while the inspection is becoming yearly more strict yet greater care and closer investigation must be exercised if the entrance of such cases is to be reduced to a minimum. In order, however, that the medical officers may be informed that they have overlooked cases, it is desired and expected that medical practitioners and municipal officers throughout Canada will notify the department, giving particulars of cases, rather than allow incorrect or exaggerated reports to reach the public press. That 14 cases of nervous diseases were detained and 11 deported compares very favourably with the 36 of the same class deported from the United States ports in 1903-4; while, as will be seen in a later table, 10 cases of insanity and 2 of epilepsy occurring within a year after admission, were subsequently deported. Remarkably few persons suffering from some disease in classes V., VI., VII. and VIII., were detained, there being but 9 in all. That the immigrants admitted were of a healthy class generally may be concluded from the figures taken from the total immigrants actually treated in the hospitals of Manitoba and the Territories, as seen in Table X. Skin diseases, as seen in Class IX., were very few in number, being but 14 in all. The reason is evident since inspection will promptly detect this type of disease, and that few have subsequently cropped up has been shown by systematic inquiry at the large city hospitals, such as those of Montreal and Winnipeg. The same may be stated of Classes X. and XI. which include diseases of locomotion and deformities. It does happen occasionally that a cripple wanting a leg may present himself for inspection, or a man with club feet may seek entry. Three such were deported, but some have been admitted, their admission being based on their having a trade, and being otherwise able-bodied. At the same time it must be said that none such arriving without money, sufficient as evidence of his previous ability to earn a living, has a right to expect admission. Hence, stricter inquiries into such cases are being made and more stringent measures with regard to their exclusion are being adopted. A glance at Table IX. will at once show that eye diseases were the chief causes for which immigrants were detained. Thus there were 2,291 out of a total of 2,559 who suffered from either acute, sub-acute or chronic ophthalmia. Of the acute there were 245 cases of conjunctivitis, of which but 2 were deported, while 17 other cases were of various diseases more or less serious. The total 2,029 detained solely on account of trachoma indicate the extent of this chronic ophthalmia. References to the table of detentions by nationalities will show how few of British origin were detained on account of this disease; while the nationality of those detained marks the prevalence of the disease, especially amongst continental immigrants and those from China and Japan. A total of 486 deportations in 2,029 cases, with 197 still in hospital fully indicates the serious nature of the disease, and how the length of time required to effect a cure makes it necessary that either the patient should have abundant funds to bear the cost of treatment or that the steamship company which brought him to the port should be responsible for his maintenance while in hospital. The detention on account of this disease fulfils quite accidentally another most important requisite, that of a closer observation of the moral and mental type of the immigrant. It will be apparent that during the examination of a shipload of immigrants, no great opportunity is given

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for inquiry into the character, other than that of physical soundness, of any individual. But when detained in hospital they are under daily observation of the medical officers and guards, who very soon detect mental and moral defects, which most properly form an element in the decision which must be arrived at as to whether or not an immigrant is not only readily curable of his disease, but also whether he is in other respects desirable. It likewise serves another desirable purpose in giving immigrants who have been for weeks in crowded cars, barracks and ships, an opportunity for being made clean, both in person and clothing; while the fact that during the whole year but one death occurred in hospital will illustrate how the rest, cleanliness, fresh air and good food in hospital have proved the salvation of many a mother and child who were exhausted by the hardships of travel.

If improvement in health and contentment while in hospital, and expressions of appreciation of their treatment mean anything, then there can be no doubt that the temporary inconvenience of detention had been in all cases more than compensated for by the good received. Regarding the work of the medical officers and staff who have not only charge of the hospitals, but also have the yet more difficult task of treating cases and determining their curability in the matter of trachoma, which, until most recent years has been medically considered as an intractable and almost incurable disease, the most satisfactory results have been obtained. The not unfounded grounds for complaint of past years that many suffering from this disease were being allowed to crowd into the congested parts of our cities have now been wholly removed. How far this is due to the thorough work of inspection at the ports of entry and to the scientific treatment in our hospitals may perhaps be gathered from the report of the United States Commissioner of Immigration (Annual Report, 1903-4). He says: 'Not only has Canada deported large numbers of undesirables who sought to permanently settle in Canada, but of the 24,797 applicants for permission to pass through Canada to the United States, those who were rejected by your officers as unfit persons under United States laws, because of being afflicted with loathsome, contagious diseases, were deported to Europe by the Dominion immigration authorities, the steamship companies bringing them to Canada being compelled to return them and to assume all expenses incident thereto.'

'It would be impossible for one not thoroughly familiar with the situation as it existed here only a few years ago to even approximately appreciate the advanced position we now occupy in these matters, and it may just as truly be said that the steps already taken are but an earnest of what may be expected to follow should circumstances require a more drastic course to be taken to weed out from the increasing hosts that continue to arrive at Canadian ports the mental and physical low-grade elements.'

This fact is further illustrated by the figures from the following Table X., of the diseases for which immigrants were treated in the hospitals of Manitoba and the Territories.

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TABLE X.—STATEMENT of the Diseases for which Immigrants were treated in Hospitals of Manitoba and the Territories.

Disease.	St. Boniface, Winnipeg.	Brandon.	Calgary General.	Calgary Holy Cross.	Edmonton.	Medicine Hat General.	Prince Albert.	Dauphin.	Total.
Typhoid Fever.....	317	34	25	13	1	19	11	..	420
Scarlet Fever.....	10	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	14
Diphtheria.....	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Measles.....	16	1	4	..	..	1	..	..	22
Mumps.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Influenza.....	17	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	20
Tonsillitis.....	10	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	14
Pneumonia.....	9	6	..	..	2	..	..	..	17
Cancer.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Erysipelas.....	5	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	11
Septicæmia.....	13	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	15
Febricula.....	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	5
Anthrax.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pleurisy.....	2	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	7
Rheumatism.....	58	8	4	..	6	9	..	..	85
Hemorrhage.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Tuberculosis.....	14	4	1	3	5	..	..	..	27
Bronchitis.....	9	3	1	1	..	3	..	..	17
Asthma.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Syphilis.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pernicious Anaemia.....	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Alcoholism.....	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	4
Dysentery.....	5	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	9
Gastritis.....	15	2	1	..	2	9	1	..	30
Appendicitis.....	12	3	3	..	1	2	..	..	21
Jaundice.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Hepatitis.....	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	3
Peritonitis.....	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Diabetes.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Tape Worm.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Hemorrhoids.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Hemiplegia.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2
Palsy.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Insanity.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
Epilepsy.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Sunstroke.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Sciatica.....	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Debility.....	8	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	12
Prostration.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Neuritis.....	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Heart Disease.....	10	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	12
Nephritis.....	3	1	1	..	..	3	..	..	8
Cystitis.....	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	3
Orchitis.....	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Hernia.....	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	7
Phlebitis.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Displacement of Kidney.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Metritis.....	11	1	2	..	4	..	1	..	19
Cellulitis.....	19	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	20
Puerperal Fever.....	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Pregnancy.....	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	5
Ovaritis.....	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Laparotomy.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Lacerations.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Baby and Mother.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Miscarriage.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Trachoma.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Eye Injury.....	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
Iritis.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ophthalmia.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Fractures.....	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Amputations.....	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Fractured leg.....	..	5	2	3	..	2	..	..	12
Frozen leg and foot.....	12	9	1	..	1	2	..	..	25

TABLE X.—Continued.

Disease.	St. Boniface, Winnipeg.	Brandon.	Calgary General.	Calgary Holy Cross.	Edmonton.	Medicine Hat General.	Prince Albert.	Dauphin.	Total.
Sprained ankle . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	3
Frozen arm and hand.	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Gunshot . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	4
Traumatism	53	2	4	..	1	1	1	..	68
Wounded arm and hand and fractures	2	5	3	..	..	3	..	..	13
Dislocations, arm . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
Operations	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
Fractured sternum . . . . .	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Injuries of face . . . . .	..	2	..	..	1	2	..	..	5
Injuries to back . . . . .	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	5
Injury to head	1	4	1	..	1	5	..	..	12
Caries	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Osteomyelitis	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Phimosis	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Eczema	16	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	21
Tinea Barba . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Psoriasis . . . . .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Thyroid Cyst . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Synovitis . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Lymphatic Adenoids . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Hip abscess . . . . .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Haematoma of thigh . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Burn . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Abscess	32	3	1	..	..	10	..	..	46
Opium poisoning . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Lead poisoning	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Neuritis	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Varicocele	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Circumcision	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Totals	783	146	73	26	32	105	18	2	1,185

In addition to the immigrants who were detained at the several ports of entry and deported without being admitted to Canada, there will be found such others in the following table as, after admission to Canada, have for some cause been returned to the countries whence they came.

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TABLE XI.—Statement showing the Number of, Nationality and Causes for which Immigrants admitted to Canada were deported after admission.

Nationality of Deported Persons.	Whence Sent for Deportation.	Male.	Female.	Class of Disease.	Cause of Deportation.	Still in Hospital for Deportation.	
						Male.	Female.
<i>Deported at St. John.</i>							
French	Winnipeg.....	1	...	Nervous system...	Melancholia		
German.....	St. John.,.....	1	...	Other causes.....	Public charge...		
English	Montreal.....	1	...	"	Criminal.....		
"	Toronto	2	2	"	Public charge.....		
"	Winnipeg.....	1	...	General diseases ..	Rheumatism.....		
" .....	" .....	...	1	Eye diseases	Blindness.....		
"	"	1	...	Nervous system...	Insanity.....		
"	"	1	...	Digestive system..	Chronic dysentery.		
"	"	3	...	Ill-defined causes..	Physical infirmity.		
"	"	1	3	Other causes.....	Public charge.....		
Welsh.....	"	1	...	Malformations, etc	Senility & debility		
Scotch.	"	1	...	Accidents, etc.....	Leg amputated....		
Irish.....	Montreal	1	...	General diseases...	Tuberculosis.....		
Russian.....	St. John.....	...	1	Nervous system...	Insanity.....		
Finn.....	"	1	...	Other causes.....	Public charge.....		
Danish	Winnipeg.....	2	...	"	Criminal.....		
Norwegian.....	St. John.....	3	...	"	"		
"	Winnipeg.....	1	...	General diseases...	Phthisis pulmona- lis.		
Totals...		22	7				
<i>Deported at Montreal</i>							
Galician	Winnipeg.....	1	...	General diseases...	Tuberculosis		
English.....	Montreal.....	1	...	"	"		
" .....	" .....	...	...	Eye diseases.....	Going blind.....	1	
"	"	3	...	Nervous diseases...	Insanity		
" .....	" .....	...	...	" .....	Epilepsy.	1	
"	"	1	...	The skin.....	Varicose ulcer		
" .....	" .....	...	1	Ill-defined causes.	Physical infirmity.		
"	Toronto	1	...	"	"		
"	"	1	2	Other causes	Public charge.....		
" .....	" .....	...	1	"	Criminal		
"	Winnipeg.....	8	...	General diseases...	Tuberculosis.....		
"	"	1	...	"	Cancer.		
"	"	2	...	"	Rheumatism.....		
"	"	1	...	Eye diseases.....	Bad eyesight.....		
"	"	1	...	Nervous system...	Mental infirmity..		
"	"	1	1	"	Epilepsy.....		
"	"	1	...	Circulatory system	Heart disease		
"	"	1	...	Respiratory system	Chronic bronchitis.		
"	"	1	...	Locomotor system.	Enlarged knee		
"	"	1	...	Accidents	Feet amputated...		
"	"	10	...	Ill-defined causes..	Physical infirmity.		
"	"	5	1	Other causes.....	Public charge.....		
"	"	1	...	"	Criminal		
Scotch.....	"	1	...	Nervous system...	Insanity.....		
Hebrew, N.E.S .....	" .....	...	1	Other causes	Public charge.		
Pole, N.E.S.....	Montreal.....	...	1	Nervous system...	Insanity		
Finn.....	"	1	...	General diseases ..	Rheumatism & lo- comotor ataxia...		
Danish	Ottawa.....	...	1	Nervous system...	Mental infirmity..		
Swedish.	Montreal.....	1	...	Other causes.....	Criminal		
"	Winnipeg.....	1	1	General diseases ..	Tuberculosis		
Norwegian	Montreal.....	...	1	Ill-defined causes.	Physical infirmity.		
Total.		46	11			2	

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Of the 86 immigrants deported it may be said that they are almost exactly the same number as in 1903-4, and present the same general causes, except that 20 are returned as being liable to become public charges, and 9 as criminals. Of the diseases the largest number, 14 were tuberculosis, 10 were persons insane or had a mental infirmity, 2 were epileptics and 16 were put down to physical infirmity. As regards the nationalities, 63 were English, 2 were Scotch and 1 each was Irish and Welsh; of the total 58 were deported from Winnipeg. It would at first sight appear remarkable that while less than half, or 48,847 of the 102,614 European immigrants destined to Canada were English, the number sent back to England was 63, or just three-fourths of the total deportations after landing. The reason for this is given in last year's report, where reference is made to 'the relatively high proportion of British immigrants that have been deported either under the order of a medical inspector, or who after residence in hospital at some point and after evidence of their inability to make a living owing to physical disease, have at their own request been returned home.' It is still more worthy of remark that 9 criminals were deported. This is the first report in which this class to any extent appears, and it is creditable to the scrutiny of the officers of the department that 9 were discovered and deported, since the United States report for 1903-4 gives but 53 in a relatively much larger number of immigrants.

THE WORKING OF THE IMMIGRATION ACT.

Except for the amendment of 1902 relating to exclusion on account of some loathsome dangerous or infectious disease or malady, the Act relating to Immigration was passed in its present form in 1872. There have been no changes to meet the greatly altered circumstances under which immigration goes on at the present time. The population of European countries has multiplied greatly during the last 35 years, but especially is this true of urban populations. Under the influence of rapid transportation by land and water, and of modern inventions the rural people have removed to the cities, creating, as in England, an urban population some 80 per cent of the whole. Josef Kurosi, an Austrian statistician, gives the following figures taken from census figures of 1891: Of 31 English towns with over 100,000 population, the total in 1891 equalled 10,870,000, in 1841 equalled 4,590,000; of 26 German towns with over 100,000 population, the total in 1891 equalled 6,000,000, in 1835 equalled 1,400,000; of 11 French towns with over 100,000 population, the total in 1891 equalled 4,180,000, in 1836 equalled 1,700,000. About one-third of these 68 towns in 1840 had not 100,000 of population. To-day 21,050,000 reside in the large towns of these countries. As a natural consequence much of the immigration to America is of an urban population, unacquainted with rural habits and occupations, and of whom many are, if not unfitted for, at least averse to taking up rural residence and engaging in agriculture. As if, in some extent at least, to meet the needs or opportunities of this large class of urban residents, the growth of towns and cities in America has been as rapid as in Europe. Thus Massachusetts had an urban population in 1900 of 76 per cent of the total 2,805,346, and even Ontario, the province most advanced in Agriculture, had in 1901, 42.8 per cent of an urban population. It hence appears that if the occupation of the wide tracts of agricultural lands of Canada goes on, and the production of wealth through farming, mining, lumber, &c., continues to provide employment for the increasing urban population, no evil results need be apprehended except such as may be incident to urban life everywhere. But it is apparent that amongst the millions of dwellers in British and continental cities who are increasingly finding their way to America, there must be many who through physical, industrial and educational or moral causes, come either without means, without knowledge, or without ability or desire to make a new beginning; or having begun again are little likely to arrive at a successful issue. These divide themselves naturally into three classes, viz.: those physically diseased or unfit, those who are paupers, and those who are of the criminal and vicious class. Orders

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in Council have been passed under the Acts, empowering special action to be taken with regard to these, and as will be seen by the detentions and deportations, much work has been done under these provisions. It is quite true that the authority of the department and the powers laid upon officers under the Acts have been questioned and *habeas corpus* proceedings have been taken in numerous cases, with sometimes successful results; but nevertheless the line of procedure followed has indicated both the strength and reasonableness of the Orders in Council under these Acts. Recognizing the beginnings of what have proved insurmountable difficulties and even social dangers to the cities of the United States, where over 1,000,000 immigrants landed in a single year, of whom nine-tenths were non-British, it is apparent that the fullest powers must exist under our Immigration Acts for preventing or minimising similar difficulties and dangers. That such may soon become serious is evident from the fact that of the 7,715 Hebrews entering Canada during this year, 3,621 came in during the winter season. Thus October had 575, November 790, December 666, January 493, February 817, and March 280. It is quite apparent that such a number added, for the most part, to the population of a single city in the intense cold of a Canadian winter must not only suffer much individual hardship, but also become a burden on charitable organizations, on the municipal funds and entail injury upon those residents who depend upon those occupations peculiar to Canadian cities in winter. Regarding such abnormal influx within short periods of time the annual report of 1901, of the Jewish societies of New York remarks:

‘No matter how earnestly we labour to care for the Jewish poor, already in our city, our burdens are being constantly increased by the thousands who come from Europe every year and settle in our midst. It is worth noting in passing, that, comparatively speaking, few of these newly arrived immigrants come to us for assistance until after they have been in New York for a year or two. Either they have sufficient means of their own to bring them to America and to support them for a period after their arrival, or they have been sent for by relatives who are able to give them assistance for some time.

‘But the evil conditions of the houses, and the deteriorating influences of the sweat shops of the great Ghetto soon work havoc among these people, and after an interval of two or three years they come to us in numbers for relief. Furthermore, in line with our belief that the ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, and that as law-abiding citizens of our country, we should not run against public sentiment nor pose as violators of the law, we have come to an understanding with the London Board of Guardians whereby the unwise shipment of Jewish immigrants, who are not adapted to conditions of life in this country, will be stopped.’

To deal with those untimely immigrations of which that just illustrated is a type, it would appear that some special provisions by Order in Council might be made by which all steamship lines and booking agents at European ports would be notified not to give passage to poor immigrants unless they have shown to the satisfaction of an officer approved of by the Minister of the Interior, that they are in the possession of enough money to maintain them until the spring season, when outdoor employment becomes abundant. This crowding of the poor of foreign countries into Canadian cities must of necessity not only create temporary burdens upon the charitable, but also produce harassing problems which our municipalities will soon find great difficulty in coping with, as has been the case in the United States and elsewhere.

It is quite apparent, as shown in the statistics of deportations, that along with the large immigrations from foreign countries there have come and will always tend to come ticket-of-leave men and other criminals who, as appears from their own statements, have in some instances been aided by official authorities to leave their own countries. Naturally cunning, it is seldom that any information regarding such is obtainable when they are examined at ports of entry, and it is only after they have been detected by the police in some crime, or are arrested as vagrants that their record is discovered. The same difficulties are found to exist in the case of the insane and epileptic.

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Not infrequently such have been allowed, and in some cases directly induced, to emigrate with the undisguised intention on the part of their relatives of unloading themselves of such undesirables. The excuse is that of giving them a new start; but to be sent with but little or no funds to a strange land, weighed down with their physical misfortune is simply refined cruelty.

The figures already given indicate that, taken comparatively, a very close and exacting inspection is made of immigrants, especially from continental countries, in the matter of diseases of the eye. Abundant reasons for this were given in the report for 1903-4, and have been further amplified in a recent paper by Dr. J. D. Pagé, Superintendent of the Quebec Immigration Hospital. But while it is true that these diseases occur especially in those classes who from other standpoints are often undesirable, yet the fact remains that immigrants, even whole families, are detained, who have made heroic efforts to reach Canadian fields, dreamed of by them as the far-off Elysium. They have been sent for by friends, or have read in our literature of what Canada has to offer, and have sold all in order to emigrate. But often after having spent almost all, they may have to undergo an enforced delay for weeks in hospital, and are further expected to pay the steamship companies, who are responsible to the department, for the cost of their detention. Of the financial difficulties of such for the time being, we need not speak; but of the sturdy courage and resolve of many such while in hospital, whose minds are set on the west, nothing which can be said would be too great praise. The correspondence of the department with regard to individual cases of detention is large and constant, and in the very nature of things will continue. It would cause little wonder if amongst the 123,867 steerage passengers coming by steamship, complaints of neglect and even ill-treatment were not occasionally heard; but whether in the public press or in the records of the department, the paucity of such complaints is so remarkable as to be a fair cause for self-congratulation to those officers, who from the time an immigrant lands at Quebec or Halifax are in touch with him until located in the land of his desire. Of the total 2,559 landing in Canada, and who were detained, but one died during the year in the detention hospitals, while of those who entered Canada, the returns of those who have been recorded as suffering from disease, either brought in with them or induced subsequent to arrival, is remarkably small. The average mortality as shown by the census for all Canada was 12.78 per 1,000 of the population; but the deaths or even sickness amongst immigrants en route to Canada, or on their railway journey westward have been very few. These facts, with the almost complete absence, whether on shipboard, at quarantine or at immigration hospitals or buildings of small-pox or other acute contagions, are a matter of satisfaction, and ought to be gratifying to the Minister of the department, his officers and the public at large.

Your obedient servant,

P. H. BRYCE,

Chief Medical Officer.

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No. 2.

REPORT OF G. BOGUE SMART, INSPECTOR OF BRITISH IMMIGRANT CHILDREN AND RECEIVING HOMES.

OTTAWA, October 9, 1905.

W. D. SCOTT, Esq.,
Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report as Inspector of British Immigrant Children and Receiving and Distributing Homes.

The year ended June 30 has been one of unusual activity in this branch of departmental service. Started many years ago in a small way, and promoted unostentatiously in the face of doubt, discouragement and adverse criticism, child emigration to Canada has unfolded into an important factor in the annual Anglo-Saxon immigration into our Dominion. It has successfully passed the experimental stage, and is now generally conceded to be a real benefit not only to the children whose rescue from poverty and squalor it effects, but also to Britain's chief colony as well. Juvenile immigration assists in filling a gap in an important branch of our labour market, and numbers of farmers regard the influx of the so-called English Home child as a veritable boon. It is only under exceptional circumstances that these juveniles are to be found elsewhere than with farmers. The desire of their benefactors in the old land is that as far as possible the boys should all become Canadian farmers, and the girls domestic helps. That this wish has been met in a large measure is borne out by the numbers of young farmers in the older provinces and western Canada, who came to this country as children under the auspices of the various societies, and have prospered. I have frequently heard of many youths and young men of this class going to our new provinces and taking up homesteads there.

There has been a fairly steady stream of juvenile immigrants this year, and notwithstanding this it would appear from my information that the total number of arrivals has proved inadequate to the demand.

The prevailing prosperity of our farmers, together with the shortage of help, have doubtless added to the deficit, but in the main I regard it as due more to the increasing popularity of the home boy. My view is largely strengthened by the fact that of those seeking these children their neighbours and friends have already been employers of British child labour. Some patience is required with them at first, for the reason that our conditions and social customs differ in many ways from those of the old land. Implements and utensils were known at home to the children under different names, but many farmers have informed me that it is remarkable in what a short time they acquaint themselves with our Canadian ways and become very useful helpers. The number who do not adapt themselves to their new life is comparatively insignificant. It is natural in an increasing population that one should find some derelicts. When a boy or even a girl exhibits a disinclination 'to settle down' it is the general policy of the agencies on their own initiative to return that child to the old country without notice to the department, unless it be, of course, a Poor Law or Union child. Happily this course is not found of frequent necessity.

Not long ago I personally inspected a number of bands of immigrants shortly after their arrival in Canada, and before they were dispersed to situations and homes, and found them on the whole good types, such as in my opinion would be acceptable to our Canadian people.

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There is an impression in the minds of many persons that the children sent to Canada are all 'slum children' and are 'picked up' indiscriminately by the philanthropic societies from the poorer or what is known as slum districts in the large centres of the old land. Well-meaning persons, who make statements of this kind, very evidently do so in ignorance of the conditions. All children before coming to Canada receive a thorough process of training by which their characters have been very largely moulded into channels equal to almost any, and superior to a great number of our own Canadian children.

The work of inspecting the Poor Law children has been steadily kept up during the year. It usually begins in March or April of each year, and continues until the last days of December, practically without interruption. These reports, which are individual in character, and which have heretofore been transmitted to the British government annually, are hereafter to be sent at least half-yearly, owing to the increasing number of children under the department's supervision.

It may here be stated that the operations of this branch of the department are followed with keen interest by the Local Government Board in London, under whose authority many of the children are sent to Canada.

It may not be uninteresting to state that before a child can be sent to Canada, unless under exceptional circumstances, it must first express a personal wish to leave England. To many children emigration is held out as a reward for merit during their training and education in the homes.

The reports which have come before me indicate that good judgment in the main is being exercised by the agencies in the indenturing of their wards, for very few, comparatively, have been found in unsatisfactory homes and situations. There is also good reason for stating that these agencies have conscientiously maintained a proper supervision of the children by means of their 'surprise visits' and correspondence. These are features of the work most essential to the success and prestige of this admirable and unselfish undertaking.

Reflections have appeared in some of the English papers on the treatment of home children by Canadian employers. Fortunately on investigation by the department, with one or two exceptions, the complaints were unsubstantiated. The fact is that neither the children nor their employers are all the happy possessors of amiable dispositions. Indeed it would be quite unreasonable to suppose that no cases of indiscreet treatment occur. To the credit of the Canadian farmer, however, it may be said that he treats his young employee with due consideration.

The fact that the children are placed out primarily on trial, and may be returned at any period to the sheltering or distributing homes, removes any obligation on the part of the employer to retain in his service a boy or girl that does not prove *persona grata*.

When a prospective employer applies to the agency for a child, a printed form is provided containing a schedule of questions which must be filled up and returned to the home. On this document the applicant sets forth the conditions under which he wishes to take the child; the nature of the work to be done; the wages, and the religious denomination to which the applicant belongs. A certificate as to character and general standing in the community must in all cases be furnished the agent before the child leaves the home. These credentials usually bear two signatures, those of a clergyman and a justice of the peace. Within a short time after the child has been located the 'surprise visits' already referred to are begun.

When a boy or girl enters its seventeenth year departmental oversight ceases, but the societies continue their supervision for an indefinite period. Many are annually visited until they attain their majority.

The Misses Smyley of Dublin, who for many years have been engaged in philanthropic work amongst the needy children of Ireland, are about to establish a receiving and distributing home at Hespeler, in Ontario. For many years children from their Dublin homes have been sent to Canada through other agencies. These ladies spent

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some time in Canada last year, and personally visited many of their former children in western Ontario, and the establishment of a home in this country is the result largely of the prosperous condition in which they found their earlier emigrants. Their Canadian interests, I understand, will be looked after by an experienced gentleman, who has been identified with their work in Ireland.

The emigration work of Mr. Quarrier's orphanages has been resumed. Their first party reached Canada in October, and included 55 Scotch boys. This party was followed in May last by 102 boys. A party of girls will also be sent to Canada in the near future. These children were all placed within a few days after their arrival at the Receiving Home, Fairknowe, Brockville.

During the year I have made official visits to the receiving homes in Ontario and Quebec. At each home I have been received with wonted courtesy and hospitality, and I desire to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation.

MRS. BIRT'S HOME, KNOWLTON, P.Q.

I inspected this home on March 22. There were but two children in the home at this date; one through indisposition and the other assisting in the household work. Mrs. Birt personally accompanied a party of children to Canada early in the year. The visitors' reports are carefully recorded and, with few exceptions, their young immigrants are doing well. Many of the children from Mrs. Birt's home have been inspected during the past year by the departmental officers. During the past thirty-two years over four thousand children have been emigrated to Canada through Mrs. Birt's agency. A careful supervision is continued until they attain eighteen years of age. The home is well maintained.

MISS MACPHERSON'S HOME, STRATFORD, ONTARIO.

On March 7, I inspected this home. There were five children in residence at this date, two were recuperating and one, a girl, was being retained to assist with the domestic work of the home. The others were quite young, and the superintendent delayed placing them out on that account. The home is kept in good order and well equipped. There are, approximately, fourteen hundred children under their supervision in various parts of western and northern Ontario.

DR. T. BOWMAN STEPHENSON'S HOME, HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

On April 18 I officially visited this home, and had an opportunity of inspecting a party of boys on their arrival from the English training homes. They were fine types, and of robust appearance, with one or two exceptions. From personal interviews with them, I learned that all had spent a definite period in training and possessed a fair elementary education. Each lad had a good serviceable outfit. Before concluding my visit farmers from the neighbouring country had begun to arrive at the home for their boys. This home is well arranged, and the governor takes a deep interest in the children.

MR. J. W. C. FEGAN'S HOME, TORONTO.

On the occasion of my visit to Mr. Fegan's home there were no children in residence. Their visitor had just returned from the country districts, where he had been visiting their boys. His reports show that the recent arrivals are well settled and adapting themselves to their new conditions.

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MARCHMONT HOME, BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO.

(Rev. Robert Wallace.)

Under Mr. Wallace's agency 116 children were brought to Canada this year. As in former years, they were of his own personal selection. These children are under careful oversight, and are regularly visited. The reports which I have received of those under departmental inspection have been very satisfactory. As previously reported, this pioneer receiving home is well maintained.

THE GIBB HOME, SHERBROOKE, QUEBEC.

(Church of England Waifs' and Strays' Society.)

There were three boys in residence on April 6, the date of my annual official inspection. One is a permanent resident and the others were being transferred to new situations. The matron advises me that she has been unable to meet the demand for their immigrants, and while I was here personal applications for boys were made. The matron is devoted to her work. The home throughout was in splendid order, and the childrens' quarters well arranged.

THE CATHOLIC EMIGRATING ASSOCIATION'S HOME, HINTONBURG, ONTARIO.

Since my last inspection the headquarters of this association have been transferred to Hintonburg, as it was felt that this would be a more convenient point for the reception and distribution of their young immigrants. The majority of the children are located in eastern Ontario and the western counties of the province of Quebec.

The home was undergoing many alterations, which will afford comfort and accommodation for a larger number of children. The honorary manager is assisted by a permanent staff of workers, and all are deeply interested in the welfare and success of the children. The pleasure was again afforded me of being present and addressing the annual New Year's re-union of old boys and girls at Montreal, and I was impressed by the interest manifested by their former immigrants in the affairs of the association. I had the further pleasure of meeting the Rev. E. Bans, of London, England, administrator of the Homes for Destitute Catholic Children, and Arthur Chilton Thomas, Esquire, of Liverpool, honorary manager of the Liverpool Catholic Homes. These gentlemen spent some weeks in Canada, during which they visited children in various parts of Ontario and Quebec. They found the children happy and contented, healthy and well fed, and their comfort amply considered.

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.

In the months of April and May I paid official visits to Dr. Barnardo's receiving and distributing homes at Toronto and Peterborough, respectively. To these centres the children are sent on their arrival in Canada, the boys to Toronto and the girls to Peterborough. They remain a very short time in the homes before they are sent out to situations, which are generally selected before the children reach Canada. Applications are always in excess of the number of their immigrants. In addition to placing out under a wage agreement, the younger boys and girls are boarded out with farmers and others in Muskoka and the northern counties of Ontario, and a very liberal payment is made for their keep. These children attend school regularly, and at the age of twelve or thirteen they are indentured for service. The total number of children sent to Canada by Dr. Barnardo since the commencement of his wonderful undertaking now exceeds 16,000. The work of these agencies is systematically carried on, and a deep personal interest is taken in the welfare of the children by the general superintendent and those associated with him. The homes are efficiently maintained.

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The following statement will show the number of children emigrated to Canada during the fiscal year by some of the principal societies, and the number of applications received for children during the same period:—

Society or Agency.	Children Immigrated.	Applications Received For children.
Bristol Emigration Society, St. John, N.B.	40	114
Girls' Home of Welcome, Winnipeg. *		
Shaftsbury Home, Winnipeg	3	
Catholic Emigration Society, Ottawa....	328	794
Dr. T. Bowman Stephenson, Hamilton	84	482
Miss Macpherson, Stratford.....	200	694
Church of England Waifs' & Strays' Society, Sherbrooke, boys.....	45	53
Church of England Waifs' & Strays' Society, Niagara-on-the-Lake, girls.	39	387
Mr. Fegan's Home, Toronto.....	53	500
Rev. Robert Wallace, Belleville.....	116	595
Mrs. Birt, Knowlton.	169	1,065
Mr. Middlemore, Halifax.....		300
Dr. Barnardo's Homes, Toronto, Peterborough, Winnipeg, and Russell, Manitoba.....	1,574	12,103
Mr. Quarrier, 'Fairknowe,' Brockville	157	746
Self-Help Emigrating Society, Montreal..... *		
East End Emigrating Society, Montreal		
Working Boy's Home, Lennoxville.....	6	
Total		

*Not reported.

The two orphan lads depicted in the accompanying photographs were sent to Mrs. Birt's Shelter, Liverpool, England, by a gentleman who visited the district they were living in. Both were barefooted and very untidy. Their father was a miller by trade, and for 21 years worked for one firm, when he met with an accident. Afterwards he worked as a tailor. In 1892 he died in Smithdown Road Hospital. The mother died in 1894. The elder brothers and sisters seem to have left home after their parents' death, and the two youngest seem to have been left to their own devices. They were terribly neglected. A rent collector going his rounds found these two little boys in an empty attic. The landlord sent them to Mrs. Birt, with a note asking if she could give these two 'little robins' a shelter. It was just after the Robin's Christmas Dinner. Picture 1 represents these lads as they appeared when brought to Mrs. Birt's home. Picture 2 shows their appearance after their training in the home, and before they were sent to Canada. Many such cases could be deduced.

The suggestion having been made from time to time, that in view of the importance of juvenile immigration, I should pay a visit to Great Britain for the purpose of studying the nature of the training given prospective children emigrants in the various homes and schools in the United Kingdom, and that suggestion being approved by the department, I left for England in the middle of June, and shall give some account of my experiences there in my next annual report.

Your obedient servant,

G. BOGUE SMART,

Inspector of British Immigrant Children and Receiving Homes.

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No. 3.

REPORT OF THE MONTREAL IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(John Hoolihan.)

DOMINION GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION AGENCY,

MONTREAL, June 30, 1905.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In accordance with the obligations of this agency all immigrant arrivals are carefully checked and returns made periodically to the department.

Care is also taken to notify the department and also the Commissioner at Winnipeg, of all information in regard to nationality, number and time of departure of immigrants bound for the west.

In regard to the quality and capabilities of the immigrants who have arrived during the past year, I may say that they could not, in my opinion, be improved.

Personal interviews with the heads of all the different national benevolent societies on my part, resulted in the unanimous statement that as the years go by the number of applications for assistance on the part of the immigrants, taking into consideration the great increase in arrivals, has greatly diminished.

It is a satisfaction to be able to state that the repatriation of French-Canadians goes steadily on. While many of these return to their old homes in Quebec and eastern Ontario, a large percentage now turn their steps to the North-west.

Practically every day during the past year also English-speaking families from the United States have passed through Montreal en route to the North-west to take up land.

During the year a number of immigrants of various nationalities, and for various causes, have been deported to their native countries, and as Montreal is the point where the various steamship companies have their head offices, these unfortunates have passed through this agency. The greater number who came under our supervision were deported from the North-west.

The correspondence of this agency has, during the past year, increased almost 100 per cent. Inquiries from Europe, the United States, and elsewhere have more than doubled. Answers in the language of the inquirer, containing all possible information, have been sent to the respective writers, with pamphlets, &c.

On May 1 this agency took possession of its headquarters at No. 306 St. Antoine street. The arrangements are all that can be desired, and provision has been also made for the medical examiner, as well as for the accommodation of all immigrants it may prove necessary to detain for observation or deportation.

It gives me great pleasure to report that during the year just closed I have received no complaints from immigrants of ill-treatment or discourtesy during the ocean voyage or journey on railway. On the contrary, each and every one expressed themselves as highly satisfied with the attention paid them throughout their entire trip by sea and rail.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN HOOLAHAN,

Dominion Immigration Agent.

No. 4.

REPORT OF THE WOMEN'S NATIONAL IMMIGRATION SOCIETY.

87 OSBORNE STREET,
MONTREAL, July 15, 1905.

W. D. SCOTT, Esq.,
Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In accordance with your request, in circular dated June 1, 1905, I have much pleasure in forwarding the following statistics dating from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905.

Six hundred immigrants passed through the homes of the society; the nationalities and religions were as follows:—

Nationalities—

English.. . . .	462
Irish.. . . .	31
Scotch.. . . .	82
Norwegians.. . . .	15
Welsh.. . . .	2
Swedes.. . . .	1
Danes.. . . .	2
Germans.. . . .	3
French.. . . .	2
	<hr/>
	600

Religions—

Church of England.. . . .	368
Church of Scotland.. . . .	53
Church of Ireland.. . . .	6
Church of Rome.. . . .	47
Presbyterians.. . . .	35
Lutherans.. . . .	22
Wesleyans.. . . .	19
Baptists.. . . .	19
Congregationalists.. . . .	15
Methodists.. . . .	11
Salvation Army.. . . .	3
Plymouth Brethren.. . . .	1
Catholic Apostolic.. . . .	1
	<hr/>
	600

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Ten parties have been received from the Hon. Mrs. Joyce, President of the British Women's Emigration Association, comprising in all 402 immigrants.

One hundred and fifty-eight remained in Montreal, the rest, 244 were forwarded to different parts of Canada, principally Ontario and the North-west.

Your obedient servant,

MARION DRAKE,

Secretary.

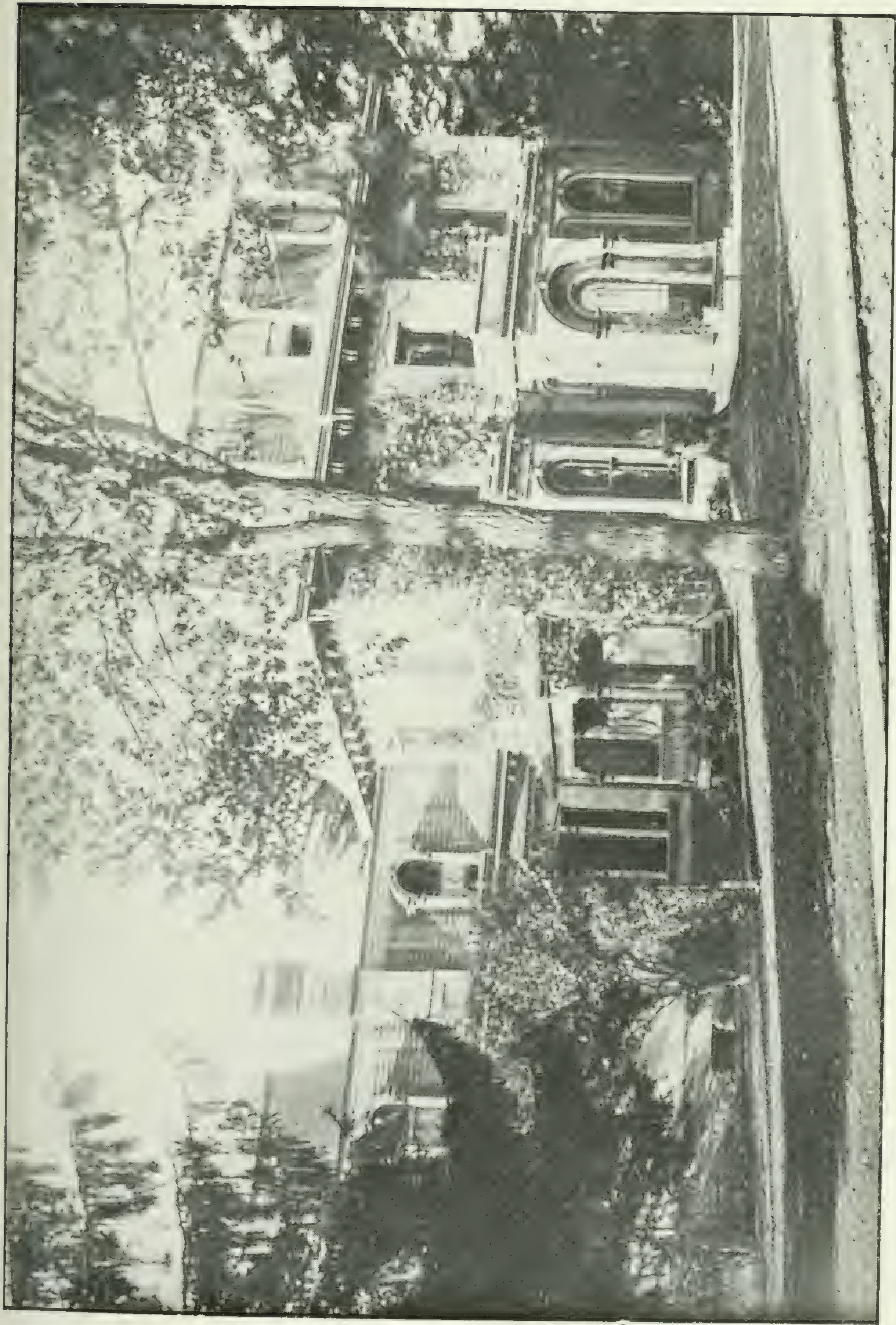


The Catholic Emigration Association House, Hintonburgh.









Miss Macpherson's Receiving and Distributing Home, Stratford, Ont.

PART IV

REGISTRARS

No. 1.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR AT BATTLEFORD.

LANDS TITLES OFFICE,
BATTLEFORD, SASKATCHEWAN, July 8, 1905.

The Secretary,
Department of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg leave to submit herewith a summarized statement of the business transacted at this office during the fiscal year ended 30th ultimo.

Your obedient servant,
R. F. CHISHOLM,
Registrar.

STATEMENT of Services Rendered and Fees Collected at Land Titles Office, Battleford,
for the Year ending June 30, 1905.

	Instruments Registered.	Free Certificates.	Total Certificates.	Assurance Fees.	Total fees.
1904.				\$ cts.	\$ cts.
July.....	15	5	8	0 40	60 15
August.....	14	2	9	15 57	57 32
September.....	7	1	4	9 00	40 00
October.....	17	5	9	2 80	37 80
November.....	33	26	29	9 00	33 00
December.....	37	18	32	16 69	88 69
1905.					
January.....	31	24	40	61 31	138 81
February.....	32	16	26	32 08	82 08
March.....	26	15	23	10 04	56 29
April.....	91	84	91	8 66	35 16
May.....	55	39	50	19 70	73 20
June.....	40	24	31	13 08	70 08
Totals.....	398	259	352	198 33	772 58

Certified correct,
R. F. CHISHOLM,
Registrar.

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No. 2.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR AT CALGARY.

SOUTH ALBERTA LAND REGISTRATION DISTRICT,
CALGARY, ALBERTA, July 14, 1905.

The Secretary,
Department of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In compliance with your request, I inclose a report of the work of this office for the year ending June 30, 1905.

Your obedient servant,

W. ROLAND WINTER,

Registrar.

SOUTH ALBERTA LAND REGISTRATION DISTRICT, CALGARY.
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Registrations, &c., in the Land Titles Office, South Alberta Land Registration District, Calgary, for the years, July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904, and July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905.

Year and month.	Number of Instruments Registered.	Free Certificates only.	Aggregate Num- ber of Certif- icates.	Assurance Fees.		Total fees.	Year and Month.		Number of Instruments Registered.	Free Certificates only.	Aggregate Num- ber of Certif- icates.	Assurance fees.		Total fees.		
				\$	cts.		\$	cts.				\$	cts.			
1904.																
July.....	501	95	355	395	40	1,605	15	July.....	374	56	250	356	00	1,321	90	
August.....	696	215	536	389	50	1,787	80	August.....	463	136	365	403	85	1,437	65	
September.....	511	71	343	348	00	1,604	15	September.....	329	47	214	250	45	1,079	19	
October.....	571	187	42	312	75	1,435	25	October.....	373	41	277	375	25	1,417	00	
November.....	485	93	347	326	60	1,507	60	November.....	359	27	238	297	95	1,350	25	
December.....	484	106	339	404	70	1,521	30	December.....	353	62	254	277	25	1,207	90	
1905.																
January.....	514	71	315	451	05	1,758	00	January.....	342	35	233	283	50	1,204	25	
February.....	477	26	295	441	90	1,820	05	February.....	438	83	296	272	45	1,326	90	
March.....	608	79	409	575	03	2,159	73	March.....	462	92	332	334	45	1,475	25	
April.....	594	55	402	1,074	10	2,768	35	April.....	540	67	390	585	00	2,063	95	
May.....	710	139	508	542	50	2,293	45	May.....	549	53	398	542	80	2,144	20	
June.....	819	281	642	655	60	2,412	55	June.....	642	113	449	457	10	2,003	10	
Irrigation plans.....		4	4,913	5,917	13	22,673	38	Irrigation plans.....		5,224	812	3,696	4,436	05	18,031	45
		4				4	00								4	00

W. ROLAND WINTER,
Registrar.

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No. 3.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR AT DAWSON.

LAND TITLES OFFICE,

DAWSON, Y.T., June 30, 1905.

Report made by J. E. Girouard, Registrar, of the Land Titles Office for the Yukon Land Registration District, from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905.

Year and Month.	No. of Deeds recorded.	No. of Certifi- cates of Title issued.	INCOME.		
			Fees.	Assurance fund.	Total.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1904, July.....	55	25	210 55	12 35	222 90
" August.....	58	23	212 98	33 57	246 55
" September...	56	30	209 10	13 65	222 75
" October.....	40	15	137 70	13 45	151 15
" November...	17	6	61 30	2 00	63 30
" December...	11	4	30 25	11 85	42 10
1905, January.....	21	9	83 30	6 95	90 25
" February....	22	7	77 40	22 60	100 00
" March.....	31	16	130 75	6 90	137 65
" April.....	25	10	83 80	2 00	85 80
" May.....	51	20	168 20	11 10	179 30
" June.....	50	27	206 30	17 55	223 85
	437	192	1,611 63	153 97	1,765 60

J. E. GIROUARD,

Registrar.

No. 4.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR AT EDMONTON.

REGISTRATION DISTRICT OF NORTH ALBERTA,
EDMONTON, ALBERTA, October 5, 1905.

The Secretary,
Department of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I herewith inclose my report for the fiscal year ending June 30 last.

Your obedient servant,
GEO. ROY,
Registrar.

STATEMENT showing number of Registrations and amount of Fees collected in the Land Titles Office for the North Alberta Land Registration District, for the year ending June 30, 1905, and a comparison with the work done in the previous year.

Month and Year.	Number of Instruments Registered.	Total No. of Certificates Issued.	Number of Free Certificates Issued.	Amount of Assurance Fees.	Total Amount of Fees Collected.
				\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1904.					
July.....	729	433	153	421 75	1,952 50
August.	735	479	260	327 60	1,616 10
September.....	604	354	108	355 70	1,728 50
October	539	302	95	334 30	1,575 05
November.....	596	323	115	315 90	1,619 70
December	705	341	74	413 55	2,069 80
1905.					
January.....	692	358	82	403 35	2,041 05
February	661	331	124	441 55	1,846 95
March.....	835	460	153	461 25	2,343 55
April	750	386	89	503 95	2,306 85
May.....	760	423	124	460 75	2,257 45
June.....	795	441	99	526 35	2,478 05
Returns from June 30, 1903, to July 1st, 1904... ..	8,401	4,631	1,476	4,966 00	23,835 55
	8,546	5,125	1,924	4,940 75	23,930 25
Difference.	145	494	448	25 25	94 70

GEO. ROY,
Registrar.

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No. 5.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR AT PRINCE ALBERT.

Month.	Number of Instruments	Certificates issued Free.	Number of Certificates issued.	Assurance Fee.	Total Fees.
1904.				\$ cts.	\$ cts.
July	196	21	111	111 65	627 65
August	275	7	113	82 85	603 65
September	246	55	170	98 30	564 80
October	196	80	148	104 05	513 55
November	181	16	107	133 30	592 05
December	252	11	109	175 10	855 10
1905.					
January	260	22	120	212 75	927 25
February	308	54	271	223 35	931 05
March	387	56	362	380 00	1,345 90
April	410	76	361	307 00	1,222 25
May	419	72	463	199 80	1,093 55
June	412	75	440	240 65	1,112 35
Total	3,542	545	2,775	2,268 80	10,389 35

The total receipts for 1903-4 were \$7,501.70, showing an increase this year of \$2,887.65.

S. BREWSTER,
Registrar.

No. 6.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR AT REGINA.

REGISTRATION DISTRICT OF ASSINIBOIA,
REGINA, ASSINIBOIA, July 12, 1905.

The Secretary,
Department of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to report as follows regarding the work of the Land Titles Office for the Assiniboia Land Registration District, for the year ending June 30 last past.
The following is a statement of fees received during each month of that year:—

AMOUNT OF FEES UNDER TARIFF.

Month.	For Certificates of Title.	For Registration of Instruments	For Searches.	For Assurance Fees.	Total Fees.	For Deposits.
1904.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
July	2,153 30	826 75	435 80	1,653 20	5,069 05	5,069 05
August	2,105 15	630 00	307 50	1,708 25	4,750 90	4,750 90
September	1,719 70	576 75	285 10	1,263 30	3,844 85	3,844 85
October	1,822 10	685 50	418 75	1,227 25	4,153 60	4,153 60
November	1,941 55	801 50	414 55	1,100 00	4,266 00	4,266 00
December	2,285 80	932 00	546 10	1,415 05	5,178 95	5,188 95
1905.						
January	2,352 35	1,130 25	617 05	1,576 70	5,676 35	5,676 35
February	2,359 50	1,029 75	521 40	1,404 15	5,314 80	5,314 80
March	3,129 25	1,225 00	581 50	1,867 85	6,803 60	6,793 60
April	2,542 40	993 25	492 00	1,592 40	5,620 05	5,620 05
May	2,605 10	1,104 25	555 20	1,582 65	5,847 20	5,847 20
June	3,494 05	1,128 50	543 05	1,955 20	7,120 80	7,120 80
Total	28,518 25	11,063 50	5,718 00	18,346 40	63,646 15	63,646 15

Besides the above work, free certificates of title on grants to the number of 1,384 were issued, and a large quantity of free work has been done for the North-west government. Certificates of title have been issued for 38 new townsites, and additions to existing townsites.

The constantly increasing work of this office will necessitate some radical changes in connection with the office staff, space and vault room. Although it was possible to obtain the whole of the room on this flat of the land titles office, formerly occupied by the Inspector of Public Works, even yet more room should be given as, during the hot weather especially, the space is too small for the number of clerks employed. I also beg to report that the vault is almost completely filled.

Very nearly the whole time of the deputy registrar is taken up in signing registers, duplicate certificates of title, abstracts, &c., and he is able to give but very little attention to the searching of titles, while the registrar's whole time is taken up with the general oversight of the work of the office, and the conduct of the correspondence.

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The business of this office would warrant the employment of two qualified examiners of titles, persons who should assume the responsibility of these matters, and not compel the registrar and deputy registrar to hand this work over to clerks, who, however competent, cannot necessarily feel the responsibility that attaches to it.

Your obedient servant,

F. F. FORBES,

Registrar.

PART V

ROCKY MOUNTAINS PARK OF CANADA

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

ROCKY MOUNTAINS PARK OF CANADA,
BANFF, ALTA., October 25, 1905.

To the Honourable FRANK OLIVER,
Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your consideration my annual report as Superintendent of the Rocky Mountains Park of Canada, which includes my second annual report of the Yoho extension, for the year ending June 30, 1905.

I am pleased to be able to report that during the exceptionally fine weather which prevailed during the autumn of last year I was enabled to do a great deal of necessary work in the older parts of the park as well as in the Yoho valley district. The latter in which is included the vast addition made in 1902, involves, as you are aware, an increased area of nearly 5,000 square miles, and has within its limits, perhaps the most stupendous and yet magnificent scenery in the world.

ROADS, BRIDGES, ETC.

As I mentioned in my last report, two miles of entirely new road have been constructed within the park limits east of Anthracite. This work was rendered necessary by the continual caving in of the overhanging cut banks, caused by the exceptionally wet weather which prevailed during the summers of 1903 and 1904. The new road is so located as to avoid any future possibility of trouble from this source. I have caused considerable improvements in the location and condition of the extension of this road from Anthracite to the eastern boundary of the park, as well as from Anthracite to Banff. This highway is being gradually put in good condition to connect with the road now being built by the provincial government from Calgary to the eastern park limits, so that in a short time there will be a good driving road throughout the whole distance from Calgary to Banff. Many of the residents in and around Calgary have availed themselves of the improvements effected to take their horses and conveyances to the National Park at very inconsiderable expense.

From Banff the bridle path to Laggan has been placed in a much improved condition, so that the trip between these two points may be easily made in a day on horseback.

At Laggan I have caused to be constructed an entirely new road to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Chalet at Lake Louise, a distance of more than two and a half miles. This work was in course of construction at the date of my last annual report, but has since been completed, giving entire satisfaction throughout the tourist season just past. The old road, as you may be aware, followed the course of the ravine, and it was necessary, in order to lessen the grades and to give tourists an opportunity of enjoying some magnificent scenery en route, to adopt an entirely different and more permanent location. The work throughout the entire distance was very heavy and I was compelled to cut through numerous side hills, but the results are most encouraging, as the teams travelling to and from the Chalet are now enabled to make much better time, and to travel under much more favourable conditions, besides giving visitors an opportunity of enjoying the magnificent scenic panorama which the new route has opened up. I may say that it has been my object as far as was practicable in all cases to locate new roads so as to afford the most striking views of the scenery in the park.

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A new road from Lake Louise, and connected with the road just referred to is in course of construction to Moraine lake (or the Valley of the Ten Peaks), a distance of eleven miles. Two miles of this road were completed last autumn, and at the time of writing it has been completed and is in use for a distance of six miles. A substantial and pretty rustic bridge has been completed over Paradise creek, a roaring torrent which rushes down the side of Mount Temple, one of the most stupendous of the whole range. The scenery along this road was greatly admired by tourists during the season which has just come to a close, and the work of construction to Moraine lake is still being proceeded with. I hope to have the whole distance completed by June 30 next, so as to make it available for the heavier part of the next tourist season. The new road in its course skirts around the base of Mount Temple almost throughout the entire distance, and opens up a vista of unrivalled beauty and grandeur.

I may say at this point that the travel to Lake Louise this year has been increased so largely that although the capacity of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Chalet at that point was doubled only two years ago, it has been found necessary during the coming winter to add no less than 50 additional rooms to this beautifully located and magnificently appointed hotel.

At Banff, work has been continued up to the end of the season on the Spray river road, and five miles of good driving roadway have been constructed along the south side of the Spray river.

It is my intention (subject to your approval) to continue this road for a distance of seven miles up the river to the canyon (or Spray falls) and to construct a rustic bridge over the canyon at that point, thus enabling driving parties to return on the north side of the Spray river along the base of Rundle mountain to the junction of the Spray and Bow rivers where they can cross the Spray bridge already built. This route when completed will make a charming round trip of about fourteen miles, which will be undoubtedly one of the most charming in the Banff district, and as it will include nearly all the prominent points of interest in that neighbourhood it will undoubtedly become very popular with visitors who have only a little time at their disposal within which to visit Banff. Work is being continued on this road up to the time of writing, and I hope to complete the crossing of the river during the coming winter.

A bridle trail was cut last year from Banff to the Spray lakes, a distance of 30 miles. This trail was largely availed of this summer by tourists, who have had excellent fishing in the lakes. I have also cut and graded a bridle trail from the Banff Springs hotel to the new bath house at the upper Hot springs, a distance of about one and a half miles. This has proved a great convenience, enabling visitors at the hotel to get to the baths easily and expeditiously, and has proved itself very popular during this season.

As you are already aware, anthracite coal was discovered in enormous quantities within a short distance of the village of Banff and adjoining the road to Lake Minnewanka. The mines have been developed and are now being extensively worked by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and a handsome modern town has been erected within the park limits. It is safe to say that there are few, if any, points on the North American continent which possess such a beautiful location and such natural as well as artificial aids to comfort and convenience. The company has built large and commodious offices and the homes of the officials will compare favourably in size and accommodation with those in many of Canada's most ambitious cities. For the married men actually engaged in mining every possible provision has been made; comfortable cottages have been erected and are rented to the employees at a sum equal to a small percentage on the actual cost of construction. Boarding houses, all of a most modern type, have also been erected and are supplied with every convenience. As I have stated in my former report, the village of Bankhead is to-day an ideal town, which contains many streets of handsome and artistically designed dwelling houses provided with such modern conveniences as an electric light system, a water works system, and other sanitary arrangements. Far from being a detriment to the park, the village of

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Bankhead adds yet another to its many attractions, and is a popular resting place for visitors to and from Lake Minnewanka. It has many attractions, and is a very popular objective point for visitors to the park. Four miles of the road from Banff to Bankhead, which were badly cut up by heavy traffic, have during the past year been graded and gravelled for the entire distance, and notwithstanding the severe tests to which it has been put, it is now in excellent condition.

In the Yoho extension a great deal of road work opening up some magnificent scenery has been commenced, and in some instances completed. The road from Field to Emerald lake has been finished and covered with gravel. Culverts have been put in where necessary and drains made in low-lying places. The drive from Field to Emerald lake almost baffles description, and is believed by connoisseurs to be the most beautiful of the many drives of the park. Owing to the extreme high water in the Kicking Horse river last spring it was found necessary to abandon about half a mile of the old trail immediately adjoining the village of Field which had been previously utilized, and to construct a new road at a point sufficiently high on the mountain's side to avoid the recurrence of injury from high water. To do so necessitated some heavy work, but the result means that for the future there will be no possible difficulty in reaching Emerald lake at any season of the year. In this connection I may say that no loss has been incurred by the change of location of this piece of road, in as much as the portion which has been abandoned was an old tote road used by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company during construction.

In my last report I spoke of the beauty of Yoho valley, one of the recent discoveries in the National Park, the scenery of which excels in extent anything yet discovered. Work is now well under way on the road leading from Field to this famous valley, and about four and a half miles of an old pack trail, constructed years ago by the Monarch Mining Company has been utilized. The trail has been graded and gravelled, bridges are being built wherever necessary, and culverts have been placed at various points along the road. The road will be completed this autumn as far as the mouth of the Yoho river, where I have found it necessary to construct two bridges so as to avoid an annual snow and rock slide which seems to be inevitable at this particular point. The first bridge, which is now in course of construction, will cross the river west of the point at which the slide usually takes place, and the river will be recrossed about half a mile farther east, above the slide referred to. These bridges which will be of rustic character, will be constructed of timber, which I have been able to procure in the immediate vicinity, and will, I think, add not a little to the beauty of this particular district.

Some idea of the amount of work involved in the construction of a rustic bridge in this locality may be gathered from the fact that the span itself of the first bridge referred to will be no less than 80 feet, with approaches on either side of 120 feet in length, built on piles to the first abutment. It is my intention if possible to complete the construction of both these bridges during the coming winter, so as to be able next spring to transport men and supplies for the continuance of the work farther into the valley. I may add here that the Yoho valley is rapidly becoming the most popular objective point for travellers, and the tourist who does not include this favoured district in his wanderings through the park misses one of the most beautiful incidents of the whole visit.

THE VILLAGE OF BANFF.

The pretty little village of Banff grows daily in health, wealth and beauty and is rapidly becoming not only the most popular summer play ground in Canada, but a winter resort which has only to become more generally known to be fully appreciated. The number of houses which are being erected has necessitated the opening up and grading of several new streets and many residences of a very handsome appearance are already to be found throughout the village and its environment. Electric light supplied

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by the Pacific Coal Company of Bankhead, is being utilized for the illumination of the town, and twelve arc lights have already been installed at the most necessary points. All government and other public buildings are lighted by electricity, as are also the principal hotels and residences in and near the village. The system up to the present has worked very satisfactorily and the rates are reasonable.

As you are already aware, an appropriation was made during the last session of parliament for the construction of a modern water works and sewerage system in the village. The contract for the former was let to Messrs. Breckenridge & Lund a short time ago, who are already actively engaged on its construction. It is expected that both systems will have been installed before our next season opens so that Banff may fully substantiate its claim of being the most healthy as well as the most beautiful spot in the whole Dominion.

Since the date of my last report a comfortable opera house has been built in the village, capable of accommodating three hundred people. The building is also used for other social entertainments, and fills a much needed requirement.

An excellent fleet of row boats located near the Bow river bridge is at the disposal of visitors, and owing to increased patronage new boats are constantly being added.

The *Mountain Belle* a small steam launch capable of accommodating some twenty passengers has been plying on the river for many years, but has now become entirely inadequate to the ever growing demand, and its owner, W. Mather, is about to build another steamer which he hopes to have in use at the beginning of next season. The new boat, which will be constructed for the accommodation of 100 people, will be along the lines of the sternwheel boats now running on Arrow Head lake, and will include a spacious ball room for the use of excursionists.

A new steamer was launched at Lake Minnewanka last year capable of carrying 40 passengers. This also proved to be entirely too small, and its owners are now adding 20 feet to its length, so as to enable the boat to carry 80 passengers with safety.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATION.

No less than 5,000 tourists were turned away from Banff during the past season for lack of accommodation. The Banff Springs hotel was compelled to remain open for a month later than usual owing to its increasing popularity among the travelling public. Notwithstanding the large extensions made to the building in 1903, which includes the addition of over 200 rooms, the management has since found it necessary to make arrangements for yet another large addition, the work of construction of which will be proceeded with during the coming winter. This latest addition is being built with a view to its being utilized throughout the winter.

The Banff sanitarium has also been largely added to, and is now three times its former capacity. This hotel is now well equipped and up-to-date and consequently has secured a large increase in public patronage.

The Alberta hotel, in the village, has also been doubled within the past year and is still insufficiently large for the accommodation of its patrons. The proprietors of the King Edward hotel have also found it necessary to build a large addition before next season. The Grand Villa at the Upper Hot springs is crowded with visitors all the year through, and the Hydropathic hotel also at the Upper Hot springs has been taxed winter and summer to its utmost capacity.

All these hotels with the exception of the Banff Springs hotel are kept open and are well patronized all the year through, and the fact that the latter is now erecting a large building to be used as a winter hotel also goes to prove that Banff will before long become as popular in winter as it has already become in summer.

MUSEUM BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

The beautiful museum building erected by the government and opened to the public in 1903 continues to attract large numbers of visitors, and still maintains its

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reputation as the most tastefully constructed of all western public buildings, regard being had to its size and cost of construction. All the leading daily papers and most useful books of reference are to be found in the comfortable reading room in the building, where visitors are also supplied without charge with notepaper and envelopes emblematic of the locality. This feature of the arrangement made for the comfort and convenience of visitors is much appreciated.

The location of the superintendent's office in this building is also a great convenience to those seeking information on matters connected with the park. A comparison of the statements showing the number of visitors to the museum building during the past year, with the numbers for several preceding years furnishes the best evidence of its increasing popularity.

I have again to report several additions to the exhibitions in the museum itself, more especially in the classes indicative of the flora and fauna of the mountains. I am satisfied that the specimens which the museum contains, although interesting and valuable even now, are but the beginning of what will one day become one of the most useful and interesting exhibits of the Dominion's possibilities. Since the date of my last report I have, as far as circumstances would permit, cleared and beautified the ground immediately adjoining the museum. These grounds, which were thoroughly cleared and underbrushed last year, have become a popular rendezvous for visitors, who availed themselves of the many rustic seats which I have placed at intervals among the trees. The artificial grass planted around the museum building last year has been successful notwithstanding the want of a proper water supply, but with the advent of the water works system, which I have already stated is now in course of construction, there is no reason why these grounds should not present the prettiest possible appearance.

THE UPPER SPRINGS BATHS.

I mentioned in my last annual report that owing to the inclemency of the weather and the difficulty of procuring suitable labour, I had been unable to commence the construction of the baths at the Upper Hot springs as early as I should have liked. In the spring of 1904, however, I was enabled to commence the work early, and am pleased to be able to report that this valuable addition to the health-giving attractions of the National Park was completed and opened to the public on January 1, 1905. This building, which has been very largely patronized during the last season, but which has already proved altogether incapable of accommodating the large number of persons who wished to use it, was originally 40 feet by 40 feet, divided into two entirely distinct parts, for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen respectively. Each part contained four private hot sulphur bath rooms, sweat rooms, cooling rooms, hot and cold shower baths, hot plunge baths, comfortable dressing rooms and modern lavatories. An open-air swimming pool 48 feet long and 24 feet wide adjoins the building, the water supply is taken from the Upper Hot springs, which issue from Sulphur mountain and is received into the building at a temperature of 130° F., becoming cooled in the pool to a temperature of 100° F.

Within three months from the date of the opening of the bath houses, and at the season of the year when one might reasonably expect no danger of overcrowding, I found it necessary to add eight additional dressing rooms for bathers using the pool, and at the present rapid increase in patronage I have no doubt that it will become necessary to add still further increased accommodation during the coming winter.

The bath house itself is heated by steam, but in the bath rooms adjoining the pool we have utilized the natural hot water from the upper springs before using it outside, and in this way we are enabled to maintain a sufficiently high temperature in the rooms, besides reducing the temperature of the water before it is used in the swimming pool. Not only is this bath house patronized by visitors desirous of experiencing what to them is a new sensation, but many invalids are attracted here and owe their restoration to

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health to the excellent qualities of this water which has proved itself so efficient to the treatment of different diseases.

An analysis of the water from the Upper Hot Spring, made in May, 1896, by A. McGill, assistant analyst to the Inland Revenue, Ottawa, shows that it contains dissolved inorganic matter as follows:—

	Milligrammes per litre.	Grains per gallon.
Chlorine (in chloride)	6·0	0·42
Sulphuric acid (SO ₃)	550·0	38·50
Silica (SiO ₂)	33·0	2·31
Lime (CaO)	355·0	24·85
Magnesia (MgO)	69·5	4·87
Alkalies (expressed in terms of Na ₂ O)	8·9	0·62
Lithium	A decided trace.*	trace.
Sulphuretted hydrogen (H ₂ S)	4·3	0·30
Temperature of water	115·5° F.	
Albuminoid nitrogen	None.	None.

The revenue from this source has far exceeded all reasonable expectations as will be seen from my returns forwarded to you weekly. After payment of all necessary running expenses there is already a handsome surplus for revenue which is most encouraging in view of the fact that only a nominal charge is made for the facilities offered.

THE CAVE AND BASIN.

Notwithstanding the opening of the new bath houses at the Upper Hot springs, and the liberal patronage accorded them, the attendance at the cave and basin has not only not lessened, but has enormously increased. The revenue from this source for the year ending June 30, 1905, has very nearly doubled that for any previous year in the park's history, and as you will have seen from my weekly reports, the receipts from baths at the cave and basin during the past year are seven times greater than for the corresponding period five years ago.

The large swimming pool which was opened to the public in 1904 is a favourite resort for bathers. This bath is 100 feet long and 50 feet wide, varying in depth from four to nine feet. Ten additional dressing rooms were added during that year, but still since then I have found it necessary to add eight additional dressing rooms on the south side of the pool, and am again confronted by the fact that during the months of July and August the accommodation for bathers was altogether inadequate. It will be necessary for you to consider without delay the advisability of still further increasing the present accommodation at the cave and basin, or the alternative of utilizing the water coming from the middle springs by erecting another bath house at that important point.

All bathers at the cave and basin are now provided with a proper bathing costume, the whole cost of the baths, (costume included) having been reduced to 25 cents. Fresh towels and bathing costumes are now supplied from the laundry, which adjoins, as I foresaw in enabling many visitors to use the baths at the cave and basin who could not otherwise have done so.

* The quantity of Lithium is such as to give the Li (α) line distinctly, without concentration. The best natural lithia waters on the market require to be concentrated to one-hundredth volume to yield this result. Hence the Banff water contains about one hundred times as much lithium as do these waters. A sample from the Buffalo Lithia Spring, No. 2, Virginia, was used for comparison.

RECREATION GROUNDS.

The question of providing suitable recreation grounds for visitors has for some time obtruded itself upon my notice, for the reason that so many vacant lots, hitherto used for recreation purposes have been fenced in and built on by their owners. As you are aware, a site had been reserved on the town site plan of the village for the purpose of a public market. As the market is not now nor will it be for several years a necessity I have had this plot of ground fenced, cleared, graded, and sown with grass. I have also placed seats at convenient intervals throughout its limits, and as the location is most central, these grounds are very largely patronized, more especially by ladies and children. As the site comprises no less than two acres in extent, I hope to be able to raise sufficient revenue by renting the grounds for athletic meetings of different kinds to pay the whole cost of development and maintenance.

THE FAUNA OF THE PARK.

The animal paddock, most admirably located about two miles east of the village and immediately joining the Canadian Pacific Railway track, gains in popularity every year. The diary kept by the caretaker shows that no less than 8,000 persons passed through the gates during the past season, and when it is remembered that a large number of pedestrians also visit the paddock and inspect the animals from the outside fence, it will be seen that the buffalo and other animals are an ever increasing attraction.

The heard of buffalo now numbers 51 head, all of which are in a healthy, thriving condition. During the past year the Department of Interior donated two head to the city of Toronto, and two bulls have been lent to the city of Brandon. The increase for the past season numbers ten head, there being no loss whatever. The elk and moose have also done well during the past season, both species showing an increase of two over the preceding year. Here again there was no loss. Our little herd of blacktail deer have also increased by four head, without any loss, and I have also to report a satisfactory increase among the Angora goats. Our Persian fat-tail sheep are in healthy condition, although I am unable to report any increase in this class.

Three black bear captured in the mountains have also been added to our collection, as well as three red foxes and two cross foxes. I may add that I erected a windmill for the supply of water to the tank baths which I placed in the inclosures for the different animals, and the collection already shows visible benefit as the result of these additions to their comfort.

The total number of animals now in captivity in the park under my charge is as follows:—

Buffalo.. . . .	51
Elk.. . . .	12
Moose.. . . .	7
Deer.. . . .	14
Angora goats.. . . .	17
Persian sheep.. . . .	4
Coyotes.. . . .	3
Timber wolf.. . . .	1
Cougars or mountain lions.. . . .	2
Red foxes.. . . .	3
Cross foxes.. . . .	2
Badgers.. . . .	2
Black bear.. . . .	3
Great horn owls.. . . .	2
Total.. . . .	123

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THE AVIARY.

Since the date of my last report I have erected on the museum grounds a handsome rustic structure for the accommodation of different varieties of birds. The building which is octagon in shape contains nine compartments radiating from a common centre each containing a pen and run for its occupants. Through the courtesy of William Whyte, Esquire, 2nd Vice-President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, I have been enabled to procure from Yokohama one pair of Japanese Golden pheasants, and one pair of the Japanese Copper variety. The other varieties of pheasants in the aviary include one pair Mongolians, one pair English Silver, one pair English Ring-necks, one pair Prince of Wales and one pair Common, besides one pair Reeves and one pair of Lady Amherst. These two latter varieties are in themselves well worth a visit to the museum grounds, and during the past season they have been seen and admired by many thousands of people. I hope to have an increase from these birds next year, and I also hope, if my expectations are realized, to set some of them at liberty in the park later on, and thereby add very perceptibly to its many attractions.

Of the two Golden eagles which had been secured from British Columbia, one destroyed the other last winter, but I hope to be able to add another specimen in the near future.

FISH AND FISH HATCHERY.

Fishing in the park during the past season has been more attractive than in former years, and I am pleased to be able to report that no breach of the fishery laws has taken place as far as I can learn, since the date of my last report.

I have always been of opinion that the National Park is the most suitable place for breeding fish for the stocking of territorial streams, and I would again suggest the establishment of a fish hatchery for this purpose in some suitable location in the park.

In the autumn of 1904, 800 Nepigon trout (all parent fish) were placed in the Bow river, a short distance west of the village of Banff. These would seem to have thriven well, as several specimens have been hooked by rod-fishermen during the present season.

Mr. Walter D. Wilcox, the author of two interesting works dealing with the Rocky mountains, who has been a regular visitor to the National Park for the past fourteen years, has drawn my attention to the fact that many lakes and streams in the park which are apparently suitable for the support of fishing life are totally devoid of either lake or brook trout. This is often due, no doubt, to the presence of falls, which prevent fish from ascending the streams, as in the case of Lake O'Hara. Mr. Wilcox is of opinion that for the purpose of restocking streams which have been fished out, and of placing young fish in the lakes, &c., it would be eminently desirable that fish hatcheries should be established at Banff, where the conditions are most favourable.

PRESERVATION OF GAME.

I have been unrelaxing in my efforts to preserve the many varieties of game which abound in the National Park. In the Rocky Mountains Park proper, I have had very little trouble in maintaining the law. I regret, however, to report that owing to the southern boundary of the Yoho extension not having been clearly defined, that district which is the favourite breeding ground of wild animals has been the scene of more than one offence against the provisions of the Act.

I am now, however, arranging for the establishment of a regular and effective patrol throughout that district, and a number of log cabins are being erected at different points through the Ice River valley to serve as shelter places for the officials to whom will be entrusted the duty of seeing that the law with regard to the destruction of wild animals within the park limits is complied with absolutely and to the letter.

One offender who was convicted recently of shooting goats in that portion of the park was ordered to pay a substantial fine, and it is to be hoped that this conviction will have a salutary effect on others, and that the offence will not be repeated.

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THE FLORA OF THE ROCKIES.

The flora of the Canadian Rockies is attracting more and more general attention. The climate conditions and altitude naturally lead to various formations not to be found where botanists have been working for many more years than this country has been known.

Dr. Macoun was one of the first practical scientists to discover this field of new material, and has made an extensive list of the plants discovered, and a fine collection of dried specimens. He has generously and at much labour placed on exhibition at the Chalet at Lake Louise, Field and Glacier Houses about 100 specimens, so that even the novice in botany may readily determine the scientific names of the more common varieties. Botanists realizing this new field, are becoming more and more numerous. There is a constant clamour for some work specially devoted to this region, and in a year or two several books specially devoted to the mountain section are promised. 'The traveller interested in flowers,' writes Mrs. Shaeffer of Philadelphia, who has devoted many years to the study of this, 'constantly makes the mistake of coming to study too late.' The season for flowers in this region is exceedingly short, and begins as soon as the sun sweeps an open spot. The trollins laxus of Lake Louise is seen springing forth with its white or flush pink blooms, and its delicate green leaves in three or four inches of the coldest ice water. At Glacier the beautiful yellow erythranium grandiflorum shoots forth its leaves directly through the snow, frequently in its efforts to get up actually piercing solid ice 4 or 5 inches thick. It is worth a trip across the continent to see the acres and acres of this gorgeous yellow flower, over which insects and butterflies hover, while winter still shows blankets of white in every direction.

The exquisite calypse, that prettiest orchid of the north pushes her crimson head above the pine needles in the forests of Banff in the first week of June, and as far as Lyell's larch, I have seen nothing in flowering trees to equal it. It buds and blooms at an altitude of 8,000 feet during May and June, while yet all around the snow lies deep.

The primulas and anemones, rhododendrons, menziesia all burst forth with the first warm rays of spring, and by August the most beautiful flowers are gone, leaving only stray astors and amicas. Baron Fruzenburd of Germany has carried away many specimens of shrubs and trees to test them in the German forests. Many travellers are realizing that their own gardens may cultivate and be beautified by quite a number of the shrubs, and some of the flowers and several transplantings have been successful.

But a comparatively few of the vast number of valleys have been thoroughly searched for rare specimens, and the opening of Cougar valley, five miles from Glacier, proved that there are still cast new fields for the botanist in which to obtain fresh material.

THE VALLEY OF THE LAKES.

A new valley has this year been made accessible to the tourist. Being within easy distance of the base of supplies at Lake Louise, one may yet wander, with plenty of good food in the heart of the forests and hills with no sign of a human foot for weeks at a time. A good horse trail has been cut on the shoulder of Burnt mountain, opposite Laggan station, for a distance of at least three miles.

Rising to quite an altitude it commands a superb view of the Bow valley and the mountains about Moraine and Louise lakes. Turning to the right it drops into Ptarmigan valley, at whose head, about six miles, lies an alpine lake of the same name. At the far end of Ptarmigan lake lies a low mountain, the 'Outlook,' accessible on horse back, from which nine truly alpine lakes may be seen. The two small lakes at the left and at the foot of Outlook have been named 'Lone Tree' and 'Cliff' lakes, and the valley beyond, 'Cliff Valley.' This valley leads out to a cross valley which disclosed an old trail between the Pipestone and Red Deer rivers. On this latter trail has been discovered a beautiful red gorge, the Little Pipestone having cut through the rich crim-

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son rock for about 2,000 years, to a depth of about 200 feet. This is a point of interest well worth seeing. The gorge itself empties out upon a beautiful grassy meadow inclosed by a horse-shoe of glacier-covered mountains. High in the bend of the horse-shoe are two more, and probably the most beautiful of all the dozen lakes to be seen. From here one wanders down the Little Pipestone banks till the old Indian trail is reached, where travelling becomes very easy. Turning a bend Mt. Molar becomes an intimate friend and looks down upon one's camp in the Pipestone valley.

Truly a trip to the valleys of the lakes will not weary and will linger long in the heart of nature's student.

DEUTSCHMAN CAVES.

The discovery of these wonderful caves in the Glacier Park reserve caused no little excitement, not only in their immediate neighbourhood, but throughout western Canada, and in compliance with instructions from the Department of Interior, I proceeded in the month of June last to the Glacier Park reserve and travelled on foot from Glacier House to the caves, a distance of six miles. On account of high water, caused by the melting snow, I was at the time unable to make any satisfactory exploration, and decided to return later.

In the month of September I again visited the caves, Mr. Deutschman in the meantime, having reported the discovery of a new cave under Mount Cheops, which he stated he had explored for a distance of two miles. What I saw far exceeded my most sanguine expectations. It would seem as if the whole mountain was honey-combed with these wonderful natural phenomena.

The exploration of the main cave was a most laborious task. The descent into 'The Canyon' was by means of a rope down an incline that was nearly perpendicular, about 75° , and over snow and ice for a distance of 85 feet to the bed of Cougar creek. This main cave comprises the largest area of all the underground openings thus far discovered. It naturally should, because of the additional waters entering it.

The average height of the main channel-way, measured on the dip of the strata, is about 100 feet, while the width, measured perpendicularly to the bedding faces, ranges from 8 to 20 feet. The channel-way is not, as might be supposed, of uniform width, but varies with the conditions of the flow of water at the time of its formation.

The rocks in which the caves occur are of very hard crystalline limestone, dipping about 30° to the east. These beds are very thick, and are made up of alternate bands of white mottled and grey marble. Some of the bands are very highly impregnated with fine sharp sand.

The cave has undoubtedly been formed entirely by water erosion. The stream which formed it, Cougar creek, is entirely made up of glacier and snow water, and above the cave is free from any lime salts. The fine grains of sharp sand loosened from the lime rock and caught in the swift current of the small stream that at first found its way through a shrinkage crack, of some particular bed of limestone, have undoubtedly given the water an uncommon erosive power, which through the countless years of the cave's history, has enabled that mountain torrent to carve out a mammoth channel in solid marble.

As the channel-way grew deeper and wider, through centuries of erosion, many large masses of rock from the hanging wall were loosened and fell into the channel-way; thus causing an obstruction around which the water cut its way, and at the same time cut away some of the obstruction itself. As a result many of the large places are to be seen here and there. Still others are to be seen that have been formed as pot-holes, like rounded shafts, down which the water poured, keeping the boulders at the bottom ceaselessly grinding there deeper and deeper.

To make travel easy in the caves plank walks should be built across the rough places. No blasting of any kind whatever should be allowed in any part of the caves in forming passageways or in making any improvements. The present quiet condition

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of the rock is thereby insured, and the breaking of the fragile carbonate of lime coating, which forms the decoration of the cave, by the concussion of the blasting, is also prevented. A blast might work ruin to this attractive feature.

The total length of the passageways surveyed and measured, so far, amounts to about 4,000 feet, or about four-fifths of a mile. To see the caves at this time, before any improvements are made, the visitor must retrace his steps in every passageway, thus doubling the distance named. He must travel 8,000 feet, or one and three-fifths miles, on the main passageways. This does not include the distance between the entrances, nor the little side trips that will be made here and there in the cave, to get closer to the various points of interest. The distance into the cave is now so great that it will require a visitor to be a person well used to climbing in order to view the entire cave in one day.

The marble rocks in which the cave is found belong, most probably, to the Devonian age. No fossils were found, however, to positively verify this conclusion.

Assuming the rate of erosion to be one thirty-second of one inch a year, to cut down 100 feet of rock, which is about the average amount eroded in the main cave, would require 38,400 years. An action greater or less than this assumption would increase or diminish the age of the cave. In some places along Cougar creek in the bottom of the cave an excellent opportunity is afforded to determine actually the present annual rate of erosion. A micrometer measuring apparatus should be used and the area of cross-section of the rock eroded, per year, thus actually computed.

In contemplating the foregoing suggestion as to the probable age of the cave it should be borne in mind that where gravel and sand lodge in the bed of the stream the rate of erosion is many times less than where the bed is continually swept clean by a more rapid current.

It is impossible to convey any more than a faint idea of the actual extent of the cave. To investigate the passages properly would mean an organized camping expedition conveying all necessary supplies, so that the search might be prosecuted until the end was reached.

The caves, in the opinion of many, are well worthy of development. The surroundings are magnificent, and the spot is an ideal one in which to spend a holiday. The altitude is over 5,000 feet. The air is pure and the surroundings just as nature left them in their picturesque grandeur.

There is no doubt within a very short period, as soon as the discovery becomes generally known these caves will add yet another and perhaps the greatest attraction throughout the whole mountain district, and may prove from a scientific standpoint to be the most interesting natural phenomena on this continent.

A very easy trail for riding or walking can be made from the Glacier House to the cave by way of the Loop and Ross Peak water-tank. The length of this trail would be about 5½ miles. It would have not only an easy grade, but a location that brings to view in a new light some of the grandest scenery of this famous part of the Selkirks. This feature of itself would make it a very popular trail, even were there no cave at the other end of it.

It would also be advisable to put in a small dynamo to be run by power derived from Cougar creek, so that the entrance passageways and chambers may be lighted by electricity, to render travel safe and bring out the strong points of the several views, and I would respectfully suggest that a sum of \$5,000 be appropriated to carry out the work above suggested at as early a date as possible next spring.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS.

Several parties of excursionists visited the National Park during the present season from different points in Canada as well as from the United States. Although their stay in many cases was of short duration, these visitors seemed surprised and pleased with their experience, and many intimated their intention of returning at a later date for a longer stay.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

I beg to direct your particular attention to the meteorological report appended hereto, which furnishes the best possible evidence of the mildness of the climate, not only in summer, but throughout the winter months.

Your obedient servant,

HOWARD DOUGLAS,

Superintendent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY HOTEL.

United States.. . . .	2,646
Canada.. . . .	2,093
England.. . . .	279
Scotland.. . . .	51
Australia.. . . .	47
New Zealand.. . . .	41
China.. . . .	24
Germany.. . . .	22
Ireland.. . . .	22
France.. . . .	14
New South Wales.. . . .	13
New Jersey.. . . .	13
South Africa.. . . .	9
India.. . . .	9
Belgium.. . . .	4
Switzerland.. . . .	3
Asiatic Turkey.. . . .	3
Wales.. . . .	3
Argentine Republic.. . . .	2
West Indies.. . . .	1
Isle of Man.. . . .	1
Ceylon.. . . .	1
Sweden.. . . .	1
Spain.. . . .	1
	<hr/>
	5,303

THE SANITARIUM HOTEL.

Canada.. . . .	4,336
United States.. . . .	1,011
England.. . . .	72
Australia.. . . .	34
Scotland.. . . .	17
New Zealand.. . . .	9
Japan.. . . .	7
China.. . . .	6
France.. . . .	6
Ireland.. . . .	5
Africa.. . . .	3
New South Wales.. . . .	1
Holland.. . . .	1
India.. . . .	1
Bermuda.. . . .	1
	<hr/>
	5,510

THE KING EDWARD HOTEL.

Canada.. . . .	2,649
United States.. . . .	185
England.. . . .	30
Scotland.. . . .	5
Ireland.. . . .	3
South Africa.. . . .	2
Australia.. . . .	1
Holland.. . . .	1
Wales.. . . .	1
	<hr/>
	2,877

THE ALBERTA HOTEL.

Canada.. . . .	2,401
United States.. . . .	150
England.. . . .	13
Scotland.. . . .	13
New Zealand.. . . .	9
South Africa.. . . .	4
Ireland.. . . .	2
Australia.. . . .	2
France.. . . .	2
Sweden.. . . .	2
China.. . . .	1
Wales.. . . .	1
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	2,600

THE GRAND VIEW HOTEL.

Canada.. . . .	979
United States.. . . .	64
England.. . . .	54
Scotland.. . . .	6
Germany.. . . .	10
New Zealand.. . . .	5
Australia.. . . .	3
	<hr/>
	1,121

HOT SPRINGS HYDROPATHIC HOTEL.

Canada.. . . .	96
United States.. . . .	20
Australia.. . . .	1
	<hr/>
	117

SUMMARY.

Canadian Pacific Railway Hotel.. . . .	5,303
Sanitarium Hotel.. . . .	5,510
Alberta Hotel.. . . .	2,600
King Edward Hotel.. . . .	2,887
Grand View Hotel.. . . .	1,121
Hot Springs Hydropathic Hotel.. . . .	117
Excursions not registered.. . . .	1,200
Summer visitors residing in cottages and camps.. . . .	1,100
	<hr/>
	19,838

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CAVE AND BASIN.

Canada.. . . .	2,875
United States.. . . .	2,103
England.. . . .	295
Australia.. . . .	110
New Zealand.. . . .	86
Scotland.. . . .	85
France.. . . .	30
Ireland.. . . .	24
New South Wales.. . . .	23
China.. . . .	22
Germany.. . . .	21
India.. . . .	19
South Africa.. . . .	15
Hawaiian Islands.. . . .	15
Queensland.. . . .	15
Japan.. . . .	9
Sweden.. . . .	7
Italy.. . . .	7
Isle of Man.. . . .	5
Holland.. . . .	5
Ceylon.. . . .	5
Samoa.. . . .	5
Mexico.. . . .	3
Switzerland.. . . .	3
Bermuda.. . . .	3
Egypt.. . . .	3
Spain.. . . .	3
Portugal.. . . .	2
Austria.. . . .	2
Belgium.. . . .	2
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	5,802

MUSEUM REGISTER ROCKY MOUNTAINS PARK, BANFF.

Canada.. . . .	4,729
United States.. . . .	1,496
England.. . . .	378
Scotland.. . . .	88
Australia.. . . .	61
New Zealand.. . . .	58
Italy.. . . .	54
Germany.. . . .	37
Ireland.. . . .	24
France.. . . .	20
China.. . . .	16
South Africa.. . . .	8
Hawaiian Islands.. . . .	8
New South Wales.. . . .	8
Japan.. . . .	6
Switzerland.. . . .	6
India.. . . .	5
South Wales.. . . .	5
Channel Islands.. . . .	4
Tasmania.. . . .	4

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Sweden.. . . .	3
West Indies.. . . .	3
Australia.. . . .	3
Spain.. . . .	3
Phillipines.. . . .	3
Argentine Republic.. . . .	2
Queensland.. . . .	2
Straits Settlements.. . . .	1
Denmark.. . . .	1
Siam.. . . .	1
Belgium.. . . .	1
Stockholm.. . . .	1
Samoa.. . . .	1
South America.. . . .	1
Norway.. . . .	1
Borneo.. . . .	1
North Wales.. . . .	1
Isle of Man.. . . .	1
Africa.. . . .	1

7,046

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

METEOROLOGICAL TABLES.

ROCKY MOUNTAINS PARK.

MAXIMUM and Minimum Temperatures and the General State of the Weather between
July 1, 1904, and June 30, 1905.

Date.		THERMOMETER READINGS.				Weather.
		Maximum.		Minimum.		
		6 a.m.	6 p.m.	6 a.m.	6 p.m.	
1904.						
July	1....	69.2	80.7	48.0	49.0	Fair.
"	2....	66.6	83.0	42.2	42.4	" thunder.
"	3....	69.6	76.9	45.8	46.1	"
"	4....	71.6	79.5	45.8	46.5	" lightning.
"	5....	71.8	84.5	43.8	44.6	"
"	6....	78.9	84.7	45.0	46.0	"
"	7....	67.7	78.4	50.1	53.9	"
"	8....	63.1	70.4	48.5	48.8	" fog.
"	9....	65.7	80.2	40.3	41.0	"
"	10....	75.6	83.0	45.2	46.2	"
"	11....	78.3	85.0	42.0	42.8	" thunder and lightning.
"	12....	77.4	73.2	52.8	53.0	"
"	13....	65.5	67.4	43.8	44.9	"
"	14....	60.6	68.4	44.5	44.2	"
"	15....	65.1	60.4	44.4	45.5	Cloudy, rain.
"	16....	52.4	57.9	42.8	44.0	"
"	17....	52.8	59.8	40.8	41.7	"
"	18....	52.9	62.4	41.9	43.2	Fair.
"	19....	56.7	70.5	30.2	30.4	" perfect day.
"	20....	67.3	80.6	32.5	33.0	" "
"	21....	77.1	87.6	37.0	37.5	" "
"	22....	81.9	87.5	42.6	42.7	" thunder.
"	23....	77.9	74.1	52.3	52.0	"
"	24....	63.6	66.9	37.8	38.2	"
"	25....	63.8	77.0	41.0	40.9	" smoke from forest fire.
"	26....	68.9	84.0	37.2	37.2	" " "
"	27....	77.9	85.1	40.5	41.0	" " "
"	28....	78.6	64.4	45.4	45.2	"
"	29....	61.8	60.1	39.3	39.6	" rain.
"	30....	54.5	66.3	44.4	44.6	"
"	31....	61.8	75.0	43.8	44.0	"
Aug.	1....	71.1	79.3	39.3	39.5	"
"	2....	73.9	78.4	41.3	41.7	"
"	3....	71.9	80.8	40.9	40.8	Fair, some smoke from forest fire.
"	4....	75.9	82.4	40.2	39.4	"
"	5....	77.6	74.1	43.0	42.9	"
"	6....	67.0	75.0	40.7	40.8	" much smoke "
"	7....	70.0	62.3	43.8	45.4	Cloudy, rain.
"	8....	49.0	74.2	37.4	38.3	Fair, fog, smoke from forest fire.
"	9....	70.4	78.7	39.9	39.8	" smoke from forest fire.
"	10....	73.8	75.0	40.1	41.2	" " "
"	11....	58.7	69.9	43.0	42.3	" fog, smoke from forest fire.
"	12....	65.7	74.8	31.3	31.0	" smoke from forest fire.
"	13....	70.6	80.9	35.9	35.3	" " "
"	14....	75.2	82.4	38.4	38.3	" " "
"	15....	76.0	78.5	37.5	37.8	" much smoke from forest fire.
"	16....	72.2	69.4	42.7	42.4	" smoke from forest fire.
"	17....	63.6	75.4	38.7	39.0	"
"	18....	70.5	69.5	41.0	41.8	" thunder and lightning, rain.
"	19....	60.3	50.3	43.1	33.9	Cloudy, fog, rain.
"	20....	34.3	55.4	33.9	34.8	Fair.
"	21....	51.7	60.3	34.4	42.0	Cloudy.
"	22....	55.5	64.0	46.2	45.9	Fair.
"	23....	49.8	55.5	39.3	39.0	Cloudy.
"	24....	53.8	66.4	34.8	34.9	Fair.
"	25....	62.8	76.4	36.5	36.2	"
"	26....	70.8	74.4	38.3	38.2	"

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MAXIMUM and Minimum Temperatures, &c.—*Continued.*

THERMOMETER READINGS.						
Date.		Maximum.		Minimum.		Weather.
		6 a.m.	6 p.m.	6 a.m.	6 p.m.	
1904.						
Aug.	27. . .	69.6	65.0	41.1	40.7	Fair, squally wind.
"	28.	52.9	64.4	43.5	43.2	"
"	29. . . .	58.8	66.4	45.3	46.1	" lightning, rain.
"	30.	62.1	65.0	41.7	41.1	Cloudy, rain.
"	31.	54.7	54.1	43.3	43.2	"
Sept.	1.	49.7	68.1	35.2	36.2	Fair, fog.
Sept.	2.	62.8	71.1	33.8	33.4	Fair.
"	3.	66.4	68.3	35.6	34.3	"
"	4.	64.6	67.3	37.1	36.4	" fog.
"	5.	62.4	75.2	36.3	35.9	"
"	6.	68.7	75.8	40.4	40.2	"
"	7.	71.3	74.3	63.3	64.1	"
"	8.	67.7	73.5	61.9	59.5	rain.
"	9.	59.3	57.0	42.7	42.6	"
"	10.	52.7	56.8	26.3	26.2	"
"	11.	51.9	57.1	37.2	37.2	Cloudy.
"	12.	44.9	56.2	32.2	31.8	"
"	13.	50.7	65.5	23.7	22.8	"
"	14.	61.4	70.3	33.9	33.9	"
"	15.	62.2	67.2	32.5	31.8	"
"	16.	62.5	61.2	57.1	50.0	Cloudy ; rain.
"	17.	49.9	52.0	30.4	32.3	Fair.
"	18.	45.0	45.0	33.8	33.1	Cloudy ; fog ; rain and snow.
"	19.	43.2	51.2	32.4	32.0	Fair ; fog.
"	20.	44.2	60.3	25.1	23.5	"
"	21.	53.0	65.9	27.5	27.4	"
"	22. . . .	57.4	46.2	33.0	32.3	Cloudy ; rain.
"	23.	43.5	37.7	33.9	33.7	" fog.
"	24.	37.7	59.9	27.0	26.4	Fair.
"	25.	54.1	62.4	30.0	30.9	"
"	26.	56.7	66.5	37.1	36.2	"
"	27.	60.2	57.7	33.5	33.8	Cloudy.
"	28.	53.2	56.7	50.8	46.3	rain.
"	29.	48.0	58.3	41.7	42.9	Fair.
"	30.	56.4	69.3	50.2	47.8	"
Oct.	1.	62.0	70.8	46.2	47.0	"
"	2.	64.6	62.5	52.2	52.0	Cloudy.
"	3.	57.7	48.4	38.0	38.6	" thunder and lightning ; rain and snow.
"	4.	38.9	31.2	27.0	25.9	" fog.
"	5.	27.8	40.8	22.8	21.0	Fair ; fog.
"	6.	40.0	48.2	28.0	26.8	"
"	7.	39.1	37.6	28.5	27.4	Cloudy.
"	8.	35.6	52.0	30.2	29.0	Fair.
"	9.	46.7	48.2	31.2	33.7	Cloudy.
"	10.	45.4	53.4	31.2	32.3	Fair.
"	11.	49.9	58.7	39.9	39.7	Cloudy.
"	12.	55.4	57.4	41.7	39.7	Fair.
"	13.	51.2	69.0	30.7	30.8	"
"	14.	53.5	59.2	29.8	29.1	"
"	15.	49.7	57.2	26.4	25.5	"
"	16.	50.9	51.0	38.4	34.0	Cloudy ; rain and snow.
"	17.	36.6	42.0	22.0	26.0	Fair.
"	18.	38.7	45.0	35.0	36.0	"
"	19.	39.7	46.0	36.0	37.0	"
"	20.	43.7	51.1	39.0	42.2	"
"	21.	47.9	56.3	44.1	42.8	"
"	22.	47.2	57.4	27.5	28.8	"
"	23.	53.8	52.5	46.5	39.5	"
"	24.	38.7	53.0	20.1	21.0	"
"	25.	47.4	60.4	26.0	25.2	"
"	26.	50.5	61.5	32.9	33.0	"
"	27.	50.1	58.2	27.2	26.0	"
"	28.	42.9	57.2	27.8	27.5	"

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

MAXIMUM and Minimum Temperatures, &c.—*Continued.*

		THERMOMETER READINGS.				
Date.		Maximum.		Minimum.		Weather.
		6 a.m.	6 p.m.	6 a.m.	6 p.m.	
1904.						
"	29....	47.5	58.0	29.0	37.0	Fair.
"	30....	40.7	52.4	24.4	23.4	Cloudy.
"	31....	48.3	51.0	44.9	45.0	Fair.
Nov.	1....	45.7	53.6	38.5	39.8	"
"	2....	45.7	45.0	41.2	39.5	" squally wind.
"	3....	43.2	50.2	40.2	41.0	" " "
"	4....	48.0	53.6	27.3	27.0	"
"	5....	46.7	44.5	37.0	38.0	"
Nov.	6....	40.5	46.8	35.8	39.8	"
"	7....	42.8	50.3	33.2	36.3	"
"	8....	48.1	50.2	34.2	32.8	"
"	9....	44.7	49.5	26.8	25.5	"
"	10....	35.4	51.0	23.0	23.0	"
"	11....	42.2	49.2	31.0	30.2	"
"	12....	46.0	47.2	28.7	26.9	"
"	13....	41.7	48.7	29.5	37.7	"
"	14....	44.7	47.3	37.5	30.7	"
"	15....	43.0	48.8	28.2	41.4	Cloudy.
"	16....	43.9	41.1	37.2	35.0	"
"	17....	41.2	43.8	31.2	33.9	" snow flurries.
"	18....	39.1	32.6	27.2	27.2	Fair.
"	19....	28.5	34.1	19.3	20.4	" light snow.
"	20....	30.7	36.3	28.2	29.2	Cloudy, snow about 5½ in. on ground.
"	21....	36.6	32.3	24.3	25.3	" bad sleighing.
"	22....	34.5	38.0	28.0	31.2	Fair, rain and snow.
"	23....	31.6	26.0	19.0	21.8	Cloudy.
"	24....	24.8	16.0	— 2.0	— 2.5	Fair.
"	25....	19.2	31.0	15.0	18.8	Cloudy.
"	26....	35.0	42.0	28.0	34.0	Fair.
"	27....	36.6	44.5	33.5	36.0	Cloudy, no sleighing.
"	28....	40.7	40.0	37.5	36.0	Fair.
"	29....	35.6	35.1	24.8	24.0	"
"	30....	33.8	37.8	29.5	29.9	Cloudy, ice on Bow river about 2½ inches.
Dec.	1....	36.8	29.5	27.6	14.7	" snow in patches.
"	2....	14.7	32.3	11.8	15.2	Fair.
"	3....	33.1	26.8	15.0	11.0	"
"	4....	24.3	23.7	10.6	11.2	" squally wind.
"	5....	20.4	23.1	14.6	15.5	"
"	6....	21.2	32.3	15.3	17.7	" squally wind.
"	7....	29.4	41.0	26.7	29.1	" "
"	8....	38.8	30.6	21.8	20.6	"
"	9....	27.8	26.4	9.3	10.0	Cloudy.
"	10....	26.4	34.8	25.7	24.2	Fair.
"	11....	26.9	29.2	13.3	14.2	Cloudy.
"	12....	28.7	31.6	25.8	24.8	Fair.
"	13....	27.8	27.6	21.2	18.2	"
"	14....	21.8	26.1	15.4	16.2	Cloudy, snow.
"	15....	24.2	25.7	19.9	14.4	Fair, bad sleighing.
"	16....	23.5	30.2	11.5	22.4	Cloudy, snow.
"	17....	32.2	31.3	24.7	26.2	" snow flurries.
"	18....	26.8	26.4	7.5	11.2	" "
"	19....	26.8	34.8	24.2	27.2	" "
"	20....	27.9	17.3	14.0	9.8	Fair, snow.
"	21....	14.8	20.0	13.0	12.2	Cloudy, good sleighing.
"	22....	16.0	10.3	4.5	0.3	Fair, snow.
"	23....	10.2	20.3	4.5	8.7	Fair.
"	24....	18.8	3.2	16.4	— 6.9	"
"	25....	— 1.7	1.8	— 8.8	— 10.9	"
"	26....	— 10.2	10.3	— 19.4	— 13.8	"
"	27....	8.6	17.3	0.8	4.8	Cloudy, squally wind, snow drifting.
"	28....	18.4	27.2	14.2	17.2	" " " snow.
"	29....	28.2	34.2	23.2	23.2	Cloudy.
"	30....	33.4	36.0	28.2	28.0	"
"	31....	33.3	26.8	11.2	6.8	Fair, snow.

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

MAXIMUM and Minimum Temperatures, &c.—*Continued.*

THERMOMETER READINGS.						
Date.		Maximum.		Minimum.		Weather.
		6 a.m.	6 p.m.	6 a.m.	6 p.m.	
1905.						
Jan.	1 ...	25.1	23.6	17.5	12.0	Fair.
"	2....	26.4	33.1	20.6	25.7	Cloudy, squally wind.
"	3....	33.2	36.9	29.2	29.9	Fair.
"	4....	33.6	26.3	21.0	18.6	"
"	5....	25.6	28.3	18.4	19.1	" ice on Bow river about 9½ inches.
"	6....	23.6	12.4	0.7	— 3.0	"
"	7....	5.6	9.9	— 0.1	— 2.0	"
Jan.	8....	0.4	12.0	10.4	— 3.4	Fair.
"	9....	16.0	19.8	1.8	13.2	"
"	10....	16.6	6.2	— 14.5	— 16.9	"
"	11....	2.0	9.1	— 11.0	— 9.7	Cloudy.
"	12....	10.9	5.1	"	— 9.5	"
"	13....	— 9.2	9.3	26.1	— 27.0	Fair.
"	14....	— 14.0	18.3	— 19.5	— 16.0	"
"	15....	21.0	28.1	13.6	18.4	Cloudy.
"	16....	27.7	32.4	16.9	20.0	"
"	17....	31.5	35.9	26.3	22.7	Fair.
"	18....	29.6	26.6	15.0	15.0	" squally wind.
"	19....	24.6	23.8	16.3	12.7	Cloudy, snow flurries.
"	20 ...	19.4	13.3	5.8	5.7	"
"	21....	9.8	10.7	4.5	3.9	Fair.
"	22....	7.9	10.6	2.0	1.8	Cloudy.
"	23....	1.8	15.1	9.2	— 5.0	"
"	24....	12.1	34.2	6.2	10.2	"
"	25....	35.8	35.0	30.9	28.8	" squally wind, snow
"	26....	32.6	33.4	20.8	14.5	Fair.
"	27....	28.4	27.8	20.9	18.5	Cloudy, snow.
"	28....	18.4	7.0	1.2	1.9	" " squally wind.
"	29....	4.5	4.3	— 7.4	— 13.5	Fair.
"	30....	— 5.2	7.5	— 22.2	— 23.2	"
"	31....	— 6.1	5.6	— 19.0	— 23.6	" ice on Bow river about 24 inches.
Feb.	1....	— 9.4	2.1	30.4	— 32.3	" aurora.
"	2....	— 8.1	4.1	29.0	30.9	"
"	3....	— 6.7	17.8	— 19.5	— 14.2	"
"	4....	13.6	20.3	8.5	— 11.6	"
"	5....	9.8	22.2	— 10.4	— 11.0	"
"	6....	12.7	29.1	2.1	5.2	"
"	7....	23.6	24.8	11.7	14.0	Cloudy.
"	8....	20.6	23.3	0.3	— 0.7	Fair.
"	9....	19.6	2.7	— 5.7	— 10.1	Cloudy, squally wind, snow.
"	10....	— 10.1	5.8	— 32.9	— 36.0	Fair.
"	11....	— 16.6	4.6	— 36.5	— 37.7	"
"	12....	— 0.8	12.8	— 12.8	2.7	" squally wind.
"	13....	9.8	19.7	1.8	2.0	"
"	14....	17.4	25.1	7.9	4.2	"
"	15....	23.5	32.0	12.3	9.2	"
"	16....	25.8	29.2	— 6.4	— 7.3	"
"	17....	26.3	30.2	6.2	1.0	"
"	18....	26.6	34.0	4.7	2.2	"
"	19....	30.8	41.8	28.8	29.1	Cloudy, bad sleighing.
"	20....	30.9	41.6	35.2	36.0	" squally wind.
"	21....	38.7	40.8	33.4	33.3	" rain.
"	22....	38.7	43.0	34.3	31.8	"
"	23....	39.7	35.0	28.5	26.7	Fair.
"	24....	32.4	39.5	28.0	27.7	"
"	25....	38.5	45.1	32.5	34.4	Cloudy.
"	26....	40.7	45.0	23.3	21.1	Fair.
"	27....	41.4	45.5	24.0	21.0	"
"	28....	41.7	45.8	28.7	36.4	" ice on Bow river about 24½ inches.
Mar.	1 ...	41.0	44.7	37.0	37.4	Cloudy.
"	2....	40.8	53.5	40.9	41.9	"
"	3....	48.6	57.1	35.7	35.8	Fair.
"	4....	50.9	47.2	28.5	28.0	"

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

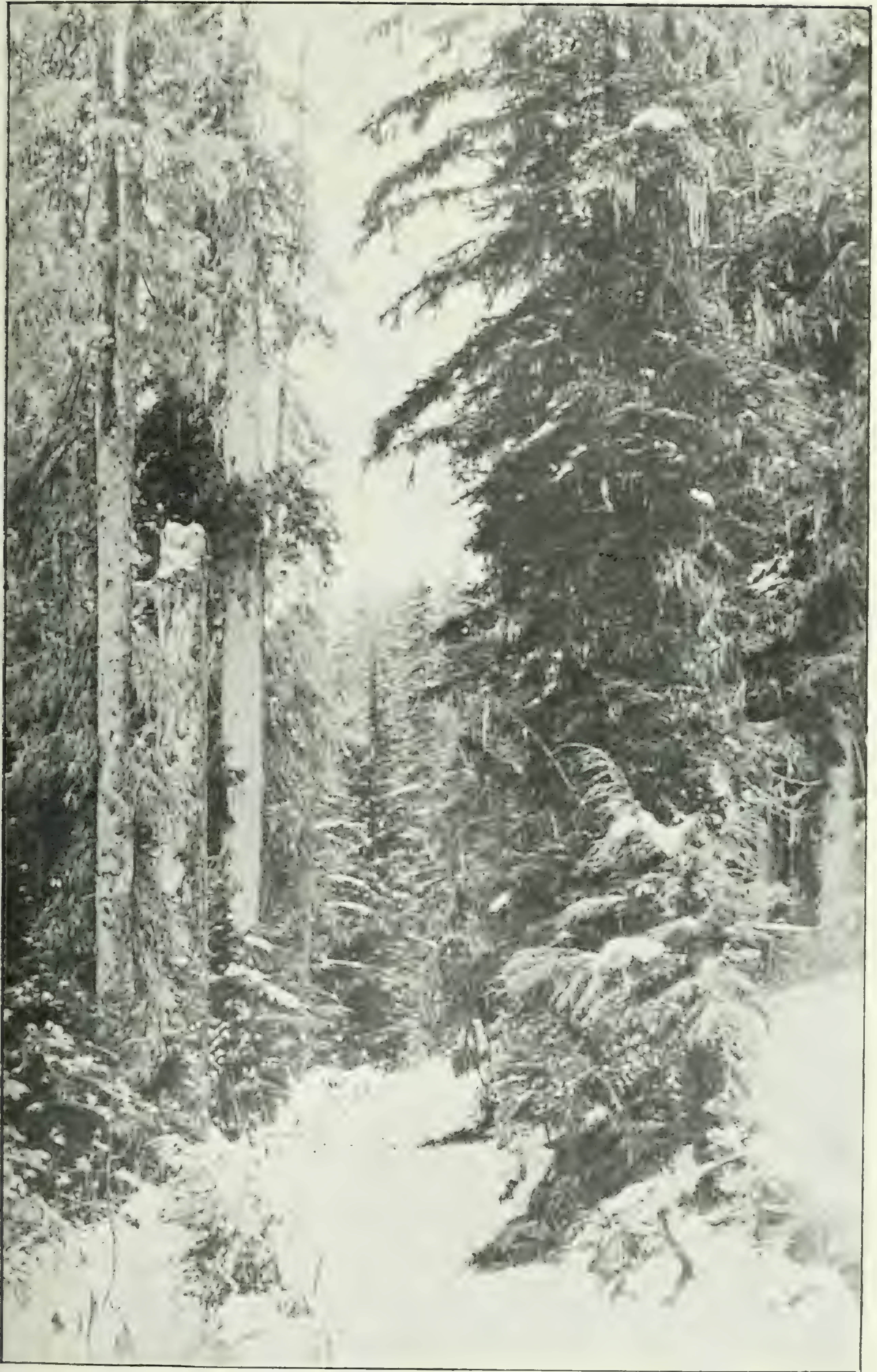
MAXIMUM and Minimum Temperatures, &c.—*Continued.*

		THERMOMETER READINGS.				
Date.		Maximum.		Minimum.		Weather.
		6 a.m.	6 p.m.	6 a.m.	6 p.m.	
1905.						
Mar.	5....	42.4	48.8	26.2	27.8	" snow in patches.
"	6....	41.7	45.3	30.5	27.8	"
"	7....	40.9	52.4	24.7	25.8	"
"	8....	50.7	57.1	32.7	31.2	"
"	9....	43.5	46.8	30.8	28.9	"
"	10....	36.4	21.5	17.8	15.1	Cloudy.
"	11....	15.6	13.7	3.1	1.2	Fair.
"	12....	10.6	14.1	— 3.5	— 2.6	"
"	13....	13.2	32.8	11.2	11.9	Cloudy, snow.
"	14....	33.0	43.8	11.7	30.2	Fair.
"	15....	43.5	50.2	26.8	26.4	"
"	16....	47.0	56.2	29.7	31.2	"
"	17....	48.5	35.3	32.1	31.7	Cloudy, rain and snow.
"	18....	33.8	47.3	31.0	30.2	Cloudy.
"	19....	42.9	46.3	30.8	30.3	"
"	20....	43.5	45.2	33.8	34.2	"
"	21....	12.7	38.8	30.2	32.0	"
"	22....	36.6	41.3	30.6	30.2	Fair.
"	23....	37.8	41.4	24.7	30.3	"
"	24....	36.2	39.2	29.0	28.8	Cloudy.
"	25....	35.2	41.2	30.3	30.2	"
"	26....	37.7	35.8	23.7	23.2	"
"	27....	32.9	42.2	15.5	14.1	Fair.
"	28....	34.6	38.1	17.3	16.2	"
"	29....	34.3	42.1	16.5	16.7	"
"	30....	37.9	30.4	27.9	27.9	Cloudy, snow.
"	31....	30.3	36.2	19.9	24.9	"
April	1....	32.9	40.1	29.4	29.2	Fair.
"	2....	36.3	40.9	19.2	18.9	"
"	3....	33.2	44.9	12.4	12.0	"
"	4....	41.7	56.8	19.8	20.1	"
"	5....	52.1	59.4	27.5	27.8	"
"	6....	55.7	56.2	46.3	42.8	Cloudy.
"	7....	43.4	48.3	31.2	32.4	"
"	8....	41.2	44.8	26.8	26.0	Fair.
"	9....	39.7	43.9	18.8	20.1	"
"	10....	41.5	49.0	15.2	15.2	"
"	11....	45.7	51.7	26.7	26.7	Cloudy, snow.
"	12....	46.7	28.5	28.2	20.3	"
"	13....	21.1	26.3	15.2	15.3	Cloudy.
"	14....	22.6	33.2	13.3	13.1	"
"	15....	25.6	34.2	15.9	16.2	Fair.
"	16....	30.9	43.5	19.9	19.9	"
"	17....	37.6	56.4	25.8	25.8	"
"	18....	49.9	53.9	25.3	25.1	"
"	19....	49.0	49.3	28.4	28.5	Cloudy.
"	20....	47.0	53.3	32.3	32.4	"
"	21....	52.9	60.8	29.5	30.2	Fair.
"	22....	50.0	61.3	26.5	26.3	"
"	23....	57.2	66.9	26.8	26.9	"
"	24....	63.0	70.0	29.2	29.0	"
"	25....	65.0	68.0	28.2	28.2	"
"	26....	63.2	43.4	43.6	33.8	Cloudy, rain and snow.
"	27....	41.4	45.8	30.9	30.7	"
"	28....	35.8	49.1	30.5	31.2	Fair.
"	29....	42.3	51.7	27.2	29.0	"
"	30....	48.5	47.3	30.6	30.3	Cloudy.
May	1....	40.9	50.8	27.3	27.0	Fair.
"	2....	42.9	42.8	31.4	31.8	Cloudy.
"	3....	37.7	46.1	33.2	32.9	"
"	4....	43.4	51.8	23.2	23.0	Fair.

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MAXIMUM and Minimum Temperatures, &c. — *Continued.*

THERMOMETER READINGS.						
Date.	Maximum.		Minimum.		Weather.	
	6 a.m.	6 p.m.	6 a.m.	6 p.m.		
1905.						
May	5....	48.6	54.3	25.4	27.8	Cloudy.
	6....	51.9	63.3	27.2	27.4	Fair.
	7....	58.8	64.9	27.3	27.8	"
	8....	59.6	62.4	31.5	31.3	Cloudy.
	9....	58.1	52.5	39.3	39.7	"
	10....	43.7	53.3	28.6	31.2	Fair.
	11....	45.5	46.7	27.2	27.1	Cloudy.
	12....	45.0	53.3	31.0	33.2	"
	13....	47.5	54.5	28.2	29.2	"
	14....	50.1	50.1	34.1	26.4	"
	15....	43.7	57.3	27.3	32.2	Fair.
	16....	54.1	69.6	31.6	32.3	"
	17....	58.9	57.3	44.3	45.2	Cloudy, rain.
	18....	48.5	54.2	35.2	35.6	Fair.
	19....	51.5	66.8	25.3	26.7	"
	20....	61.4	62.0	32.2	36.2	Cloudy, rain.
	21....	50.1	44.6	38.1	41.9	"
	22....	42.4	46.8	32.9	33.3	Fair.
	23....	44.9	55.8	26.2	26.8	"
	24....	48.9	50.7	32.7	32.4	Cloudy, snow and rain.
	25....	50.7	59.9	31.0	32.2	Fair.
	26....	57.0	74.9	38.5	38.1	Cloudy.
	27....	52.0	55.5	37.2	38.3	"
	28....	48.4	53.9	33.1	32.8	"
	29....	52.7	61.8	28.7	31.2	Fair.?
	30....	59.7	52.0	33.3	33.6	"
	31....	66.8	77.0	33.9	34.4	"
June	1....	72.6	77.5	36.6	38.3	"
	2....	71.9	60.8	43.2	43.8	Cloudy.
	3....	57.0	45.7	43.3	38.8	" rain.
	4....	43.7	64.6	41.4	43.7	Fair.
	5....	62.9	63.8	35.3	35.3	"
	6....	59.4	66.9	42.8	43.0	" rain.
	7....	54.7	69.5	36.9	37.0	"
	8....	66.1	58.9	43.9	44.2	Cloudy.
	9....	56.8	66.9	30.8	31.1	Fair.
	10....	66.9	74.1	35.7	35.9	"
	11....	67.5	67.3	49.3	48.7	"
	12....	64.6	66.8	41.2	41.8	Cloudy.
	13....	53.8	56.8	42.2	43.7	" rain.
	14....	49.0	55.4	35.0	35.5	" "
	15....	42.9	53.3	33.2	35.0	" fog.
	16....	52.9	57.8	30.2	32.2	" rain.
	17....	49.7	53.1	34.0	35.4	" fog, rain.
	18....	52.0	64.6	31.1	31.9	Fair.
	19....	58.0	56.9	40.2	42.8	Cloudy, rain.
	20....	49.9	63.0	38.5	39.4	Fair.
	21....	60.9	60.3	37.0	38.0	Cloudy, rain.
	22....	56.6	51.3	43.7	43.2	"
	23....	43.3	48.8	35.5	36.8	"
	24....	47.7	48.1	36.8	37.1	"
	25....	46.7	47.7	40.2	40.3	" rain.
	26....	43.6	44.2	37.1	35.7	" fog.
	27....	44.5	63.0	38.0	39.0	"
	28....	58.7	61.1	43.9	45.8	"
	29....	51.0	65.4	36.9	38.5	"
	30....	59.4	68.0	35.4	35.8	"



ON THE TRAIL TO THE CAVES.



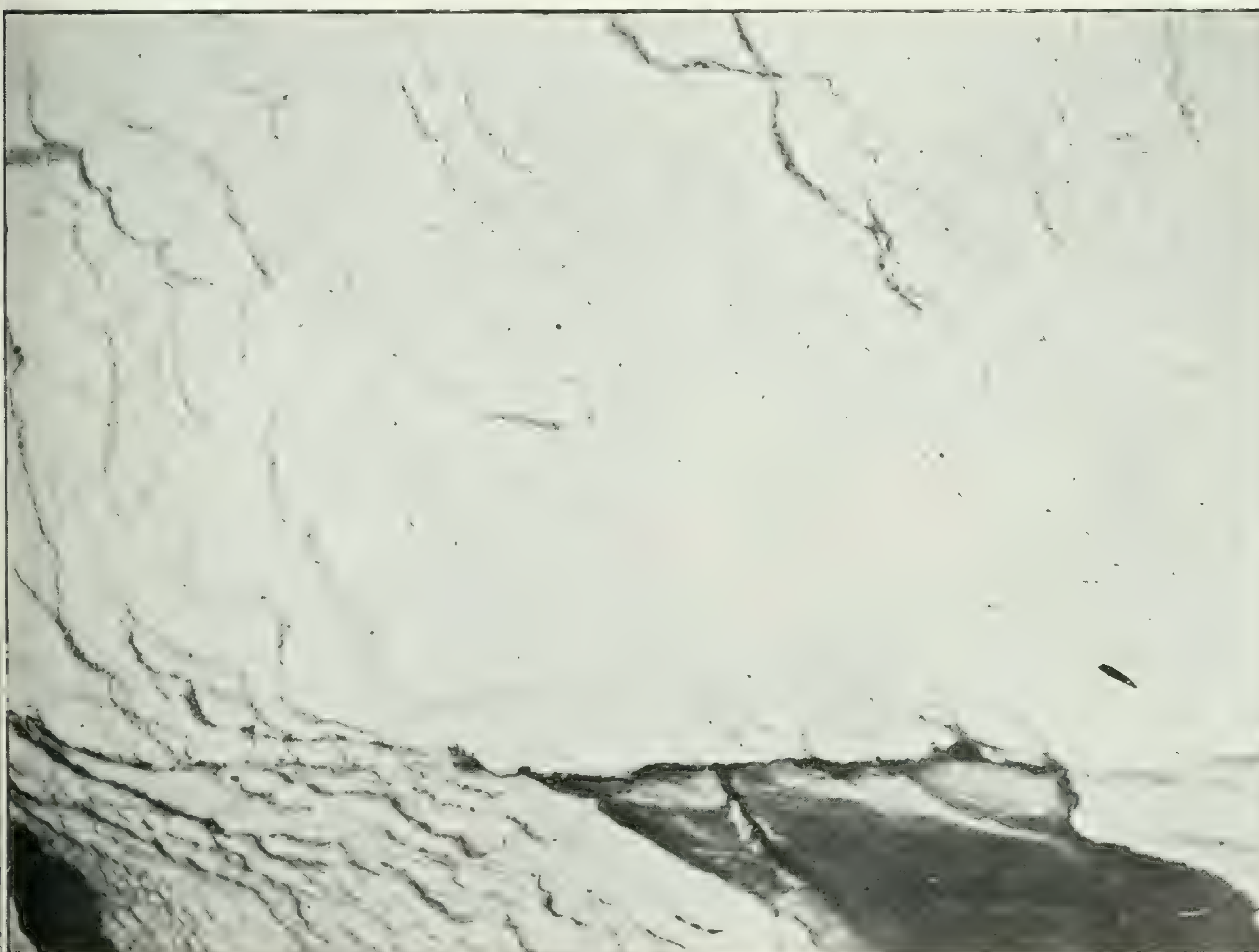


FLASHLIGHT SHOWING THE FANTASTIC CURVING OF THE WATER CHANNEL.



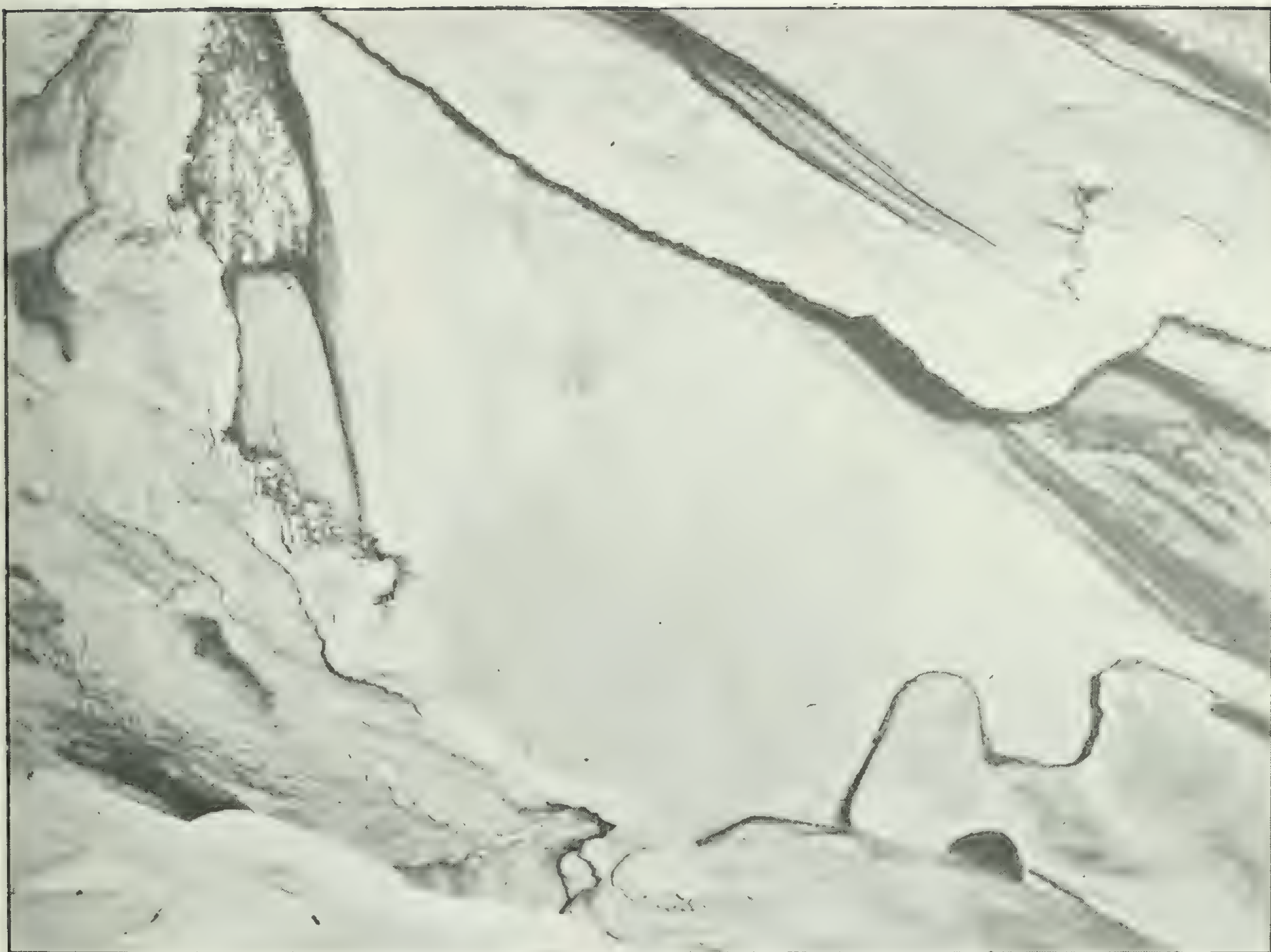


FLASHLIGHT TAKEN IN THE CONE. OBSERVE THE BEAUTIFUL DEPOSITS OF CARBONATE OF LIME.



FLASHLIGHT SHOWING A SMALL SECTION OF ROOF.





FLASHLIGHT OF ROOM NAMED THE BRIDAL CHAMBER. THE DECORATIONS OF CARBONATE OF LIME ARE CREAMY WHITE AND VERY DAINTY.





FLASHLIGHT SHOWING THE WATER COURSE IN THE CENTRE WITH THE MARBLE WALLS ON OUTERSIDE.



VIEW ON THE RETURN HOME FROM THE CAVES.

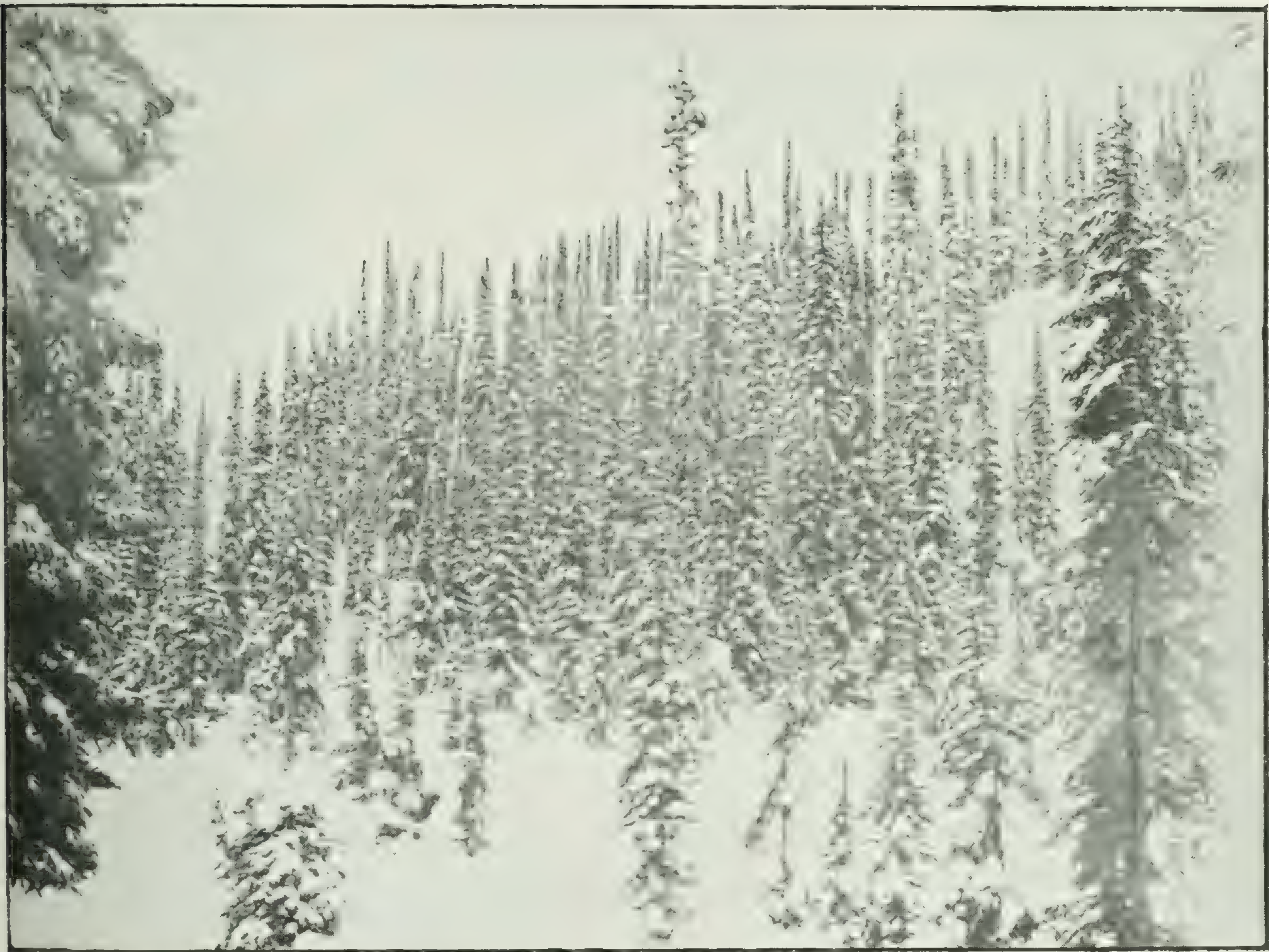


CONGER MOUNTAIN AND THE ILLECILLIWAET RIVER FROM THE LOOP.





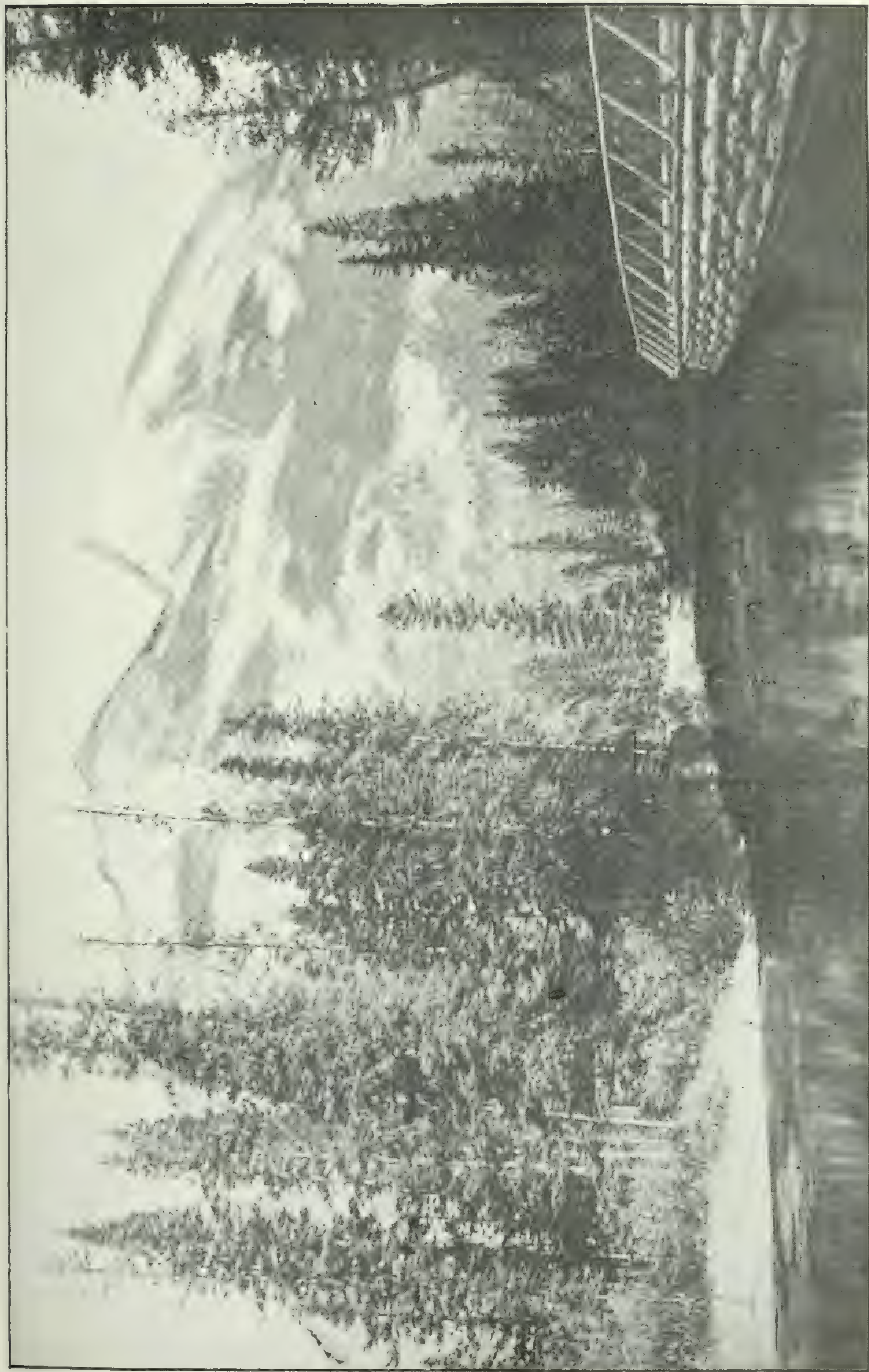
WINTER SCENE TAKEN AT THE NEWLY DISCOVERED CAVES. SHOWING MOUNT SIR DONALD AND ILLECLEWAET GLACIER IN THE DISTANCE.



BALSAM FIRS AT THE CAVES IN THEIR DAINTY SNOW DRAPERY.



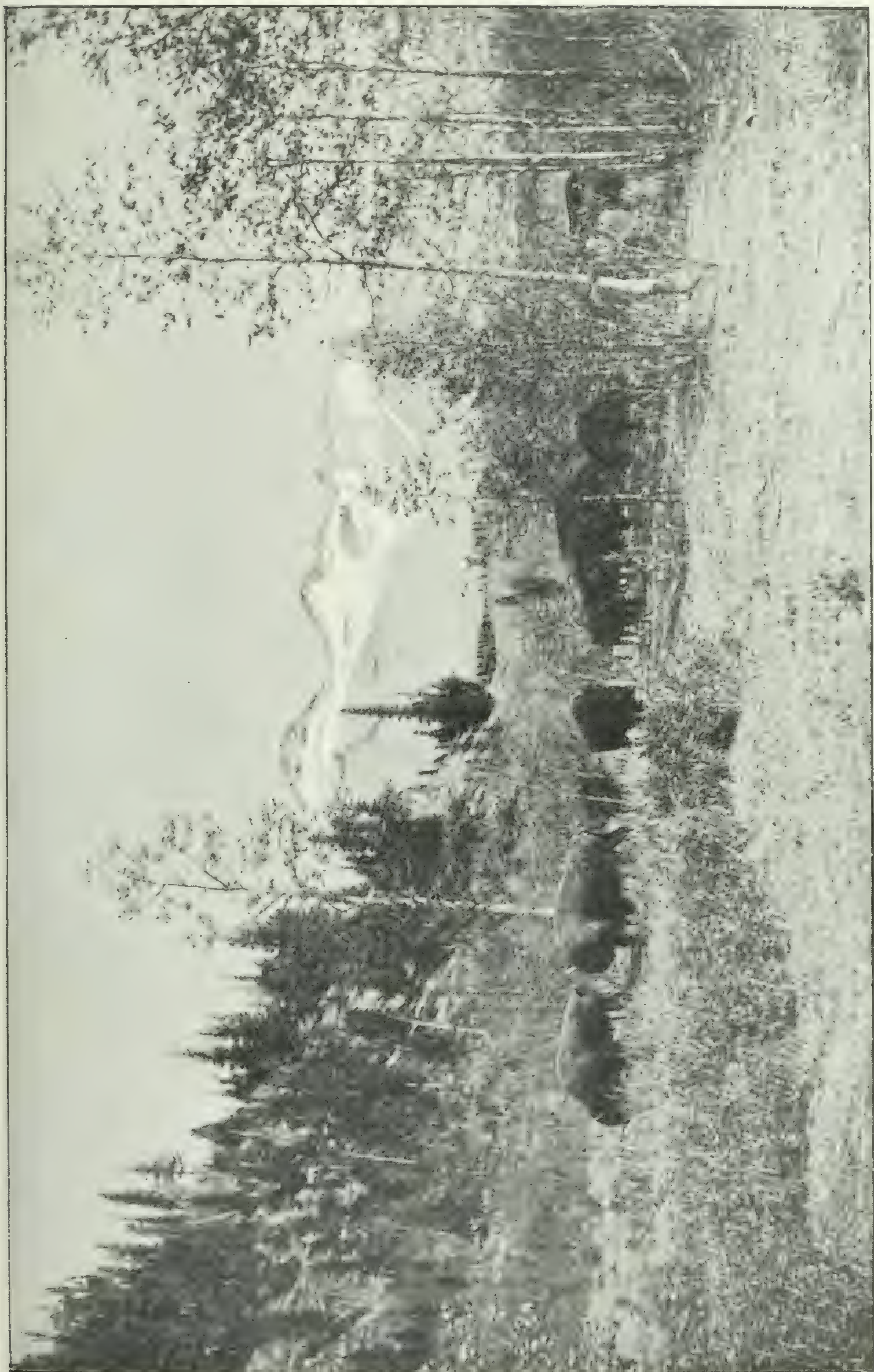
DOUGLAS FALLS, NEAR THE NEWLY DISCOVERED CAVES IN THE GLACIER PARK RESERVE.



MOUNT RUNDLE, BANFF.



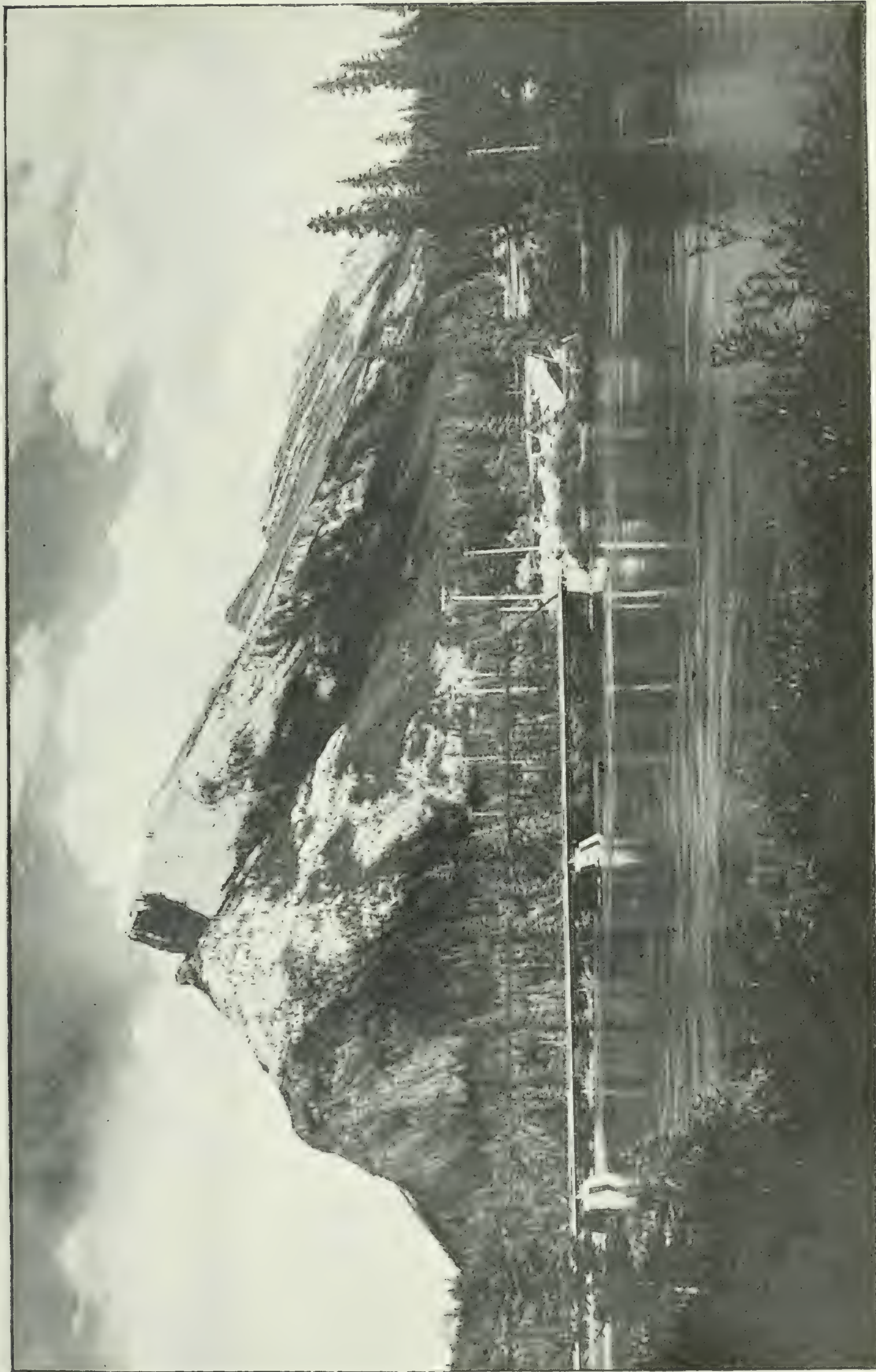
BATH HOUSE, AT UPPER HOT SPRINGS AND CARETAKER'S COTTAGE.



BUFFALO, BANFF.



MURRAINE LAKE, VALLEY OF THE TEN PEAKS.



SHOWING BOW RIVER AND RUNDLE MOUNTAIN.



BUFFALO BULL - 34 YEARS OLD.



MOUNT TEMPLE AND PARADISE VALLEY.



KICKINGHORSE, NEAR FIELD, ROCKIES.



KICKINGHORSE RIVER, NEAR FIELD, B.C.



SOUTH END OF LAKE LOUISE. MOUNTS ABERDEEN AND LEFROY IN THE DISTANCE.



BUFFALO COW AND HER CALF.

PART VI

KEEWATIN

REPORT OF HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF
KEEWATIN.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
WINNIPEG, MAN., July 29, 1905.

The Hon. FRANK OLIVER,
Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In submitting the annual report on the district of Keewatin there are few matters of special import to be dealt with.

In October of last year reports were received to the effect that an epidemic of measles, scarlet fever and mumps had broken out amongst the Indians of Norway House reserve, which assumed somewhat serious proportions. I am pleased to say, however, that the prompt and effective measures taken by the Indian Department had very satisfactory results, and the spread of sickness was well under control before the end of the year, and ultimately entirely stamped out of the district.

The sickness preventing, in many instances, the natives from following their usual avocations of fishing and hunting, resulted in numerous cases of destitution, but relief in all deserving cases was furnished by the government.

The fishing on Lake Winnipeg continues to afford employment for large numbers of the natives and other residents, and as that avocation proves to be more remunerative, and the results less uncertain, it is gradually gaining preference over hunting as a means of obtaining a living, by the residents adjacent to the waters.

Owing to the development of the fishing industry, and consequently increased travel on Lake Winnipeg, it has been considered advisable to establish a constable at Norway House, as much for the maintenance of law and order as for prohibiting the distribution of intoxicants to the Indians, and the establishment of a patrol launch on the lake during the summer months is now being arranged, having the same objects in view. This latter will also form a connecting link in a line of communication with the police outpost already established in the northern portion of the district which now furnishes a patrol for the western shores of Hudson Bay.

The conditions already referred to affording more frequent opportunities for communication with the various parts of the district, I have, at frequent intervals during the year, received information as to the prevailing conditions, through the missionaries and officers of the Hudson's Bay Company, which I am pleased to say has been of a generally satisfactory character.

The conditions to which the Indians are naturally adapted are such that their record as successful agriculturists has not up to the present, under the most favourable circumstances, been of high order. In this 'North Land' they are not, however, afforded an opportunity of entering on agricultural pursuits under as favourable conditions as exist elsewhere, the only alternative being that of hunting and fishing, on which their race has been dependent for a living for centuries past, and to which nature appears to have specially adapted them. It is not, therefore, to be marvelled at that under existing conditions cases of destitution occur in the district, though in view of all the circumstances the number of such is comparatively small, and relief is promptly given to sufferers by the government.

When the fur-bearing animals are numerous the Indian is in affluence, and enjoys life to the full extent of his means, and when this source of revenue fails him he is in helpless poverty, largely dependent on the public for support, it being his inborn principle to 'take no thought for to-morrow.' Withal he is, as a rule, law abiding and loyal,

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and a feeling of sympathy must inevitably go out towards the race as we see their favourite source of earning a living becoming gradually more limited with the inroads of civilization, and their numbers on the decline.

The administration of law and order in the district during the past year has called for very little attention on my part. That a district comprising such an area as Keewatin, inhabited almost entirely by untutored Indians, should come through the entire year without the commission of any crime beyond the jurisdiction of the local magistrate is a record not easily excelled. This continued good order and absence of crime may be attributed to the good example and wholesome influence exercised by the missionaries for the several denominations, the Hudson's Bay officials and other white traders who have penetrated the district; and it also speaks volumes for the peaceable character of the Indians themselves.

My investigation has satisfied me that the Indian who is remote from white civilization is better than the Indian who resides on its borders. The Indians of the north are found to be generally men of good character, and amongst whom any offence against either the property or person is by a strong public opinion severely condemned.

The presence of the police in the various parts of the district referred to has a good moral effect amongst the natives.

The efforts of the missionaries also continue to be fruitful of apparent good results.

I have again to convey my acknowledgment for the assistance furnished by Mr. C. C. Chipman, Commissioner of the Hudson's Bay Company, and the officers under his direction, as well as to the Honourable David Laird, Indian Commissioner, and the missionaries in keeping me informed upon the prevailing conditions throughout the district.

Just before concluding this report news has reached me of the death of an Indian at Cat lake, under what the Hudson's Bay official at that point conceives to be suspicious circumstances. I at once communicated the information received to the Department of Justice at Ottawa, through the agent of the department at Winnipeg, and under instructions from that department the facts are now being investigated.

Your obedient servant,

D. H. McMILLAN,

Lieutenant Governor.

PART VII

YUKON TERRITORY

No. 1.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
DAWSON, Y.T., August 19, 1905.

The Hon. FRANK OLIVER,
Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Yukon Territory for the year ending June 30, 1905.

I was appointed to the office of Commissioner of the Yukon Territory on May 26, 1905, and arrived at Dawson on July 3, 1905. On account of my arriving after the close of the fiscal year it is obviously impossible for me to make any personal observations in this report. I must content myself, therefore, with forwarding to you herewith, the reports of the following officers:—

1. The Gold Commissioner.
2. The Assistant Gold Commissioner.
3. Crown Timber and Land Agent.
4. Comptroller.
5. Director of Surveys.

Your obedient servant,

W. W. B. McINNES,
Commissioner, Yukon Territory.

No. 2.

REPORT OF THE GOLD COMMISSIONER.

OFFICE OF THE GOLD COMMISSIONER,
DAWSON, Y. T., July 17, 1905.

The Hon. W. W. B. McINNES,
Commissioner Yukon Territory,
Dawson.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ending June 30, 1905.

During the year 137 protests have been issued in the Gold Commissioner's court. This is an increase in the number of cases over the two previous years. For the year ending June 30, 1904, 84 protests were entered, and during the previous year, 99.

All protests were heard at Dawson, with the exception of three that were heard on Duncan creek, in the month of March last.

A large proportion of the litigation is due to the scarcity of water. As time goes on the necessity for water to work the lower grade properties at a profit increases. The supply is far less than the demand, and the result is many disputes arise as to the right of priority to what water there is in the creeks and streams in the vicinity of the gold-bearing ground.

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The production in future, especially on the creeks that have been worked for some time, will depend largely on the supply of water. It can be safely said, from the information we have, that these creeks still contain very large quantities of low-grade gravel, but in order to work at a profit water must be brought by gravity from the most available sources.

The expense that will be incurred in carrying out water schemes properly will be very great, and it is, in my opinion, the chief problem confronting the Territory at the present time.

Your obedient servant,

E. C. SENKLER,
Gold Commissioner.

No. 3.

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT GOLD COMMISSIONER.

OFFICE OF THE GOLD COMMISSIONER,
DAWSON, Y.T., August 17, 1905.

The Hon. W. W. B. McINNES,
Commissioner of Yukon Territory,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the annual financial report of the Gold Commissioner's office, Yukon Territory, for the fiscal year ending June 30 last, which embodies the revenue of the head office at Dawson for the fiscal year in question, and also the revenues received at this office during the last fiscal year from the offices of the mining inspectors, and from the sub-agencies throughout the Territory.

At the same time I beg to submit herewith inclosed for your information and the information of the department, a comparative statement between the fiscal year in question and the previous one, and also a statement showing the number of instruments issued in connection with the said revenues.

As you will see by the said comparative statement, the principal items where decrease of revenue is most noticeable are the following ones, viz.:—

With respect to free miners' certificates the decrease shown amounts to.. . . .	\$15,889 50
With respect to placer mining grants the decrease shown amounts to.. . . .	26,765 00
With respect to renewals of placer mining claims the decrease shown amounts to.. . . .	6,875 00
With respect to relocations of placer mining claims the decrease shown amounts to.. . . .	6,140 00
With respect to registered documents (placer mining) the decrease shown amounts to.. . . .	5,868 75
With respect to payments in lieu of assessment work for placer claims, there was no payment of that kind made during the last fiscal year, owing to the regulations having been rescinded in that respect from August 1, 1903; so there is no occasion to consider the decrease in that regard.. . . .	
With respect to quartz records the decrease shown amounts to.. . . .	130 00
With respect to certificates of work (quartz mineral claims) the decrease shown amounts to.. . . .	587 50

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The decrease in the revenue from mining dues paid at this office and at the several offices hereinabove mentioned is accounted for by the fact that the diggings in the Dawson mining district on Bonanza, Eldorado, Hunker, Gold Bottom, Last Chance, Bear creek, Dominion, Gold Run, Sulphur, Quartz and their tributaries, do not give at present to the individual miner the same opportunity for staking new ground or for re-locating old ground as in the past, and that there has not been any new strike of placer digging of any importance in the Territory during the last fiscal year, and that as a consequence a large portion of the population of miners in this Territory left the country during the last fiscal year, for the Tanana diggings, in Alaska, and a certain proportion of the population went back to the outside.

Notwithstanding the decrease hereinabove referred to with respect to relocations and renewals of placer mining claims in that portion of the Dawson mining district hereinabove described, one should not come to the conclusion that this portion of the Territory is worked out or about to be abandoned. The creek claims are far from being worked out, and operations will be carried on on the creeks for a considerable period longer by ordinary placer mining methods, or by some other mining method. The hill and bench claims in the Bonanza and Hunker watersheds cover a very large area of ground which can be worked profitably by gravitation water, but as the supply of such water at the present time is very limited only a small portion of the claims in question has been worked so far. If, however, large conducts of water bringing a steady supply during the whole of the summer season, are constructed, the owners of those claims will be enabled to carry on mining operations for a large number of years, and to increase materially the production of gold in the Territory.

There is also a large area of ground in the same portion of the Dawson mining district which will very likely be worked by means of dredges in the near future, in view of the successful results achieved by dredging operations on Bonanza creek during the last four years, and also in view of the large dredge which is being installed at the mouth of Bear creek, and of other installations of that kind now being made.

Owing to the decrease of revenue, the Department of the Interior found it necessary last December to close up and abolish the several mining inspectors' offices on Bonanza creek, Hunker creek, Sulphur creek, Gold Run creek, upper Discovery division of Dominion creek and lower Discovery division of Dominion creek, and also the several mining recorders' offices at Forty-mile, Glacier creek, Stewart river, Selkirk and Livingstone creek, and to dispense with the services of the several men employed in connection with said offices, and to merge into the Dawson mining district the several mining districts of Forty-mile, Sixty-mile, Stewart river and Pelly, and into the Whitehorse mining district the Hootalinqua mining district.

An arrangement was made at the same time by the Department of the Interior to the effect that the non-commissioned officers in charge of the Royal North-west Mounted Police detachments at these several places be appointed as agents to the mining recorder for the Whitehorse mining district, as regards Livingstone creek detachment, and as agents to the mining recorder for the Dawson mining district as regards the detachments at Forty-mile, Glacier creek, Stewart river, Selkirk, Bonanza, Hunker, Sulphur, Gold Run and Dominion, with power to receive moneys and documents from the miners in their locality and forward the same to the Whitehorse or the Dawson office.

Under this arrangement which took effect on February 1 last, the miners on Bonanza, Hunker, Sulphur, Gold Run, Dominion and Quartz creeks have received the same attention as they used to receive from the mining inspectors, except that the police do not issue free miners' certificates, but are only authorized to receive moneys in connection with the issue of free miners' certificates, and to forward the same to this office, where such free miners' certificates are issued from as regards the Dawson mining district. The miners in the portions of the present Dawson mining district which constituted the several mining districts of Forty-mile, Sixty-mile, Stewart river and Pelly are receiving the same attention from the police as the miners on the creeks herein-

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above mentioned, situated in the Dawson mining district, and the miners in the Hootalinqua mining district, now abolished, are receiving the same attention from the police in connection with the Whitehorse mining district, except that they have not so easy access to the records as they had before the said districts were abolished.

The police, besides receiving moneys and documents as hereinabove mentioned, receive affidavits of representation in their capacity of commissioners to take affidavits under appointment from the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory, and forward the same to the Dawson or Whitehorse office whenever requested to do so.

The arrangement in question has materially increased the clerical work in the Dawson and the Whitehorse offices and specially the correspondence in this office, and since the staff of this office has been reduced by five men during the last year, the work now falling upon each individual member of the staff is larger than formerly.

The inspection work, which used to be carried on by the several mining inspectors in the Dawson mining district, prior to February 1 last, has been performed by the government mining engineer, Mr. A. J. Beaudette, since then, and he has devoted most of his time to water right matters, either by reporting on the granting of pending applications or by settling difficulties on the creeks near Dawson regarding water. But in the rest of the Dawson mining district there has been no inspection work done since the new arrangement has been in operation.

The sub-agencies where a mining recorder has been left are the following ones: Whitehorse, Kluane, Duncan and Clear. The Kluane district has been in existence since September 1 last only.

The Whitehorse district seems to be stationary, and with the exceptions of the diggings on Livingstone creek, Cotton Eva creek and other creeks tributaries of the south fork of the Big Salmon river which are now attached to the Whitehorse district, there were no placer mining operations carried on during the last fiscal year.

As regards the Kluane mining district it would appear from the returns received at this office covering the period extending to May 31 last, that a very large proportion of the placer mining claims which were staked and recorded in 1903 and 1904 has been abandoned, and that claims have been kept in good standing only on Burwash creek, Arch creek, Fourth of July creek, Virgin creek and Bullion creek, where sufficient prospecting and development work has been done to warrant the mining recorder for that district in stating, in a report received some time ago, that the future of the camp is assured in that part of the country.

The Duncan creek district has given much encouragement to the miners interested in that part of the country, specially on Highet, Ledge, Edmonton and Cascade creeks, and has attracted recently a good deal of interest during the last year.

The Clear creek mining district would appear to be on the decline, and very little interest seems to have been taken in any of the claims in that district during the last fiscal year.

With respect to the matter of hydraulic mining leases, I beg to report that two leases were issued during the last fiscal year, and two others were cancelled during the same period.

The two leases which were issued are the following ones:—

1. Lease No. 44, in favour of Messrs. Grotshier and McBride, for an hydraulic mining location situated at the mouth of the Klondike river, on its left limit, and on the right limit thereof;

2. Lease No. 47, issued in favour of Mr. William Charles Thompson, for an hydraulic mining location situated on Dublin gulch, a tributary of Haggart creek, in the Duncan mining district.

The two hydraulic mining leases which have been cancelled during the last fiscal year are the following ones:—

1. Lease No. 36, issued by the Department of the Interior on April 8, 1902, in favour of Mr. Thomas Howard, for a location situated on Indian river, which location was thrown open for occupation and entry by free miners on June 30 last;

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2. Lease No. 29, issued by the Department of the Interior on September 1, 1901, to the Alaska North-west Exploration Company, for a location situated on Ten-mile creek, a tributary of the Sixty-mile river, which location was thrown open for entry and occupation by free miners on September 19 last.

Your obedient servant,
F. X. GOSSELIN,
Assistant Gold Commissioner.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Gold Commissioner's Office from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905.

		Amount.	Totals.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DAWSON.			
To	Free Miners' Certificates.....		25,314 00
PLACER DAWSON.			
To	Grants.....	1,210 00	
	Renewals.....	37,370 00	
	Relocations ..	8,260 00	
	Registered Documents and Certificates of Partnership ..	7,944 50	
	Certificates of work.....	7,926 00	
	Abstracts.....	97 00	
	Water Grants..	812 50	
	Amended Applications.....	15 00	
	Advance Deposit.....	1,937 98	
			65,572 98
QUARTZ DAWSON.			
To	Records.....	860 00	
	Certificates of Work.....	852 50	
	" Partnership.....	42 50	
	Registered Documents.....	442 50	
	Lieu of Assessment.	200 00	
	Certificate of Improvements.	40 00	
	Abstracts.		
			2,437 50
QUARTZ CROWN GRANTS.			
To	Acreage.....	893 55	
			893 55
HYDRAULICS.			
To	Registered Documents and Rental.....	6,097 05	
			6,097 05
The following documents were issued between June 1, 1904, and June 30, 1905.			
LOWER DOMINION.			
To	Free Miners' Certificates.....	950 00	
			950 00
UPPER DOMINION.			
To	Free Miners' Certificates.....	1,610 00	
			1,610 00
HUNKER.			
To	Free Miners' Certificates.....	1,717 50	
	Inspection of work....	2 00	
			1,719 50

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT—Continued.

Gold Commissioner's Office from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905.

		Amount.	Totals.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
SULPHUR.			
To	Free Miners' Certificates.....	1,114 00	1,114 00
GRAND FORKS.			
To	Free Miners' Certificates.....	2,832 00	2,902 65
	Inspection of work performed.....	5 00	
	Royalty Eldorado gusher.....	65 65	
GOLD RUN.			
To	Free Miners' Certificates.....	1,384 00	1,384 00
SELKIRK.			
To	Free Miners' Certificates.....	202 50	207 50
	Quartz grants.....	5 00	
STEWART RIVER.			
To	Free Miners' Certificates	375 00	2,017 00
	Placer Grants.....	560 00	
	Renewals.....	460 00	
	Relocations	440 00	
	Placer Certificates of Work.....	72 00	
	Registered Documents.....	102 50	
	Water Grants.....	7 50	
WHITEHORSE.			
To	Free Miners' Certificates.....	4,457 50	8,658 50
	Quartz Certificates of Work.....	175 00	
	" " Partnership.....	10 00	
	Lieu of Assessment Quartz.....	100 00	
	Registered Documents "	121 50	
	Records Quartz.....	280 00	
	Placer Grants... ..	2,640 00	
	" Certificates of Work.....	356 00	
	" Renewals.....	280 00	
	" Registered Documents.....	236 50	
	" Certificates of Partnership.....	2 00	
HOOTALINQUA.			
To	Free Miners' Certificates	312 50	1,978 00
	Relocations.....	200 00	
	Renewals.. ..	990 00	
	Placer Certificates of Work	196 00	
	" Registered Documents and Certificates of Partnership	122 00	
	Quartz Certificates of Work.....	15 00	
	" " Partnership.....	2 50	
	Placer Grants.....	140 00	
FORTY-MILE.			
To	Free Miners' Certificates.....	402 50	1,199 00
	Relocations.....	90 00	
	Renewals.....	120 00	
	Placer Certificates of Work.....	34 00	
	" Grants.....	530 00	
	" Registered Documents.....	22 50	

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT—Continued.

Gold Commissioner's Office from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905.

		Amount.	Totals.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DUNCAN.			
To	Free Miners' Certificates	1,067 50	
	Placer Grants	1,910 00	
	Renewals	3,760 00	
	Placer Certificates of Work	990 00	
	" Registered Documents	517 00	
	Relocations	920 00	
	Quartz Records	35 00	
	" Certificates of Work	27 50	
	Water Grants	40 00	
	Abstracts	19 50	
	Quartz Certificates of Partnership	2 50	
	" Registered Documents	2 50	
			9,291 50
CLEAR CREEK.			
To	Free Miners' Certificates	537 50	
	Renewals	1,550 00	
	Placer Certificates of Work	402 00	
	" Registered Documents	166 00	
	Relocations	280 00	
	Placer Grants	50 00	
	Water "	2 50	
	Placer Certificates of Partnership	2 00	
			2,990 00
SIXTY-MILE.			
To	Free Miners' Certificates	905 00	
	Relocations	560 00	
	Renewals	940 00	
	Certificates of Work, Placer	188 00	
	Registered Documents and Certificates of Partnership	348 00	
	Abstracts	10 50	
	Placer Grants	60 00	
	Water "	2 00	
	Inspection of Work Performed	20 00	
			3,033 50
KLUANE.			
To	Free Miners' Certificates	840 50	
	Placer Grants	750 00	
	Renewals	3,330 00	
	Relocations	590 00	
	Registered Documents Placer and Certificates of Partnership	386 00	
	Certificates of Work	724 00	
	Quartz Records	10 00	
			6,630 50
CREDITS.			\$146,030 73
By	Receiver General Account	143,876 00	
	Balance Account	2,024 23	
	Gold Commissioner Suspense Accounts	130 50	
			\$146,030 73

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT of the Gold Commissioner's
RECAPITU

Offices.	Free Miners' Licences	Placer Grants.	Renewals.	Re locations.	Placer Registered Documents.	Certificates of Work.	Abstracts.	Amended Applications.	Water grants.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Dawson.....	25,344 00	1,210 00	37,370 00	8,260 00	7,944 50	7,926 00	97 00	15 00	812 50
L. Dominion ..	950 00								
U. " ..	1,610 00								
Hunker	1,717 50								
Sulphur	1,114 00								
Grand Forks...	2,832 00								
Gold Run.....	1,384 00								
Selkirk	202 50								
Stewart... ..	375 00	560 00	460 00	440 00	102 50	72 00			7 50
Whitehorse ..	4,457 50	2,640 00	280 00		238 50	356 00			
Hootalinqua..	312 50	140 00	990 00	200 00	122 00	196 00			
Forty-mile....	402 50	530 00	120 00	90 00	22 50	34 00			
Duncan	1,067 50	1,910 00	3,760 00	920 00	517 00	990 00	19 50		40 00
Clear.....	537 50	50 00	1,550 00	280 00	168 00	402 00			2 50
Sixty-mile....	905 00	60 00	940 00	560 00	348 00	188 00	10 50		2 00
Kluane.	840 50	750 00	3,330 00	590 00	386 00	724 00			
	44,052 00	7,850 00	48,800 00	11,340 00	9,849 00	10,888 00	127 00	15 00	864 50

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Office, for year ending June 30, 1905.
LATION

Quartz Records	Quartz - Certificates of Work.	Quartz - Certificates of partnership.	Quartz - Registered documents.	Quartz - Lien of Assessments	Quartz— Certificate of improvem't.	Quartz Acreage.	Hydraulics.	Advance Deposit.	Inspection Work.	Eldorado Gushers.	Grand Total.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
860 00	852 50	42 50	442 50	200 60	40 25	893 55	6,097 05	1,937 98	...	...	...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 00	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 00	65 65	...
5 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
280 00	175 00	10 00	121 50	100 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	15 00	2 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 00	27 50	2 50	2 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 00	...	...
10 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,190 00	1,070 00	57 50	566 50	300 00	40 25	893 55	6,097 05	1,937 98	27 00	65 65	146,030 73

T. M. McKAY,
Accountant.

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COMPARATIVE Statement, Returns Gold Commisioner's Office.

	Year ending June 30, 1904.	Year ending June 30, 1905.	1905. — Increase.	1905. — Decrease.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Free miners' certificates.....	59,941 50	44,052 00		15,889 50
Placer grants.....	34,615 00	7,850 00		26,765 00
Renewals.....	55,675 00	48,800 00		6,875 00
Re-locations.....	17,480 00	11,340 00		6,140 00
Registered documents—placer.....	15,717 75	9,849 00		5,868 75
Certificates of work—placer.....	11,232 00	10,888 00		344 00
Lieu of assessment ".....	4,550 00			4,550 00
Abstracts.....	294 00	127 00		167 00
Water grants.....	980 00	864 50		115 50
Amended applications.....	15 00	15 00		
Quartz records.....	1,360 00	1,190 00		170 60
" registered documents.....	623 30	566 50		56 80
" certificate of partnership.....	122 50	57 50		65 00
" " work.....	1,780 00	1,070 00		710 00
" lieu of assessment.....	1,300 00	300 00		1,000 00
" crown grants.....	387 47	40 00		347 47
" " acreage.....	311 07	893 55	582 48	
" abstracts.....	7 50			7 50
Hydraulics.....	8,244 95	6,097 05		2,147 90
Inspection work.....	32 50	27 00		5 50
Advance deposit.....	2,024 23	1,937 98		86 25
Gusher—royalty.....	139 75	65 65		74 10
Totals	216,833 52	146,030 73	582 48	71,385 27

T. M. McKAY,
Accountant.

INSTRUMENTS issued during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.

	Free Miners' Certificates.	Placer Grants.	Renewals.	Re-locations.	Placer—Registered Documents.	Placer—Certificates of work.	Abstracts.	Amended Applications.	Water Grants.	Quartz Grants.	Quartz—Certificates of work.	Quartz—Certificates of Partnership.	Quartz—Registered Documents.	Quartz—Lien of Assessment.	Quartz—Abstracts.	Quartz—Certificates of Improvements	Quartz Acreage.	Hydraulics.	Inspection of work.
Dawson.....	2,824	121	3,737	826	3,199	3,963	15	13	123	166	341	17	153	2		16	36	13	
Dominion, U	194																		
" L.	116																		
Hunker.....	211																		
Sulphur.....	142																		
Grand Forks.....	351																		
Selkirk.....	27									1									1
Stewart.....	45	55	46	44	46	27			2										
Whitehorse.....	507	264	28		81	78				56	70	4	37						
Hootalinqua.....	35	14	72	20	42	71					6	1							
Forty-mile.....	53	53	7	9	7	11													
Duncan.....	131	191	375	92	236	475	3		7	7	11	1	1						
Clear.....	66	5	155	28	61	201			1										
Sixty-mile.....	77	4	81	31	79	60	1												
Kluane.....	120	88	333	65	170	382				2									
Gold Run.....	170																		
Total.....	5,069	795	4,834	1,115	3,921	5,368	19	13	134	232	428	23	191	2		16	36	13	2

Certified true and correct,
L. G. BURNET.

No. 4.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF SURVEYS.

SURVEY OFFICE,
DAWSON, Y.T., July 19, 1905.

The Hon. W. W. B. McInnes,
Commissioner of Yukon Territory,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the operations of the survey office for the year ending June 30, 1905, as follows:—

From June 30, 1904, until about the middle of March, 1905, the staff of this office consisted of director of surveys, three surveyors and three draughtsmen, when it was reduced to director of surveys, one surveyor and one draughtsman. The surveyors were James Gibbon, A. J. McPherson and myself.

Mr. Gibbon was employed during last season in surveying base lines on Flat creek, Cariboo creek and ‘Auction’ claims on Dominion creek and its tributaries. In the months of March and April of this year he surveyed 25 miles of base line on Clear creek. Altogether Mr. Gibbon surveyed during the last year 32·35 miles of base line, and 40 ‘Auction’ claims.

Mr. A. J. McPherson surveyed base lines on Highet creek, Edmonton creek, Ledge creek, Cascade creek and Steep creek, all in the Duncan district; a total of 23 miles.

I surveyed the ‘Dawson-Whitehorse’ road from Yukon crossing to Whitehorse, a distance of 148·6 miles.

Plans of the following surveys were filed in this office during the year, and include the surveys made by surveyors in private practice in the Territory:—

Group lots (including 25 mineral claims, 5 copper claims, and 1 right of way)	48
Placer claims for advertisement under the regulations	19
Base lines	8
Road plans	11
Hydraulic concessions	1
Subdivisions	2
Reference traverses	6

In addition to examining, filing, copying, compiling, &c., of the above survey returns, the following office work was performed for the general public, for which charges were made:—

Blue prints	23
Tracings	2
Sketches	12

Mr. H. G. Dickson, D.L.S., surveyed under contract for the department, 8 miles of base line on Bullion creek in the Kluane district and an Indian reserve at Carcross.

Your obedient servant,
C. W. MACPHERSON,
Director of Surveys Y. T.

No. 5.

REPORT OF THE CROWN TIMBER AND LAND AGENT.

OFFICE OF THE CROWN TIMBER AND LAND AGENT,
DAWSON, Y. T., August 4, 1905.

The Hon. W. W. B. McINNES,
Commissioner of Yukon Territory,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ending June 30, 1905.
Attached hereto please find:—

- 1. Statement of receipts on account of Crown timber, hay permits, grazing land, royalty on coal.
- 2. Statement showing revenue derived from the Dominion Lands branch.
- 3. Statement showing timber permits issued.
- 4. Statement showing hay permits issued.
- 5. Statement showing the proportion in which this office and the sub-agencies contributed to the general revenue.

The revenue has decreased \$26,878.36.

In the Crown Timber branch.. . . .	\$15,632 55
In Dominion Lands branch.. . . .	11,245 81
	<hr/>
	\$26,878 36

This report does not include collections made at Whitehorse, as heretofore. Last year's collections at that office amounted to \$9,483.56. This partially accounts for the reduction in the revenue of this office.

Only one timber berth of one square mile was disposed of during the past year, the revenue therefor being \$250, as against \$5,750 collected from this source during the year ended June 30, 1904.

Royalty on timber has increased slightly; due to the fact that greater quantities of wood were cut on timber berths rather than to the increase of sales of lumber; 11,330 cords of wood having been sold from timber berths. This partially accounts for the reduction in revenue obtained from wood permits. Another cause for this reduction is found in the fact that over 5,000 tons of coal were consumed during the year just finished, while less than 1,000 tons were consumed during the previous year. There are now only four or five steamers on the upper river run which utilize wood as their only fuel. The others combine coal and wood.

I consider the reduction in seizures as an improvement in the actions of mill-men and wood-cutters generally. Less operations have been carried on in trespass during the year just ended than during any year since the opening of this office. This is due principally, I think, to the heavy penalty imposed on persons cutting logs on Dominion lands without authority. It is practically an impossibility for any one now to carry on operations with a view to disposing of their product in Dawson without being detected, and detection means financial loss to the operator.

Royalty has been paid on 699 3-10 tons of coal. In addition to this 2,807 tons were mined which were not subject to royalty, the coal in question having been mined on coal lands purchased at a higher rate per acre, under regulations which made no provision for the payment of royalty, and there are 1,700 tons on which royalty is now due.

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In connection with the coal industry, I take great pleasure in quoting the following from Crown Timber Inspector Sugrue's report to me:—

Coal at Tantalus is being worked by C. E. Miller. He has a contract with the B.Y.N.Co. for 3,000 tons, partly filled. There are employed at the mines an average of 14 men. The output is 35 cars per day, about 5 cars per man actually working drift. Tunnels—two have been run into the seam a distance of 450 feet each, and cross-cuts opened for these. Coal is run out in cars on wooden railway and then elevated by means of hoist to screener. The seam dips at a sharp angle up stream and runs laterally at almost right angles to the river on the left bank. As yet no trace of corresponding seam has been discovered on the opposite side of the river. The coal is bituminous, intermingled with stringers of rock, and, unfortunately, very dirty. As the tunnels go back the coal becomes purer and less shattered. The screen works satisfactorily, but owing to the softness of the coal, the fall into the hopper refractures the larger lumps and causes much dust. The tests made by the steamers prior to the erection of screen were very unsatisfactory. Since the screening, results have not as yet been made public. In the event of the coal proving a success the wood-cutting on the river will be seriously affected. The company estimate that by use of coal their fuel bill will be cut in two.'

The Coal Creek Coal Company are also large operators. Their operations have been carried on on Coal creek, on coal lands purchased and leased by them.

The sales of Dominion lands were very small, in fact, \$7,234.76 less than last year, and rentals have also decreased \$4,775.55. The cause of the reduction in rentals is the abandonment by lessees of portions of waterfront opposite Dawson, and also the purchase of lands for agricultural purposes which were previously leased.

Fifty-seven applications were received during the year to purchase Dominion lands, covering a total of 2,818.23 acres, made up as follows:—

	Acres.
Sold (23 applications)	506.59
Cancelled (6 applications)	303.33
In abeyance (27 applications)	1,994.31
R.N.W.M.P. (1 application)	14.
	<hr/>
	2,818.23

The work of this office has naturally decreased in accordance with the amount of the revenue received. While I had an accountant, stenographer, and three inspectors a year ago, now I have a stenographer and two inspectors, one of the inspectors doing office work when not required to do inspection work.

The staff as at present composed is very efficient.

Your obedient servant,

H. M. MARTIN,

Crown Timber and Land Agent.

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REVENUE received from Timber, Hay, Grazing and Coal Lands, during Year ending June 30, 1905.

Month.	Bonus.	Royalty.	Timber Permits.	Seizures.	Inspectors' Fees.	Hay Permits.	Grazing Land.	Coal Royalty.	Total.
1904.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
July.....	.....	1,409 99	1,065 00	164 71	.....	88 00	.....	.....	2,727 70
August.....	250 00	1,495 14	555 00	406 70	.....	84 00	.....	.....	2,790 84
September.....	.....	1,277 80	995 88	4 00	.....	5 00	.....	28 30	2,310 98
October.....	.....	1,209 78	904 50	21 75	.....	5 00	.....	15 60	2,156 63
November.....	.....	850 41	760 75	470 36	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,081 52
December.....	.....	203 06	301 00	5 00	.....	.....	.....	5 10	514 16
1905.									
January.....	.....	798 47	131 50	146 00	.....	.....	4 95	7 50	1,088 42
February.....	.....	175 38	30 00	108 92	.....	.....	.....	0 70	315 00
March.....	.....	427 37	360 00	141 50	.....	.....	.....	7 00	935 87
April.....	.....	1,820 85	486 00	75 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,381 85
May.....	.....	4,937 84	87 50	111 00	.....	71 00	.....	5 73	5,213 07
June.....	788 81	962 50	31 00	30 00	1,812 31
Total.....	250 00	15,394 90	6,639 63	1,685 94	283 00	4 95	69 93	24,328 35

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SHOWING how Different Offices Contributed to above Revenue.

Month.	Dawson.	Selkirk.	Stewart.	Forty-mile.	Total.
1904.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
July.....	2,177 70	430 00	120 00	.....	2,727 70
August...	2,321 84	290 00	74 00	105 00	2,790 84
September.....	1,627 98	*338 00	265 00	80 00	2,310 98
October.....	2,001 03	20 60	135 00	.....	2,156 63
November ..	1,119 02	635 00	147 50	180 00	2,081 52
December.	514 16	.....	.....	.....	514 16
1905.					
January.....	980 92	107 50	.....	.....	1,088 42
February.....	276 50	8 50	.....	30 00	315 00
March.....	935 87	.....	.....	.....	935 87
April.....	2,381 85	.....	.....	.....	2,381 85
May.....	5,213 07	.....	.....	.....	5,213 07
June.....	1,812 31	.....	.....	.....	1,812 31
Total	21,362 25	1,829 60	741 50	395 00	24,328 35

*\$4.97 rent grazing lease not included. Amount reported in Dominion Lands Return.

H. M. MARTIN,
Crown Timber and Land Agent.

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STATEMENT showing Revenue derived from Dominion Lands for the Year ending June 30, 1905.

Month.	General Sales.	Rentals.	Registration Fees.	Patent Fees.	Survey Fees.	Total.	Remarks.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	cts.
1904.							
July.....	305 66	590 94	4 50	10 00	100 00	1,011 10	
August.....	163 65	1,353 03	14 00			1,530 68	
September.....	232 69	* 321 65	6 00			560 34	
October.....	363 10	942 18	4 00			1,309 28	
November.....	116 58	100 29	2 00			218 87	
December.....	731 92					731 92	
1905.							
January..	495 32	1 50				496 82	Dawson 20,719 31
February..	77 76					77 76	Selkirk..... 83 51
March.....	700 57					700 57	Forty-mile 243 12
April.....	220 32	4,500 00	11 00			4,731 32	
May.....	1,018 23	7,048 98	12 00			8,079 21	
June.....	711 24	875 83	11 00			1,598 07	
Totals.....	5,137 04	15,734 40	64 50	10 00	100 00	21,045 54	

* This amount includes \$4.97 rent grazing lease.

H. M. MARTIN,
Crown Timber and Land Agent.

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PERMITS issued for Timber for Year ending June 30, 1905.

Agency.	No.	Wood.	House Logs.	Logs.
		Cords.	Lin. Ft.	Ft. B.M.
Dawson.	80	7,565 $\frac{3}{4}$	2,000	20,000
Selkirk.	10	1,111		
Forty-mile	6	540	500	15,000
Stewart.	8	1,105		
Total.	104	10,321 $\frac{3}{4}$	2,500	35,000

H. M. MARTIN,
Crown Timber and Land Agent.

HAY Permits issued during Year ending June 30, 1905.

Agency.	No.	Tons.
Dawson.	31	172
Selkirk.	3	9
Forty-mile	None.	
Stewart.	3	23
Total.	37	204

H. M. MARTIN,
Crown Timber and Land Agent.

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STATEMENT showing Revenue of Agencies and Sub-agencies for year ending June
30, 1905.

	\$	cts.
Dawson—		
Crown Timber	21,362	25
Dominion Lands	20,719	31
Total..	42,081	56
Selkirk—		
Crown Timber	1,829	60
Dominion Lands	83	51
Total.....	1,913	11
Stewart—		
Crown Timber	741	50
Dominion Lands	None.	
Total.....	741	50
Forty-mile--		
Crown Timber	395	00
Dominion Lands	243	12
Total.....	638	12
Grand total.....	45,374	29

H. M. MARTIN,
Crown Timber and Land Agent.

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No. 6.

REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
DAWSON, Y.T., August 4, 1905.

The Hon. W. W. B. McINNES,
Commissioner of Yukon Territory,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my seventh annual report, for the year ending June 30, 1905.

The expenditure under the vote, Administration of the Yukon Territory, through the Department of the Interior, was \$217,078.63, which also includes the cost of surveys. Statements and vouchers are forwarded to the Department of the Interior each month.

The local revenue and expenditure of the Yukon Territory administered through my office was, revenue \$429,860; expenditure \$454,360.52. Herewith is attached a copy of my annual report.

The expenditure under the letter of credit of the Department of Justice was \$30,570.26, payments for salaries, witness and jury fees being made and returns forwarded monthly.

The disbursements for the Department of Indian Affairs amounted to \$6,129.35 for the care of sick and destitute Indians; quarterly returns are made.

The expenditure by letter of credit for the Department of Public Works was \$87,896.31; credits are established in the names of the Superintendent of Public Works and myself, accounts being certified to and cheques countersigned by me.

On account of the Department of Public Works, river improvement vote, the sum of \$5,225.13 was expended, credits being established in the names of the Commissioner and myself, and statements forwarded to the department as the expenditure proceeds.

The sum of \$19,782.07 was paid on account of election expenses of a member to the parliament of the Dominion of Canada, held on December 2 last. Credits for these payments are made from the Auditor General direct to myself, and statements and vouchers forwarded to his office.

The total royalty collected in the Territory for the year ending June 30, 1905, was \$205,522.46, as follows:—

Dawson.. . . .	\$203,656 52
Whitehorse.. . . .	1,744 15
Forty-mile.. . . .	91 79

The Dawson collections are made through my office, the agents at Forty-mile and Whitehorse making monthly returns, and statements are forwarded to the Department of the Interior as heretofore.

The total number of certificates issued in Dawson was 1,015.

There were also issued 508 free certificates, from which fees were collected amounting to \$452; all of which was transferred to the Receiver General in due course.

The revenue from stamps for the Yukon Territorial Court was \$8,297.50; Gold Commissioner's Court, \$1,237. Returns are made to the Department of Inland Revenue at the end of each month.

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The returns from the Gold Commissioner's and Crown Timber and Land Agent's offices are audited each month, and forwarded to the department.

The charter of the City of Dawson was surrendered on September 16 last, and the business of the unincorporated City of Dawson has since been managed through my office, which adds very considerably to the work.

Your obedient servant,

J. T. LITHGOW,
Comptroller.

PART VIII

SUPERINTENDENT OF MINES

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MINES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

OTTAWA, October 19, 1905.

The Honourable FRANK OLIVER,
Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the annual report upon the conduct of the Mines Branch for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

FIELD WORK.

1st. Preliminary investigation of the raw materials, manufacture and uses of hydraulic cements in Manitoba.

Need of such report: All grades of wooden building materials in Manitoba are expensive, running from \$23 to \$40 per thousand, board measure, and are imported from British Columbia, western Ontario and western United States, and owing to the high cost of production and long hauls on the railways the selling price of lumber in Manitoba is likely to rise rather than be reduced.

There are about 50 brick-making plants in Manitoba supplying local demands, but owing to high fuel costs the brick is expensive, averaging \$10 per thousand, so that they cannot be used on the farm except for houses.

The quarry stone industry is also well developed, as the three limestone quarries near Tyndal produce a cheap, handsome and durable building stone, supplying the demand in the city of Winnipeg and more western points.

The limestone quarries around Stonewall furnish an abundant supply of cheap footings, rubble, &c., for the Winnipeg market. The limestone quarry at the Narrows, Lake Winnipeg, furnishes a fairly good grade of building stone, footings and rubble, supplying the demand in the western part of the province.

Cement concrete is now in the ascendancy as a building material, and there is a wide field in Manitoba for the use of cement concrete, since deposits of sand, gravel, boulders and limestone fit for rubble are numerous, so that the matter of an increasing use of cement concrete rests entirely on the production within the province of cheap and high grade hydraulic cement.

The natural raw materials for the manufacture of hydraulic cements are clays, shales, limestones, marls, chalk and coal. Natural deposits of these materials have been reported by the Geological Survey Department. No systematic attempt has been made to prove the industrial value of these deposits for the manufacture of hydraulic cement. Mr. J. Walter Wells was, therefore, instructed to make a preliminary survey of the raw cement-making materials in Manitoba.

Field Work.—Mr. Wells spent the months of June, July and August in the field, going as far north as Lake Winnipegosis and Jackhead in Lake Winnipeg. No examination was made of the country east of Lake Winnipeg, as this district is largely Laurentian.

Mr. Wells reports that 'many exposures of limestone were seen in the central portion of Manitoba and the country between Lakes Manitoba and Winnipeg seems to be underlaid by beds of limestone, which also may be seen about six feet below the surface at the Tyndal quarries. Altogether thirty-two deposits or rather surface exposures of limestone were inspected and sampled. There are numerous exposures on Lake Win-

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nipegosis and the northern end of Lake Winnipeg which were not examined, as being too far from fuel and clay and the market to be of industrial value for cement-making in Manitoba. The limestones in Manitoba all carry magnesia, which is an objectionable constituent according to the present methods of making artificial or Portland cement. Accordingly, examination was made for pure limestone in western Ontario, along the Canadian Pacific Railway as far east as Wabigoon, and along the Canadian Northern Railway as far east as Atikokan.

‘Lime of a quality apparently suitable for Portland cement may be obtained from Kelly island, near Duluth, Minnesota, from the quarries near Minneapolis, and from the quarries west of Calgary on the Canadian Pacific Railway. Hence, the supply of pure lime is assured. The lower portions of Manitoba, at one time the beds of large lakes, appear to have beds of clay at various depths and of different grades of purity.

‘All the beds of clay were not examined, but twenty-six deposits near railway facilities were examined and sampled, and a few found of sufficient purity. Shale beds show on the hills and mountains in Manitoba, especially the Pembina hills, Riding mountains, and along the shores of the Pembina, Assiniboine and Saskatchewan rivers.

‘All of the shale beds convenient to railway shipping facilities were examined and sampled. Seven beds of shale are known to be of fairly good grade, which, with the addition of pure limestone, should make Portland cement of satisfactory quality.’

Uses of Cement in Manitoba.—‘An inquiry was also made into the application of cement in Manitoba in the building of all classes of structures, such as foundations, floors, walls, piers, abutments, reservoirs, grain elevators, water tanks, fence posts, telegraph posts, railway ties, culverts, drains, artificial stone, building blocks, chimneys, &c. It was found that cement concrete can be used in Manitoba in almost every way as wood, and if the price of Portland cement be lowered to \$1.50 per barrel the result would be an enormous expansion of the use of cement concrete.

‘Data were also collected for a report on the “Clay and Clay Industries of Manitoba,” to show the uses of clays and shales in the manufacture of brick, sewer pipe, terra cotta, drain tile, roofing tile, stoneware, &c., and material gathered for a report on the “Limestones and Lime Industries of Manitoba,” showing the importance of these building materials.

‘Photographs of the natural raw materials as found in place and of structures built of cement concrete were taken.’

The results of the investigations made by Mr. Wells have been published in the following three reports:—

1st. Preliminary report on the raw materials, manufacture and uses of hydraulic cements in Manitoba.

2nd Preliminary report on the industrial value of the clays and shales of Manitoba.

3rd. Preliminary report on the limestones and the lime industry of Manitoba.

2nd. Examination of Pembina valley for lignite coal deposits.

Representations having been made to the Department of the Interior of the occurrence of coal in the hills of the Pembina district near Snowflake, with a request that an officer of the department be sent out to make an examination of the district for coal and report thereon, Mr. J. Walter Wells, who was in Manitoba at the time, engaged in the investigation of the limestone, shale and clay deposits, was instructed to interrupt the work he was engaged in for a sufficient length of time to enable him to proceed to Snowflake and make the examination requested. The following is Mr. Wells’ report on this subject, and as a result of his investigations he concludes that the evidence collected points to the absence of lignite coal beds of workable size in the Pembina valley from La Rivière to Mowbray:—

‘Four days were spent by the writer and one assistant traversing the Pembina valley from La Rivière to Mowbray, one day with a rig and three on foot, looking for lignite coal deposits, with the following results:—

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Evidence of Settlers.—Inquiry was made of the oldest settlers in the valley, and the evidence collected is conflicting. One settler stated that he found one piece of coal on the western slope of the valley on his farm, but never found more than one piece. Another settler claimed that some twenty years ago a fire was burning in the valley for two years more or less steadily, and he thought the fire was due to coal beds. Most of the settlers in the valley stated that they had never heard of nor seen any coal in the hills or in the valley.

Personal Evidence.—The only way to thoroughly prospect the hillsides and the valley for coal is by using drills. The hillsides are composed of gray decomposed shale, capped by black soil carrying decomposed vegetable matter. The western hillside is quite heavily timbered with poplar, balm of Gilead and scrub oak. A heavy growth of grass, weeds, &c., completely covers the soil except on the steep cliffs and the river banks.

The steep cliffs show decomposed shale covering the stratified shale, which shows the same character along the valley from La Rivière to Mowbray. Most of the exposed shale along the western hillsides was examined but no traces of coal seams were seen. Samples of the shale have been forwarded. It is claimed that it is heavily charged with bituminous matter—as much as 20 per cent.

The eastern side of the valley has a scant growth of timber, possibly due to being exposed to winter blasts and to the hot afternoon sun. The eastern hillsides are more rounded and rolling, showing more action of weathering agents—winds, water and sun.

A heavy growth of vegetation covers the soil which shows only at rabbit and gopher holes, and seems to be gray decomposed shale capped by the black surface soil. Few bluffs of exposed shale beds were noted on the eastern slope, and no evidence of coal.

The Pembina river threads its tortuous course through the valley and on both sides are plateaus more or less cultivated for wheat growing. From the river to the top of the hills in a perpendicular line is about 300 feet. Sometimes there are three plateaus on each side of the river, but more often only two, and where the valley narrows the plateaus are absent. The valley extends from one to three miles wide from hill-top to hill-top. From La Rivière to Snowflake by the travelled road the distance is about seventeen miles, but following the river down it is about twenty-five miles.

The writer also examined the hillsides of the Pembina valley some sixteen miles south of Morden along the international boundary. Abundance of shale was noted, but no evidence of coal on the exposed cliffs. The Pierre shales in northern Dakota, about thirty miles south of the Pembina river from Milton along the Tongue river valley, were also examined and shale practically of the same character as in the Pembina valley was noted, but no evidence of coal.

Drilling Records.—Wells have been sunk at different points in the valley and on the hillsides and on the plateau above the valley, but no reports of coal being found were elicited. The Manitoba Cement Company recently put down drill holes for 900 feet in the Pembina valley near the cement deposits (township 1, range 6, west), but, according to reports no coal was found. The La Rivière Pressed Brick Company also put down drill holes for 900 feet in the Pembina valley in search of oil. Reports state that shale beds were found through the 900 feet, but no traces of coal. The official records of these drill tests are not at present available, but would be a valuable addition to the geological records of Manitoba.

Geological Evidence.—The lignite coal beds in Manitoba and Assiniboia seem to be found in the formation known to geologists as the Laramie, which is the latest stage of the Cretaceous series. The Laramie formations consist of clays, sands, lignite, thin bands of reddish iron oxides and shales more or less calcareous. The clays and shales are in mostly horizontal beds.

About three-fourths of the entire series seem to be composed of clays, most of them comparatively pure sand, organic and calcareous matter being the common im-

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purities. The clays, rich in bituminous or carbonaceous matter, seem to pass by degrees into beds of lignite that are pure enough for fuel. The lignite beds are well shown at Roche Percè and Estevan in Assiniboia, and the farthest eastern deposit already reported is found in the Turtle mountains, which the writer has examined.

Conclusion.—All the evidence so far collected points to the absence of lignite coal beds of workable size in the Pembina valley from La Rivière to Mowbray.

3rd. Reports on the economic minerals of Canada—

The Mines Branch has undertaken the publication of a series of reports on the economic minerals of Canada, to bring the mineral wealth of Canada prominently before the investing public, and thus aid in bringing capital into the country necessary for the development of its resources.

While due consideration will be given in these publications to the geological features of the occurrences of the different economic minerals, special attention will be paid to those topics which are of interest to the mining engineer, and to those commercially interested.

A commencement has been made by gathering material for reports on mica and asbestos, and Mr. Fritz Cirkel, M.E., has, on account of his familiarity with the occurrence, exploitation and uses of mica and asbestos, been entrusted with the work of furnishing reports on these two minerals.

The scope of and the topics covered by these two reports, now in the hands of the printer, are shown from the following letter of instructions to Mr. Cirkel regarding the report on Mica:—

FRITZ CIRKEL, Esq., M.E.,
80 Stanley Street, Montreal, Que.

SIR,—You are instructed to proceed to the productive mica fields of the Dominion and collect all data and general information regarding the occurrence, mining and preparation for the market of the mineral ‘mica.’

These data shall cover the following subjects:—

Physical and chemical qualities.

General topographic and geological features of the mica areas.

Mode of occurrence of the commercially useful deposits.

A concise description of all the mica mines and prospects of value.

Status of the Canadian mica industry, its present condition and future prospects.

Statistics of production and exports.

Commercial application.

Occurrence of the mineral in foreign countries, especially India.

Appendix.—Abstract of the laws governing the acquisition of mining properties and the mining of mica in the different provinces.

This report shall be accompanied by cuts through the deposits, illustrations and photographs pertaining strictly to the occurrence, the mining and preparation of mica.

Special attention shall be given to the commercial aspect of all the subjects above enumerated.

(Signed) EUGENE HAANEL,
Superintendent of Mines.

4th. Magnetic Surveys—

(a) Iron ore property of Mr. C. V. Wetmore, Charlotte County, N.B.

Request having been made to the department for the services of Mr. Nystrom, to verify conclusions of a magnetic survey made of the iron ore deposit in Charlotte County, N.B., the property of Mr. C. V. Wetmore, instructions were received that the request be complied with, and Mr. Nystrom was accordingly sent out to New Bruns-

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wick on this duty. Regarding the results of Mr. Nystrom's examination of this property, he reports in part as follows:—

'The rock formation running nearly in an east and westerly direction through Charlotte County, N.B., consists largely of schistose rock, such as hornblende and chlorite schists. The dip is to the south at a high angle.

'Taken from a geological standpoint this formation is very favourable for the occurrence of iron ores, and at several places there are outcroppings of small veins of magnetite. The detailed and accurate magnetic survey made by Mr. A. Anderberg shows, however, that any large deposit of magnetite is not to be expected close to the surface.

'In view of the development work done on the property, I would strongly recommend additional diamond drilling to a depth of 600 feet, cross-cutting the formation at a depth of about 500 feet from the surface.

'Since the formation has great extent in length, an ore body, if encountered of sufficient thickness, would probably also be greatly extended in length.'

(b) Calabogie mine on east half of lot 16, concession IX., in Bagot township, Renfrew County, Ontario.

The following is Mr. Nystrom's report on this property:—

Dr. EUGENE HAANEL,
Superintendent of Mines, Interior Department,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In accordance with your instructions, I made a magnetic survey in July, 1904, of the Calabogie mine, located on the east half of lot 16, concession IX., in Bagot township, Renfrew county, Ontario.

Some work has been done on this property by the Hamilton Steel and Iron Company, this work, however, being of little account and merely consisting of shallow surface pits and stripping.

The ore, which is magnetic, occurs in schistose rocks, largely consisting of mica and hornblende schist, no limestone occurring in the immediate vicinity.

The strike of the formation is E.N.E. W.S.W., and the dip S.S.E. at an angle of 45° to 50° at the surface.

A base line was cut out, starting at the post at the S.E. corner of the lot, and from this line cross lines were run at right angles every 30 feet, dividing the field into squares 30 feet on the side. At each corner of these squares magnetic observations were taken, both of the horizontal and vertical intensity. From these observations the accompanying map is drawn, on a scale of 1 inch = 60 feet.

On account of the limited time at my disposal I did not carry out the survey west of this lot, although the indications of ore still continued, and it is quite probable that this formation continues to the Bluff Point Mine, located on lot 16, concession XI.

To judge from the survey, a break in the formation occurs about 450 feet west of the westerly lot line. The ore taken out from the Tommy R. pit shows also a different structure from the ore mined in other parts of the lot, being much interbanded with thin layers of rock, and consequently of lower grade.

East of this break the formation increases in width, and in the centre of the lot the width is about 300 feet. The ore occurs here in layers of clean ore of varying thickness, interbanded with rock. Taken as a whole, the length of this centre deposit is about 1,000 feet, but the individual ore layers are in places narrow, or possibly pinch out altogether, giving the deposits the form of lenses.

The most promising indications are those of the ore body or ore bodies located at the hanging wall of the formation, and it will be noted that the positive vertical intensity (coloured blue on the map) is decreasing very slowly in the direction in which the formation dips. In case the ore body had little extension in depth, the influence of the lower pole would soon make itself manifest in producing an area of negative intensity on this side. This is not the case, however, and may be taken as a good indica-

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tion that the ore body has considerable depth. Three pits or small shafts, known as the Holden pits, have been sunk in this ore body, which at the surface had a width of about 10 feet, and were said to have increased to 12 feet at 75 feet depth, when work was suspended.

The ore on the south-eastern part of the lot occurs in irregular pockets, and the ore formation is there quite narrow.

The mine is well situated for shipping, being within a mile of the spur track laid down from the Kingston and Pembroke Railroad to the Bluff Point Mine.

At the Madawaska river, within 1½ miles from the mine, ample water-power can also be obtained.

Analysis of the Ore, made by Mr. M. F. Connor.

	I.	II.	III.	IV.
Silica, SiO ²	1 50	10 62	9 35	3 05
Alumina, Al ² O ³	5 44	2 73	4 40	6 21
Sesquioxide of Iron, Fe ² O ³	54 78	45 46	49 68	50 72
Protoxide of Iron, FeO.....	25 38	22 09	24 90	27 76
Oxide of Titanium, TiO ²	0 29	0 13	0 26	0 12
Oxide of Manganese, MnO.....	0 09	0 08	0 09	0 12
Lime, CaO.....	3 57	4 97	1 34	2 68
Magnesia, MgO.....	3 02	7 97	5 90	4 00
Pentoxide of Phosphorus, P ² O ⁵ ...	0 27	0 11	0 48	1 10
Sulphur, S.....	0 01	0 01	0 015	0 56
Carbon Dioxide } Moisture and } undetermined. }	5 65	5 83	3 585	3 68
	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00
Phosphorus, P	0 12	0 05	0 21	0 48
Iron, Fe.....	58 08	49 00	54 14	57 29

- I. Sample from Jeanette Pit.
- II. Sample from Tommy R. Pitt.
- III. Sample from T. B. Pit.
- IV. Sample from Holden Pit No. 2.

The sample taken from the Holden pit contained small seams of iron pyrites. According to reports, however, this occurrence of iron pyrites is confined to certain portions of the ore body close to the walls, and can be easily picked out.

The following analysis is furnished by the owner, Mr. T. B. Caldwell, of Lanark, Ont.:—

HAMILTON, ONT., July 3, 1899.

Analysis of seven carloads magnetic iron ore from the Boyd Caldwell Iron Mine, Calabogie, Ontario.

Metallic iron.. . . .	58·30
Silica.. . . .	5·47
Alumina.. . . .	3·68
Lime.. . . .	2·03
Magnesia.. . . .	3·70
Sulphur.. . . .	trace.
Phosphorus.. . . .	0·137
Manganese.. . . .	0·15

This is practically a dry ore, carrying less than one per cent of moisture.

(Signed) THE HAMILTON BLAST FURNACE CO.

DESERONTO, ONT., April 12, 1899.

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Analysis of two carloads magnetic iron ore taken from the Boyd Caldwell Iron Mine, Calabogie, Ont.

Metallic iron.. . . .	59.48
Silica.. . . .	7.63
Phosphorus.. . . .	0.105
Manganese.. . . .	0.193
Alumina.. . . .	2.99
Lime.. . . .	1.21
Magnesia.. . . .	2.19
Sulphur.. . . .	0.166
Titanium.. . . .	none.

Your obedient servant,

ERIK NYSTROM.

(c) Wilbur Mine, Lavant township, Lanark county, Ont.

A base line was cut out and the ore field divided into squares of 30 feet on the side, preparatory to the taking of magnetic observations, but the season was so far advanced that this part of the magnetic survey had to be postponed for another year.

(d) Magnetic ore deposit, lot 7a, range V., township of Leeds, Que.

The following is a preliminary report of the magnetic survey made of this property:—

Dr. EUGENE HAANEL,
Superintendent of Mines,
Ottawa.

OTTAWA, June 28, 1905.

SIR,—In accordance with your instructions, I made a magnetic survey of lot 7a, range V., township of Leeds, Que.

A base line was cut out in the approximate direction of the strike of the ore formation and cross lines dividing the field into squares 30 feet on the side were run from this as the principal line.

Magnetic measurements of the vertical as well as of the horizontal intensity were taken at each corner of the squares and measurements at intermediate stations were taken whenever necessary.

The accompanying map* shows the direction of the strike of the formation to be very nearly N.E.-S.W., with a dip to the north-west of about 45°.

The ore, which is magnetite, occurs in schistose rock and serpentine, and on this lot the ore occurs in pockets. The most promising of these is especially marked on the map and is the only one where further prospecting will be of any value. The indications are, however, not strong enough to warrant any great expenditure of money.

A diamond drill hole put down according to the directions on the map will intersect the ore body at a vertical depth of about 150 feet, and prove the real value of the deposit.

The ore formation continues in the next lot, which is lot 7b, range V., but, according to your instructions, the survey was confined only to lot 7a.

I spent about one day in taking measurements on lots 1 and 3, range X., but found no indications of iron ore other than several visible boulders.

Your obedient servant,

B. F. HAANEL.

*The map referred to in this report is a sketch map. A full report on this property and charts of vertical and horizontal magnetic intensity will appear in the next Annual Report.

OFFICE WORK.

The following constitutes the office work, in addition to the voluminous correspondence of this year:—

Electric Smelting.—Most of the time between May and October was employed in preparing drawings for and getting out the English edition of the report of the commission appointed to investigate the different electro-thermic processes for the smelting of iron ores and the making of steel, in operation in Europe. Applications for the report have been received from France, England, Germany, Spain, Sweden, Italy, Austria, Russia, India, Australia, Tasmania, Africa, Honolulu, the United States and Canada. About 3,000 copies have so far been distributed.

As directed, a French edition of the report has been prepared for distribution.

Magnetite Deposits.—Charts were made of the horizontal and vertical intensity of the magnetic iron ore field of the Calabogie mine.

Reports on Mica and Asbestos.—Drawings for the illustration of these reports were made by Mr. Nystrom.

Much time was consumed in editing and proof-reading of the different reports issued by the Mines Branch during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

DOMINION OF CANADA ASSAY OFFICE.

Amount of Business Done.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, 29,673·73 ounces of bullion, valued at \$462,939.75, representing 443 deposits, were received and assayed. These deposits were derived from the following sources:—

Source.	Deposits.	WEIGHTS.		Value.
		Before Melt.	After Melt.	
		No.	Oz.		Oz.	$ cts,
Yukon.....	64	5,891 10	5,755 09	93,934 43
British Columbia.....	351	22,608 09	22,073 06	349,727 89
North-west Territories.....	3	23 95	22 79	376 92
Ontario.....	19	1,023 96	1,005 33	17,017 48
Alaska.....	1	13 56	13 32	217 91
Cape Horn.....	1	6 38	6 17	107 43
United States.....	2	91 91	91 43	1,301 94
Australia.....	1	5 60	5 11	90 78
Unclassified.....	1	9 18	9 14	164 96
Total.....	443	29,673 73	28,981 44	462,939 75

	Ounces.
Weight before melting..	29,673·73
Weight after melting..	28,981·44
Loss by melting..	692·29
Loss percentage by melting, 2·3330..	

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From this table it is seen that 79·2 per cent of all the deposits were obtained from British Columbia and 14·4 per cent from the Yukon.

The following table shows the business done by the assay office since its establishment:—

Fiscal Year.	Deposits.	Weights.	Value.	
	No.	Oz.	\$	Cts
1901-1902	671	69,925 67	1,153,014	50
1902-1903	509	36,295 69	568,888	19
1903-1904	381	24,516 36	385,152	00
1904-1905	443	29,673 73	462,939	75

The total amount due the bank on account of commission at the rate of 17 cents per \$100 on \$462,939.75, extra assay charges paid by bank and express on bars from Seattle to San Francisco was \$2,301.41, which leaves \$322.34 as the amount paid to the Canadian Bank of Commerce for the year ended June 30, 1905.

The following is a statement of difference in value of assays between Seattle assay office and Dominion of Canada assay office, Vancouver, from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905:—

Value bars, Seattle assay office..	\$464,135 65
Clippings..	783 17
	<hr/>
	\$464,918 82
Value bars and clippings, Dominion of Canada assay office..	462,939 75
Extra assay charges..	1,480 67
	<hr/>
	\$464,420 42
Total value bars and clippings, Seattle..	464,918 82
Total value bars and clippings and extra assay charges, Dominion of Canada assay office..	464,420 42
	<hr/>
Balance in favour of Dominion of Canada assay office, Vancouver..	\$498 40

Statement of indebtedness of government of Canada to Canadian Bank of Commerce, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905:—

<i>Received by Bank.</i>	
Extra assay charges..	\$1,480 67
Cheque No. 667, February 2, 1905, amount due bank re purchase of gold to December 31, 1904..	329 79
Difference, Seattle and Vancouver assays (see statement)..	498 40
	<hr/>
	\$2,308 86
<i>Due to Bank.</i>	
Extra assay charges..	\$1,480 67
Express on bars to San Francisco..	33 75
Commission on \$462,939.75, at 17 cents per \$100	786 99
	<hr/>
	2,301 41
Amount due by bank, June 30, 1905..	7 45
By cheque received from bank, June 30, 1905..	7 45
	<hr/>
	\$ 7 45 \$ 7 45

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The accumulations of three years of slag, old crucibles and furnace linings, some six barrels, were treated for the gold contents. The slag was run through our crusher and panned. The remainder, together with the old crucibles and furnace linings, was shipped to Jos. Mayer & Bros., Seattle, Wash., for treatment. The total amount recovered during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, was \$1,163.46.

Statement of Earnings and Expenditure.

Deposits of Gold.. . . .	\$162,939 75
Earnings—	
Extra assay charges placed to credit of Receiver General.. . . .	\$1,480 67
Value of sweeps.. . . .	\$559 05
Recovery of grains.. . . .	604 41 \$1,163 46
	2,644 13
Expenditure.. . . .	10,129 12

Percentage of net expenses to deposits, 1.6168.

STATEMENT of extra assay charges received by Dominion of Canada assay office, Vancouver, B. C., from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905.

From.	To.	Bar No.		Amount.
		From	To	\$ Cts.
1904.				
July 1.	July 31.	1	36	269 37
August 1.	August 31.	37	84	178 00
September 1.	September 30	85	130	206 17
October 1.	October 31.	131	214	162 74
November 1.	November 30	215	275	139 71
December 1.	December 31.	276	306	81 37
1905.				
January 1.	January 31.	307	323	51 91
February 1.	February 28.	324	339	53 83
March 1.	March 31.	340	357	54 69
April 1.	April 30.	358	380	67 40
May 1	May 31.	381	410	94 47
June 1.	June 30.	411	443	121 01
Total				1,480 67

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STATEMENT of Expenditure made by Dominion of Canada Assay Office, Vancouver, B.C., from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905.

Rent.. . . .	\$1,200 00
Power and light.. . . .	195 58
Gas and fixtures.. . . .	357 53
Chemicals.. . . .	6 83
Repairs and alterations.. . . .	414 40
Water taxes.. . . .	14 40
Postage.. . . .	14 50
Stationery and printing.. . . .	28 89
Assayers' materials.. . . .	54 92
Melters' supplies.. . . .	23 83
Freight and express.. . . .	40 42
Telegrams.. . . .	7 75
Telephone.. . . .	67 90
Office supplies.. . . .	23 90
Hardware.. . . .	53 46
Machinery.. . . .	128 86
Expenses, Seattle.. . . .	66 50
Premium on bond.. . . .	80 00
Consular certificates.. . . .	5 00
Commission on gold to December 31, 1904.. . . .	329 79
Thomas McCaffry.. . . .	2,500 00
J. B. Farquhar.. . . .	1,500 00
G. Middleton.. . . .	1,475 00
D. Robinson.. . . .	900 00
Miss Tierney.. . . .	639 66
Total.. . . .	\$10,129 12

The following is a statement of money received and expended by the Dominion of Canada assay office, Vancouver, B.C., to June 30, 1905, and shows the unexpended balance of the appropriation to be \$4,041.79:—

Appropriation.. . . .	\$13,000 00
Value of sweepings and recovery of grains.. . . .	1,163 46
Difference value Vancouver and Seattle assays, from January 1, to June 30, 1905.. . . .	7 45
Total.. . . .	\$14,170 91
Expenditure to June 30, 1905.. . . .	10,129 12
Balance.. . . .	\$4,041 79

CHANGES AND IMPROVEMENTS IN INTERNAL ARRANGEMENT OF ASSAY OFFICE.

It was found that the blower and motor, which had been removed upstairs, when in operation were noisy and caused the building to tremble. It became, therefore, necessary to build a brick addition to the main building in the rear of the assayers' laboratory in which to place motor and blower. The result of this change has been entirely satisfactory.

THE AMERICAN MINING CONGRESS.

In accordance with the request of the Secretary of the American Mining Congress, addressed to His Excellency the Governor General, that representatives of the Dom-

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inion of Canada be sent to the seventh annual session of the congress, held in the city of Portland, Oregon, on August 22-27, inclusive, 1904, the Honourable the Minister of the Interior was pleased to appoint as delegates the undersigned and Alfred E. Barlow, D.Sc., Economic Geologist, who in accordance with instructions received attended the sessions of the congress.

The following is a brief statement of the objects to be attained by the congress and the most important question which came up for consideration by the members of the mining congress, namely: The preparation and discussion of a resolution petitioning the Congress of the United States to create a Department of Mines and Mining.

OBJECTS TO BE ATTAINED BY THE CONGRESS.

The American Mining Congress was organized for the purpose of advancing the mining and metallurgical industries in all their various branches within the United States.

To assist in bringing about a more perfect co-operation between the government of the United States and the development of mining and metallurgy; to encourage education in practical and scientific mining and metallurgy, and the dissemination of scientific information in relation to mining, metallurgy and their allied industries; to acquire and disseminate trustworthy information bearing upon the development of the metallic and non-metallic mining resources of the United States; to promote a more co-operative tendency in the evolution of agriculture, mining, manufacturing, transportation and commerce; and for the particular purpose of bringing the mining men of the United States into closer relation with one another, and of promoting a friendly feeling for one another through social intercourse and the discussion of mutual interests.

The seventh annual session was called to order in the Armoury at Portland, Oregon, at 10 a.m., on August 22, 1904, by President Richards. The attendance, consisting of members and delegates, was reported by the secretary to number 1,003. The following are the numbers of delegates appointed by the President of the United States; by the Department of Interior, U.S.A.; the Department of Interior of Canada; the governors of the different states and mayors of different cities, U.S.A.:—

President, U.S...	3	Governor, State Minnesota...	21
Department of Interior, U.S...	3	“ “ Utah...	15
“ “ Canada...	2	Mayor of City Henderson, Kentucky...	3
Governor, State Washington...	7	“ Salt Lake City, Utah...	3
“ “ Montana...	4	“ Evanston, Wyoming...	5
“ “ Indiana...	21	“ Spokane, Wash...	3
“ “ Wyoming...	10	“ Rarena, Ohio...	3
“ “ Nebraska...	16	“ Johnstown, N.Y...	3
“ “ Maine...	13	“ Seattle, Wash...	2
“ “ Colorado...	16	“ Massillon, Ohio...	3
“ “ Oregon...	16	“ Birmingham, Ala...	3
“ “ North Carolina...	12	“ Atlanta, Ga...	1
“ “ Michigan...	14	“ Lancaster, Pa...	3
“ “ Pennsylvania...	15	“ Allertown, Pa...	3
“ “ Illinois...	25	“ Salem, Oregon...	3
“ “ Iowa...	14	“ Fort Wayne, Ind...	3
“ “ Maryland...	5	“ Mansfield, Ohio...	3
“ “ Missouri...	16	“ St. Joseph, Mo...	4
“ “ New Mexico...	20	“ Superior, Wis...	3
“ “ Ohio...	16	“ Claxington, Ohio...	3

In addition to this a number of boards of trade and scientific clubs have sent delegates to attend the meeting.

This list is given to show the importance attached to the proceedings of the mining congress by the different governors of the states and mayors of cities more or less depending on the mining industry.

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RESOLUTION PETITIONING UNITED STATES CONGRESS TO CREATE A DEPARTMENT OF MINES
AND MINING.

History.—For a number of years the mining congress has been agitating for the creation of a Department of Mines and Mining by the government of the United States. In the winter of 1902 the executive committee of the mining congress presented a memorial to Congress with reference to the importance of purely industrial departments in modern administration, and in his presidential address at the meeting of the mining congress in September, 1903, Judge Richards, the president of the congress, made the following remarks regarding the industrial departments of national administration and reasons for the establishment of a Department of Mines and Mining:

‘Raw material in its primitive form is the working capital with which the God of nature has endowed the human race and, according to the dictates of natural justice, the fish in the sea, the timber in the forest, the iron ore under the surface and the fertile soil above it constitute a natural bounty, in which each of the children of men has an indefeasible inheritance. On abstract grounds possibly there is even more justification for governmental supervision and protection of mining than there is for governmental supervision and protection of agriculture, because those disposed to greed and armed with power can monopolize the production of coal or copper, but they cannot monopolize the production of corn. Again, there is only a fixed and limited quantity of the ore in existence from which the useful metals are produced.

‘The logic of events, the irresistible force of a controlling tendency in human progress, must ultimately compel the proper recognition of the mining industry at the hands of this government, as one of the necessities of governmental organization. The leading European nations already have their departments of mines and mining, by which their governments are placed in close touch with this great and important source of production and thereby enabled to intelligently carry out plans for its development and protection.

‘Now it is common knowledge what the Department of Agriculture has done for the farmer, how it has broadened his markets by the systematic work of its agents in foreign countries, how it has diffused and popularized much needed information concerning crops, soils and tillage, how effectively it has assisted the cultivator in fighting the pests that destroy his crops. It has invested agriculture with a new dignity and helped to make it a scientific occupation. We say that the mining prospector has just as good a right to scientific information from the government concerning mineral formations, the character of various ores and their proper treatment, for he too is a producer of the raw material that is a condition of all resultant production, and this co-operation on the part of the government may give him just the industrial chance that he needs. The farmer can get a bulletin from the agricultural department that will tell him how to supply lacking ingredients in his soil, and we assert that the average working miner, the man who is trying to make the most of his industrial chances, the intelligent producer and good citizen that we all know has an equally just claim to a bulletin from a Department of Mines and Mining supplying him with the technical information in his industrial field that may be vital to his success.

‘I do not decry the enterprise of private capital; it is worthy of its reward, but I simply ask: why should not these researches in the field of mining, as well as in agriculture and horticulture, be prosecuted at the public expense, by the people and for the people, and the results achieved be made free to the people forever? Therefore, once more, I repeat, the people must be educated up to a better understanding of the importance of properly developing all our raw material as a public use, and the profound effect which such a policy may have on the commercial and political fortunes of the nation.

‘Our government owes it to the people whom it serves to be in such close touch with industrial conditions, through its industrial departments, that it may be thoroughly informed as to those conditions, that its political policies based on this

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information may be both stable and farsighted, that its laws affecting commerce and industry may constitute one harmonious whole, and that no industry may be built up by governmental favouritism at the expense of another equally entitled to consideration.'

The resolution presented by President Richards in reference to the creation of a Department of Mines and Mining at the recent meeting of the congress in Portland, Oregon, was unanimously passed without discussion and copies ordered to be sent to the President, Vice-President, of the United States, the members of Senate and members of Congress.

The following is the text of the resolution:—

'Whereas, the settlement of our vast public domain under the direction of the Department of the Interior has of itself more than justified the creation of this department of our government; and

'Whereas, the benefits already received by the people of the United States through the influence of the Department of Agriculture demonstrate the wisdom of establishing this department as one of the great executive branches of our government; and

'Whereas, the Department of Commerce and Labour is constantly presenting conclusive evidence of the usefulness of such a department in wisely directing the great interests coming within its jurisdiction; and

'Whereas, the successive establishment of these departments of our government (at the different stages of economic development of the United States) has fully demonstrated the usefulness of this manner of co-operation by our government in meeting the ever expanding industrial needs of the people; and

'Whereas, the mining development of this country if wisely directed will add a much needed element of permanency and stability to present industrial progress;

'Therefore, be it resolved that the American Mining Congress in annual session assembled, believing that the time has arrived when a Department of Mines and Mining would be the means of placing the mining industry on a plane commensurate with its importance to all industrial progress, urges the Congress of the United States to at once create a Department of Mines and Mining as one of the great executive branches of our government.'

I insert the above statement of the proceedings of the congress as being of some interest in showing the trend of thought upon this subject in the United States at the present time.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION.

Numerous requests were made during the year for information relating to mining and metallurgical matters, the occurrence of economic minerals, the mining laws of Canada, and requests for annual reports of the mining industries of Canada.

THE YUKON.

A report by the Government Mining Engineer, A. J. Beaudette, of Dawson, Y.T., relating to mining matters in the Yukon Territory, covering the following subjects: alluvial deposits; mining methods; machinery; coal deposits; population; assay offices and quartz mill, is appended. The report of Mr. Beaudette includes an interesting report by Mr. Robert Smart, government assayer at Whitehorse, Y.T., 'of the transactions of the Whitehorse government assay office, together with a short summary of the mining conditions' of his district.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

EUGENE HAANEL,

Superintendent of Mines.

REPORT OF A. J. BEAUDETTE, GOVERNMENT MINING ENGINEER.

DAWSON, Y.T., September 28, 1905.

EUGENE HAANEL, Esq., Ph. D.,
Superintendent of Mines,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit herewith my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, under the following heads:—

1. Alluvial deposits.
2. Mining methods—Placer mining, hydraulicking, dredging, steam shovel.
3. Machinery.
4. Coal deposits.
5. Population.
6. Assay offices.
7. Quartz mill.

ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS.

The exact superficial area of the auriferous gravels in the Territory is, at present, unknown. If we sum up the areas within which auriferous gravels have been found of sufficient value for placer mining, I would put it at 2,000 square miles.

The auriferous gravels best known and of the greatest importance are situated in the immediate vicinity of Dawson in what is known as the Dawson district. This district, which contains 800 square miles of the richest gravels in the world, is comprised of the following creeks and their tributaries:—

Bonanza creek.—Its gold-bearing tributaries are: Eldorado, Victoria Gulch, Big Skookum, Little Skookum, Adams creek, Fox Gulch, American Gulch, Magnet Gulch, Trail Gulch and Lovett Gulch.

The gold-bearing tributaries of Eldorado are as follows: French Gulch, Nugget Gulch, Ora Grande and Chief Gulch.

The gold-bearing tributary of Victory Gulch is No. 7 Pup.

Hunker creek.—Its gold-bearing tributaries are as follows: Henry Gulch, Last Chance creek, Dago Gulch, Hattie Gulch, Independence Gulch, Hester Gulch, Gold Bottom creek and Mint Gulch.

Bear creek.—Lindow creek is the gold-bearing tributary.

Dominion creek.—Its gold-bearing tributaries are as follows: Lombard creek, Caribou creek, Gold Run creek and Sulphur creek. Sulphur creek has one small gold-bearing tributary known as Green Gulch.

Indian river.—Its gold-bearing tributaries are as follows: Eureka creek, with its two forks, one of which has a tributary known as the 18 Pup: Quartz creek, with its gold-bearing tributaries: Claffy Pup, Little Blanche, the latter has a tributary known as Canyon.

The gold-bearing rocks belong to either the Cambrian or Silurian age, and are composed of quartzite mica schists. No fossils have been found to determine the age of the rocks in the vicinity of the mica schists, although a Swede a few days ago brought me a Brachiopod, well preserved, which he had found in the White Channel gravels at

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a depth of 75 feet below the surface, and which appears to be *Orthis Lynx*, one of the Silurian fossils.

This fossil cannot belong to the mica schists, but there is a possibility that it came from the top rocks and lodged into cracks below in the lower strata and then was mixed with the gravels at the time of their deposition.

The mica schists, which are so prominent within all the gold-bearing areas, contain an unusual amount of quartz. This quartz, in the form of stringers of 2 or 3 feet thickness follows the contortion of the schists.

The stringers above mentioned run in different directions and form a net work which is, undoubtedly, the origin of the placer gold. There are many dikes cutting the schists which are perhaps responsible for the concentration of the gold in these small stringers.

I have seen quartz 'in situ,' in small stringers, showing native gold adhering to its sides associated with iron pyrites, in cubical crystals, which upon assay, after the removal of the iron and the gold visible to the naked eye proved to contain only traces of gold.

It appears that the gold is situated between the quartz and the mica schists in a native state or associated with iron, but not contained in the quartz itself.

I have assayed many of these iron pyrites crystals, and found them all, without exception, gold-bearing. It is a common occurrence to see small specks of gold in the iron pyrites crystals which have been decomposed into oxides.

According to Messrs. McConnell and Tyrrell the gravel deposits of this Territory are sea deposits belonging to the Pliocene and Post-pliocene age.

The presence of gold in the gravels is due to the erosion of the rocks and sericite schists, containing many gold-bearing stringers, situated on the side hills in the form of a net-work.

The gravels are composed of quartz pebbles, diorite, granite, and pieces of mica schists deposited very irregularly.

It appears that after these gravels were deposited in the valleys, an elevation took place which diverted the waters to its present channels. The water cut through the gravels and rocks, at places, as much as 350 feet in depth. The gravels in the creek bed are much younger than those at higher levels where they were originally deposited.

Some time after these gravels were deposited the country was subjected to severe cold which froze, with but very few exceptions, both the top and lower gravels.

The different creeks contain different classes of gravel, and should be studied separately, but in this report only a general description of them can be given, as the summer months, during which time the gravels should be studied, are taken up with other work in connection with my duties, and there is no time for one man to do both.

The most important creek in the Territory for its bench and creek gravels is Bonanza creek. This creek is about 22 miles long, 7 miles of which do not contain gravels of sufficient value to warrant placer mining.

The average depth of the bench gravels is from 20 to 125 feet. At the lower end of the creek these gravels attain a depth of over 300 feet, 160 feet of which belong to the Klondike river deposit, which appears to be much more recent.

The bench gravels start at No. 20 above Discovery, and continue on the right limit of the creek for a distance of half a mile, thence from Gold hill on the left limit down to No. 49 below Discovery, thence from No. 60 below Discovery to the Klondike river. The pay in these gravels is not evenly distributed, most of it lies on bed rock, and its width also varies. I here give a cross section of these bench gravels as follows:—

1. The top is covered by a little moss of a few inches thick, under which there is a depth of 2 feet of very fine silt composed of a little organic matter, sand and some decomposed mica schists.

2. The next layer is composed of pieces of country rock, diorite and quartz pebbles not over 6 inches in diameter. This has a depth of from 10 to 50 feet and contains a few colours of gold, it is, however, not suitable for placer mining.

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3. The next layer has a depth of from 20 to 50 feet and contains the heavy deposit of quartz pebbles and boulders. The lower 4 feet of this layer is called the bed rock and contain the best pay. This bed rock is rather rough and forms a good riffle for the gold. At places on Gold and Cheechaco hills it was exceptionally rich. I am informed by many that the bed rock pay averaged \$50 per cubic yard.

In the vicinity of Trail Gulch, a distance of about 4 miles above the mouth of the creek, the White Channel gravels have a depth of nearly 200 feet, on top of which there is a fine deposit of sand which appears to have been mixed with iron solution.

On top of this there are about 160 feet of Klondike gravels which are barren and easily distinguished from the gold-bearing gravels of the White Channel.

Something very important to know in connection with the bed rock of all hills is that it is lower than the rim of the hill. To this my attention was called by Mr. Tyrrell, who observed it on many of the hills of the White Channel. He states that this 'sagging' of the hill under the gravels is due to the weight to which it is subjected while the rim is not subjected to such pressure. This is very important, for if hills are prospected by means of tunnels they must be driven some distance below the rim in order to arrive at the bed rock pay and to have sufficient grade to wheel out the dirt.

The depth of bed rock in the creek bed varies from 15 feet to 40 feet. A cross-section of the creek gravels is as follows:—

1. The surface is covered by a thick bed of moss under which there is a layer of 'muck' varying from 3 feet to 15 feet in depth.

2. The next layer is composed of heavy gravel varying from 3 feet to 8 feet in depth. In this there are a few colours of gold, but not considered rich enough to work.

3. The next layer is called the bed rock, which is from 2 to 4 feet in depth and contains the best pay. On Eldorado creek this layer was very rich. I am informed by many who worked on No. 16 and 17 that pans worth \$1,000 were taken on bed rock.

The pay gravels in Bonanza creek bed start at No. 43 above discovery and extend down to the mouth of the creek, it being a distance of about 15 miles. The gold in the creek bed is, with but very few exceptions, concentrated on bed rock.

The gold in the upper end of the creek viz.: from No. 43 above Discovery to No. 7 above Discovery is of a higher quality than that found at the lower end. We find the gold very coarse at the head of the pay, and it gradually gets finer as we come down stream, and at a point where Eldorado meets Bonanza it is rather fine and considered of a lower grade.

Below the junction of Eldorado and Bonanza creeks we find the gold coarse again, but gradually gets finer as we go down stream. I find that there are two different kinds of gold in the Bonanza creek bed below its junction with Eldorado, and this gold is of a lower quality than that of the upper Bonanza.

The mixture is due to the Eldorado pay. I here give the fineness of the gold found on Eldorado and Bonanza creeks:—

Upper Bonanza creek.. . . .	825.
Eldorado creek.. . . .	765.
White Channel, hillsides.. . . .	787:
French Gulch (Eldorado).....	674:
Lower Bonanza creek.. . . .	787.5

The next important creek valuable for its creek and bench gravels is Hunker creek.

This creek is about 18 miles long, 2 miles of which have not been found gold-bearing. It has two important tributaries: Last Chance and Gold Bottom creeks, both being on the left limit of the creek, the former entering it at a point about 10 miles above its mouth and the latter 4 miles above its mouth.

The same conditions prevail on this creek as on Bonanza and Eldorado creeks, viz.: An elevation took place which diverted the water to its present channel which has cut through the gravels and rocks leaving the gravels behind which are to-day at a higher level than the present creek bed. All the gravels are frozen.

There are less bench gravels on this creek than on Bonanza.

As near as I can calculate I find that there are 125 million cubic yards of gravels on this creek which are gold-bearing.

The deposition of the gravels on this creek is the same as on Bonanza creek. The most interesting part of the Hunker bench gravels is in the vicinity of Last Chance creek, where they are mixed up with cretaceous clay which renders them very difficult to wash. This difficulty has been overcome by the invention of new appliances to wash the gold therefrom. In this vicinity the bed rock is composed of quartz porphyry and cretaceous shale, the latter forms a good riffle for the gold.

On the lower part of Hunker creek we find the sericite schists to contain considerable quantities of graphite which gives the gravels a black appearance, the gold is coated with a film of oxide of iron, and together with the graphite it renders the gold difficult to recognize.

The pay in the creek bed appears to start at No. 41 above Discovery, and continues uninterrupted down stream to its mouth.

The width of the pay is not at all regular, at places it is 40 feet and at others it reaches 250 feet. Where there is no pay on the hillside the creek claim opposite contains more pay than is usually the case with the other creek claims situated opposite hillsides that contain pay gravels.

The pay on the hillsides start at No. 4 on the right limit, and continues on the same limit as far as No. 13 below Discovery, then it crosses the creek to the left limit at No. 23 below Discovery, and continues on the same limit down to a point opposite No. 35 below Discovery. Below this there are very little auriferous gravels until we get to a point opposite No. 50 below Discovery on the left limit, it then continues down to a point opposite No. 82 below Discovery known as Last Chance creek. From this place down to the mouth of the creek there are numerous interruptions.

The pay in the gravels on the right limit of the creek has not yet been proven except at one place, viz.: Hattie Gulch.

I here give the fineness of the gold on Hunker creek and its tributaries, from which the difference of quality between the Hunker creek gold and the Last Chance gold will be noted. The principal impurity being silver, viz.:—

Upper Hunker creek.	809.
Middle Hunker creek.	834.
Lower Hunker creek.	844. to 792.
Last Chance creek.	689.
Gold Bottom creek.	804.
Henry Gulch.	839.
Mint Gulch.	808.
Mouth of Hunker creek.	715.5
Bear creek.	718.

Dominion creek heads at the dome just on the other side of the divide of Hunker creek, and is generally described as being tributary to Indian river. A more correct description of it would be to call it a continuation of Indian river, and not a tributary of it. The mouth of Dominion creek is taken to be at a point where it joins Sulphur creek, below this point it is called Indian river. If we take the latter description as correct Dominion creek is 30 miles long.

This creek is different from the others in that it was not elevated, therefore the deposit in the creek bed is at the same level as it was at the time it was deposited.

There are no gravel benches on this creek except at the mouth of Caribou creek a tributary at No. 27 below upper Discovery.

The creek gravels are different from those on Bonanza and Hunker creeks in that they contain a larger amount of quartz pebbles. A cross-section of the creek gravels is as follows:—

1. The top is covered by a little moss under which there is muck or soil of from 2 to 20 feet in depth.

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2. Gravels composed of sericite schist, quartz pebbles and diorite from 2 to 9 feet, which contain a certain amount of gold, part of which is suitable for placer mining.

3. This layer is called the bed rock, and it is from 1 to 3 feet of very soft material composed of small grains of quartz and sericite schist reduced to a powder, together with some iron-stained material. Large quantities of black sand (magnetic iron) and cassiterite are found in this layer.

The pay on this creek starts at a point about one mile from the dome and continues down stream to a point at No. 90 below lower Discovery, or about a distance of 12 miles. Here we have an interruption of 10 miles where the pay is rather poor, and it does not appear that these gravels can be, at present, worked by the placer method with profit.

At the end of these 10 miles, or at a distance of 22 miles from the head of the creek, the pay starts again and continues down to the mouth of Sulphur creek, and is of sufficient richness to warrant placer mining. There has not been sufficient prospecting below this point to determine the value of the gravels. At the mouth of Gold Run creek the pay extends over a very wide area, in fact at one place I know of it being 500 feet in width, but it is rather low grade. The gold at this point is mixed with the Gold Run gold, as will be seen from the fineness hereunder given:—

Upper Dominion creek.. . . .	801·
Middle Dominion creek.. . . .	828·5
Lower Dominion creek.. . . .	861·5
Gold Run creek.. . . .	861·
Caribou creek.. . . .	825·
Sulphur creek.. . . .	808·

Many fossils have been found imbedded in the gravels and muck on almost all the gold-bearing creeks except Bonanza and Eldorado creeks. On these last two mentioned creeks it does not appear that any fossils or organic matter of any kind have been found.

PLACER MINING.

Placer mining is the removal of auriferous alluvial deposits mostly by hand labour. The gold is extracted from the gravels by means of water in sufficient quantity to effect a complete disintegration of the gravel material which is carried away by the water, and the gold on account of its higher specific gravity is left behind. The water used for this purpose must have sufficient elevation for the disposal of the tailings. This water is either pumped up from the stream into the sluice boxes or diverted from the stream at a distant point from the workings and conducted there by means of a ditch or a flume. The length of the conducts of water depends on the supply and on the elevation required for the disposal of the tailings.

The frozen state of the auriferous gravels and the shortness of the seasons are difficulties met with in Yukon mining operations. Still the frozen condition of the gravel has certain advantages. Deep placer diggings would have to be very rich to bear the expense of placer mining if they were not frozen. It would require timber of the best quality available, which is very expensive here, and the necessity of installing pumps to control the water at that depth. This is particularly noticeable on Duncan creek, a tributary of the Stewart river, where at places the bed rock is 105 feet deep, and the bottom gravels are not frozen. A certain amount of pay was found which would have warranted continued operations had they not been troubled with water at that depth which could be controlled only by large pumps at a considerable expense.

I consider the frozen condition of the gravels an advantage in deep diggings, but an objection in shallow ones.

Within the last three years a new method of mining called the 'open-cut' method has been introduced to work shallow diggings. It consists of removing the overburden down to the pay gravels and then the pay is either hoisted or shovelled into sluice

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boxes. In removing the overburden the frost is a great draw back. It necessitates the thawing of the muck either by steam or its exposure to the sun after the moss is removed. The next layer below which is immediately below the muck and above the pay streak must be exposed to the sun for a certain length of time before it can be removed by the scraper. I consider that the frost is objectionable whenever this method is employed.

Another hardship experienced with frozen gravels is in connection with the dredging operation, which is the coming industry, as it appears to be the most successful method to work flats and valleys which contain low grade material.

It is impossible to wash frozen material with the expectation of recovering gold therefrom, it requires to be thawed before it is excavated. Stagnant water in a dredge sump-hole will have a tendency to thaw the gravel, but the amount of thawing is so small that it should not be taken into consideration, and from an operative standpoint should not be recommended.

The only three successful methods of thawing which have been already introduced, and will hereafter be described, are: open wood fires, steam or exposure to the sun.

In the early days of this camp only the most primitive methods of placer mining were used. It consisted of thawing with wood fires and then the thawed material would be hoisted to the surface and dumped into a heap and left there until the spring time to be washed. The hoisting was done by hand with a windlass and a bucket containing from 5 to 8 pans of dirt. The amount of dirt that can be hoisted by one man with a windlass depends entirely on the depth of the shaft and the size of the bucket. A good man can hoist 200 buckets of 6 pans each up a shaft 30 feet in depth in one day. The average is a little below this.

To wash this material in the spring time sluice boxes were set up having a total length of 48 feet, giving a grade of from 9 to 10 inches to each box length of 12 feet. These boxes are situated at the required elevation for the disposal of the tailings.

These boxes, provided with riffles to catch the gold, were set up along the side of the dump and the material was shovelled into them. The riffles are made of small poles from 1 to 3 inches in diameter and from 4 to 5 feet in length, placed side by side into the sluice box, leaving a space of from 1 to 2 inches between them. The poles are held together by means of a small piece of board nailed at each end to keep them in position, as well as to facilitate their removal at the time of the clean up.

When a clean up is made all the riffles are removed except the last at the end of the box, then we have nothing else left but the gold and the fine material caught by the riffles.

The water is then turned onto this in small quantities at a time while one of the men shovels the material towards the head of the box and thereby concentrates this residue until there is only the gold left in the box. The gold is then put into a pan, dried, cleaned from the black sand, and then weighed. This process is then repeated until the whole dump is washed.

The black sand above mentioned which remains in the sluices with the gold cannot be avoided on account of its high specific gravity. It is nothing else than magnetic iron.

Of late years this method has been greatly improved in many different ways. The sluices are now set up and covered with small battons before the dump is started. The material is dumped into the boxes so that in the spring time the dirt is pushed into them in greater quantity than if they had been set up along side of the dump. Care must be taken not to thaw too much of the dump at a time, as there is danger of the dirt being too heavy for the boxes, which would render them useless for sluicing.

Steam-thawing.—A new era has been created in mining by steam-thawing the gravels and hoisting them with self-dumper buckets. This has proven a more economic method applicable to the working at a profit lower grade dirt than heretofore.

Thawing with steam was introduced here for the first time shortly after the discovery of this camp. The apparatus employed consists of a long iron pipe called 'point,'

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about 5½ feet in length, one end of which is drawn out into a point. The other end is connected with the steam from the boiler. The steam from the boiler is transmitted by means of an inch iron pipe which is stationery. The connection of this iron pipe and the point is made with a small rubber pipe in order to enable the operator to move the point to the required position without having the rigidity of an iron pipe to contend with. One boiler will furnish many points with steam. It is considered that one-half a cord of wood in a good boiler will furnish 16 points with steam for 10 hours, which is equal to one and a half horse-power per point.

The self-dumper is the greatest labour saving device we have, and it is considered indispensable. This device has already been described by you in the appendix to your annual report for the year 1902, to which the reader is referred.

The points and self-dumper above mentioned are adapted to both deep and shallow diggings. It is considered deep when it is over 25 feet to bed rock *i.e.* it must be worked by means of a shaft and drift. The success of working deep placers depends a great deal on the use of the apparatus above mentioned. In shallow diggings a new method has been introduced of late years called the 'open-cut' method, and proves to be very successful. This method of mining cannot be resorted to when it is deeper than 20 feet to bed rock, as there is too much overburden to remove.

This method consists of removing the moss and the muck and the remainder thawed by steam or left exposed to the sun for some time. This latter layer, except the lower 3 or 4 feet, is called the waste, and it is not suitable for placer mining as it will not pay to handle under present conditions.

After the waste is removed the remainder is either hoisted or shovelled into the sluice boxes and washed in the ordinary way.

The output of a man's work is on an average 4½ cubic yards per 10-hour day, and the wages are \$4.50 and board. Counting the expenditure of the plant and other incidentals it is impossible to work ground worth less than \$2 a cubic yard by the placer mining method.

Fuel.—The only fuel used on the creeks, with one exception, is wood. Wood is very expensive here, and it is responsible for the many failures we have already had. Its price at any particular point on the creeks depends entirely on the source of supply of the particular locality in which the work is going on.

I here give you the price of wood on each creek as follows:—

Lower Bonanza creek.. . . .	\$10 per cord.
Grand Forks.. . . .	12 "
Upper Bonanza creek.. . . .	12 "
Eldorado creek.. . . .	\$12 00 to 17 "
Hunker creek.. . . .	7 50 to 11 "
Sulphur creek.. . . .	8 00 to 11 "
Upper Dominion creek.. . . .	12 00 to 13 "
Lower Dominion creek.. . . .	7 00 to 8 "
Gold Run creek.. . . .	8 "

Coal is used for fuel only at one place on the creeks, and that is at Mr. Andrews' pumping plant.

The price paid in Dawson for coal is \$10 per ton, and a charge of \$6 per ton is made for the freight from Dawson to the plant which is situated on No. 6 below Discovery on Bonanza creek, a distance of 10½ miles from Dawson.

An experiment was made here at the electric plant to determine the comparative efficiency of wood and coal to generate steam. As a result of this it appears that the proportion is 1½ cords of wood to one ton of coal. I might here mention that the coal was a lignite containing 44 per cent of fixed carbon, with a large percentage of ash and moisture, while the wood was soft and not to be compared with hard wood.

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While in California I investigated the price and the efficiency of oil as a fuel agent in order to compare its cost with wood and coal. I find that the success of using oil in the Territory as a fuel agent depends entirely on the transportation. Taking 6 barrels of oil to a ton, duty at 5 cents a gallon, and the transportation at \$40 per ton, a barrel of oil will cost \$9.61. The ratio of efficiency of these fuel agents is as follows:—

Two cords of wood (hard) will generate as much steam as one ton of good Wellington coal or $4\frac{1}{2}$ barrels of oil of $17\frac{1}{2}$ gravity.

Our native wood and coal are much inferior to the outside wood and coal, and therefore a larger quantity will be required of our material to equal $4\frac{1}{2}$ barrels of oil than in California. After taking everything into consideration I still believe that the wood is the cheapest fuel at present.

Hydraulicking.—In 1902-3-4 the territory experienced a transition period which has had a tendency to decrease the output.

The best claims were being worked out, and the rich spots together with the lower grade material left in the vicinity necessitated a change of method from the old and primitive methods of placer mining to more modern ones like pumping, hydraulicking, hydraulicking with gravity water, steam shovel and dredging.

Some of these methods require some necessary conditions to be successful. While these methods are being considered it is needless to say that much ground is left idle from which there is no output. These are the conditions that are responsible, in greater part, for the decrease of the output, and not because there is no more gold in the ground.

This country is exceptionally dry in the summer months, and without a proper water supply many of the hydraulic companies have had to shut down their operations and wait for rains. These conditions affect the benches and hillsides, while in the creek there is always enough water to avoid a complete stop.

The first experiment that was made to overcome these conditions and to work low grade material on a large scale was by pumping hydraulicking. This method consists in installing the plant in the creek bed and pumping the water into a reservoir on the hillside, from there the water would be conducted to the gravel pit in pipes. The efficiency of the water is very high, but the cost of the fuel is so great that it has not been a success. There are still three plants of this kind in operation, but I am not informed regarding their success.

Many have learned, partly through the mistakes of others and partly through the advanced knowledge of the existing conditions here, that there are two feasible methods to work low grade gravels at a profit, and these are: hydraulicking with gravity water and dredging or steam shovel. These methods require different conditions for their success.

Hydraulicking requires a constant water supply, good grade to conduct the tailings and dumping ground for the disposal of the same. When there is not sufficient grade for the tailings an elevator is used for the purpose.

One of these elevators is installed on a hydraulic leasehold situated on Miller creek which I have not yet witnessed, and I cannot, therefore, offer an opinion as to its success. It is a very unfortunate thing when one is compelled to use an elevator, as much of the water must be used to operate the elevator which would otherwise be used in the giants. The proportion of water used in the giants to the amount used in the elevator is one to two.

Water at 100 feet pressure will elevate the tailings 10 feet high. There has not been enough work of this nature to give an opinion as to the cost of such operations.

The difficulty of furnishing an adequate supply of water for hydraulicking entails the heaviest item of expense in connection with this method of gold extraction. It is particularly costly when deep and large ravines have to be crossed, as it necessitates the installation of many thousand feet of piping and trestling to convey the water across. Of the many ditches constructed in this Territory for hydraulicking purposes I here mention the principal ones as follows:—

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Company.	Length. Miles.	Capacity. Inches.	Company.	Length. Miles.	Capacity. Inches.
Anglo-Klondike Co..	7	500	Delhie, Hunker Creek.. . . .	5	250
Fuller Norwood Co..	9	1,000	Lyonnaise Synd..	4½	800
White Channel Hyd. Co.. . . .	5½	1,000	Acklen Co..	9	2,000
O. R. Brener..	6	250	O R. Brener, Hunker Creek.. .	7	500
N. A. T. & T. Co..	7½	2,200	Dolen et al, Last Chance.. . .	4	200
Bonanza Mining Co..	5	600			

There are many small ditches of one and two miles in length and from 50 to 100 inches in capacity that are too numerous to mention here.

The Anglo-Klondike Company have an inverted syphon across Boulder creek, a distance of 1,900 feet. The difference in elevation between the intake and the outlet of the pipe is 67 feet. The Fuller Norwood Company have an excellent ditch having its intake at No. 57 above Discovery on Bonanza creek, and its outlet at No. 19 below Discovery. On account of bad ground encountered it was considered necessary to construct a flume part of the way. As the conducts of water are on the right limit of the creek and the property to be worked is on the left limit it was necessary to instal an inverted syphon across Bonanza creek of 3,000 feet long.

The White Channel Hyd. Ltd., are operating on Gold Hill, on the left limit of Bonanza creek, at the junction of Eldorado and Bonanza creeks. Their point of intake is at No. 51 above Discovery on Bonanza creek. The water is conducted to a point opposite Gold hill, then piped across through pipes of 24 and 26 inches in diameter. The head is 150 feet above the rim.

O. R. Brener who is operating on French hill is at present in the best position to make use of the water at all times during the year. He has constructed a dam at a point on French Gulch about 2½ miles above the mouth to conserve the water during the dry season. The water is conducted to a reservoir back of the claims then piped to the gravel pit through pipes of 10 and 12 inches in diameter affording 100 feet head. Mr. Brener constructed another from Eldorado to increase the supply.

The N.A.T. & T. Co., operating on Miller creek, have a splendid ditch with intake on Bed Rock creek, a tributary of Sixty-mile river. This water is conducted to a point on Miller creek about 420 feet above the bed of the creek bed. It is then conducted down to the creek bed through pipes to supply the giants and the elevator to elevate the tailings.

The Bonanza Creek Mining Company, operating on the Matson and Doyle leaseholds, Bonanza creek, have constructed in the neighbourhood of 5 miles of flume and ditch with intake at No. 25 Adams creek. In order to assure a good water supply during the dry season the company are constructing a dam in the creek at No. 37 Adams creek, a small distance above the intake of the flume. This dam, when finished, will be 50 feet high, 4 foot crest and 120 feet toe, and will hold 60 million gallons of water. It is constructed as follows:—

Excavation for the foundation of the dam was made to bed rock upon which, across the creek, rest grooved boards in a vertical position to serve as a core. These boards are hammered to the bed rock until they conform to it, to prevent any possibility of leakage. On both sides of this core fine material is shovelled in and puddled, then finished with rock to the top. Very little cement was used on account of its expense and the difficulty of obtaining the desired quality. This dam will be finished this year, in order to impound the waters of the freshets of the spring.

As we have frost to contend with every precaution must be taken in selecting ground that will stand running water. It has been the practice in this country to construct ditches on the sunny side of the stream. When the moss is removed and the excavated material exposed to the sun it will thaw rapidly and settle, if it is built on the side of the stream where the sun shines very little it will thaw very slowly and the material will move continuously. This experience was no doubt gained in building the many miles of roads in the country.

The length of time required to build ditches here is much longer for the same dis-

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tance than it is on the outside or in any country where there is no frost to contend with. The seasons are very short, and a great deal of preparatory work must be done, to cope with the conditions, which is necessary in a frozen country. The main delay is in connection with the removal of the moss, which has to be done to expose the material to the sun for a certain length of time to thaw. A ditch of over 10 miles long cannot be constructed in less than two seasons, in taking the magnitude of the ditch and the existing conditions into consideration. The time of the year during which the excavation can be done is between May 15 and October 15 of each year, provided the preparatory work has already been done the previous fall.

No definite length of time can be set within which ditches should be constructed. As the conditions on one creek differ much from those of another, the time within which the construction should be completed fluctuates. The size and length of the ditch as well as the difficulty of the project must be considered.

The extreme cold of the winter and the great heat of the summer have very little effect on ditches and flumes. This is not the case with iron or steel pipes. I find that when pipes are installed to convey water across deep depressions in the shape of inverted syphons the extreme cold of the winter will not affect the pipes very much, and they do not, therefore, require to be disconnected, but it is advisable to cover them with a thick sod to prevent expansion during the summer months. When a pipe is laid horizontally on the ground it has to be disconnected in the winter in order to avoid the joints from breaking, which is due to the contraction of the iron.

As all the hydraulic operations are conducted on benches and hillsides there is no difficulty in finding enough grade for the disposal of the tailings. The general grade given is between 8 per cent and 10 per cent, regulated by the amount of water and the size of the boxes used.

It is to be regretted that there are no undercurrents installed at any of the hydraulic plants which would, no doubt, collect a great deal of gold which at present is lost for the lack of such appliances. The riffles used in the boxes are made of wooden blocks and have been found very satisfactory.

The average duty of a miner's inch cannot be given with accuracy on account of the fluctuation of the water supply.

We have in this country two seasons, viz.: the summer and the winter season. The summer season starts about May 1 and lasts until October 1, the winter season being the balance of the year. During the summer season we have the dry and the wet season. The wet season is from May 1 to June 15, then it starts again on August 15 and lasts until the close of the season. The water supply in the early part of the season is dependent on the snow waters, while the latter part is dependent on rains. The dry season is from June 15 to August 15.

All the creeks within the Dawson district are dependent altogether on rains for their water supply.

To increase the water supply small dams have been constructed at the head of the streams to conserve the waters of the freshets to be used during the dry season. Two very large ones have already been constructed, and one under construction.

From these considerations it will be apparent that it is difficult to give the average duty of a miner's inch with accuracy. During the wet season it has been found to be 5 cubic yards, although I have heard of a duty of 8 cubic yards, which I think, however, too high. Under the present conditions and taking into account the amount of water available every year between the months of May and October, the duty is very much reduced.

One inch of water is 1-12 of the amount of water going through an orifice 2 inches high, 6 inches wide under a head of $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches pressure, measured above the centre of the orifice. The amount of water that will go through this orifice is 1.5 cubic feet of water in one minute.

When we speak of a miner's inch it is generally understood to be a certain amount of water flowing past a certain point in one minute unless otherwise specified.

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The cost of hydraulicking in the Territory varies every year, as it fluctuates with the amount of water at hand.

A fair way of averaging the operating cost per cubic yard would be to divide the working season into two parts, viz.: The wet season and the dry season. This will show the necessity of looking for a water supply proportionate to the life of the property to be acquired.

The data I have at my command here are from the most reliable company operating on Bonanza creek. This cost might look high to some of the hydraulic companies operating on the outside, but it is considered low here.

The operating cost to hydraulic, per cubic yard, the White Channel gravels with 240 inches of water under 165 feet head, and the duty of a miner's inch taken at 6.5 cubic yards is 14½ cents.

During the dry season, which lasts 8 weeks, only a couple of hours run can be had out of the 24. In this case the operating expenses per cubic yard are high.

We have the most favourable conditions for hydraulicking such as small gravels with no boulders, banks not too high, good grade and dumping ground and very high values. The only thing lacking is the water, which is the great drawback to the country.

Dredging.—We have at present three dredges in operation, viz.: Two on Bonanza creek and one in construction, and one on the Klondike river at the mouth of Bear creek. Those operating on Bonanza creek have been very successful, particularly the one on discovery. The latter is the first that was brought to this country by the Lewis River Mining Company, who first operated in 1901 on No. 42 below Discovery on Bonanza creek before they moved to their present position. It is a Risdon dredge of the old type of 3¼ feet capacity, operated with steam. It is not operated with full efficiency on account of the frost in the gravel which is being thawed ahead of the machine. Two 50 horse-power boilers have been installed to run 80 points to thaw this gravel. The expense in connection with the thawing is just as great as the operating expenses of the dredge itself.

Bonanza creek, or any of the gold-bearing creeks in this district are not an ideal dredging proposition as the bed rock is hard and uneven and there is also frost to contend with, but the gravel is of such high quality that it is a paying proposition where it can not be worked in any other way at a profit.

All the ground available in Bonanza creek for dredging is that which did not contain sufficient values to be worked by the placer mining method. Taking the costs of placer mining operations at \$2 a cubic yard, it is reasonable to think that what is left must contain values from a few cents to \$1.75 a cubic yard plus the fine gold carried away by the tailings of the placer mining operations, which is considerable.

Another dredge is operating near the mouth of Bonanza creek by Messrs. Segbers and Moncrieff. This dredge was installed on the property this year and is operating now with great success, but I am unable to give the operating costs. A part of this dredge was manufactured by the Risdon Iron Works, of San Francisco, while the other part was constructed here with native material. It has a capacity of 2½ cubic feet and is operated with steam.

By far the finest dredge in the Territory and equal to any operating in the Oroville gold fields in California, is the one belonging to the Canadian Klondike Mining Company operating on the Klondike river at the mouth of Bear creek.

This dredge has a bucket capacity of 7 cubic feet, close buckets and can dig 65 feet below the hull. This dredge was manufactured by the Marion people of Ohio, and differs very little in principle from other dredges now in operation. Taking its construction, mode of operation, ladder and stacker it resembles the Bucyrus type of dredges more than any other. It is operated with electric power generated in the vicinity by means of a steam turbine which can develop 600 horse-power. This machine has only been in operation for the last sixteen days, and I cannot give correct figures regarding its efficiency. Sister dredges in California have an output of 80,000 cubic yards a month.

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The company is prospecting the ground in the vicinity and if enough pay gravels can be found to warrant the installation of another dredge the manager informed me of his intention to order one at once.

The dredge is operating at the mouth of Bear creek where it has been found very rich, as it has been worked by the placer method for many years. It appears at present that another run of gold has been found of a higher quality to that which had been found heretofore. As this spot is situated at about two miles below the mouth of Hunker creek, and the gold found is of the same quality as Hunker creek, I believe it to be the same gold. If this proves correct it is of the greatest importance, as it increases the area to be worked. The company did not anticipate that new run of gold, but only low grade dirt, representing the refuse of the gold-bearing streams.

There is another dredge under construction at the mouth of Bonanza creek which will be ready to operate next season. This dredge is manufactured by the Allis, Chalmers people of Chicago. It has a theoretical daily capacity of 3,600 cubic yards.

Steam Shovels.—Other machinery to work alluvials on a large scale is represented by the steam shovel. Of these there are two working on Eldorado creek and another on No. 60 below Discovery on Bonanza creek.

Those operating on Eldorado creek are owned by Mr. Phiscator, who has been operating them for the last two years with great success. The method of working these shovels is different from those operating on other creeks in that no special washing plant is used, only a common sluice box such as is used in common placer methods. The shovels are $\frac{2}{3}$ cubic yard capacity. The gravel is delivered directly into the sluice box.

The steam shovel is especially applicable to the treatment of deposit with hard and uneven bed rock over which the pay is distributed. In using a shovel there is no chance of losing any gold which might be secreted in the cracks of the bed rock and which could not be recovered by dredging operations. By means of the steam shovel the bed rock can be cleaned as effectively as in the open cut method. The dredge people contend that there is as much gold recovered from the waste which is thrown away by the shovel to repay for all that is lost in the cracks of the bed rock which cannot be recovered by the dredge.

The following instance which came under my observation confirms this. On a certain claim on Eldorado it was proposed to work by open cut and in order to do that it was necessary to remove the old waste and tailings which accumulated in the early days of the camp. It was found to be just as cheap to sluice the waste and tailings as to remove them with a horse and scraper, as the water would carry the material to the desired place. This material was sluiced up, and out of 300 cubic yards 118 ounces of gold were recovered which would otherwise have been lost. For that reason I believe that much is lost by removing too much of the overburden, and if worked by a dredge would more than compensate for what it loses in the cracks of the bed rock.

The Marion shovel operating on Bonanza creek is used to excavate the material which is dumped into a large bucket to be hoisted and dumped into a hopper, after which it is washed in a rotating screen on each side of which the gold saving tables are situated. This arrangement is known as the Ledgewood machine.

POPULATION.

This year has experienced a great decrease in the population of the Territory. This decrease is due to the recent discoveries of the Tanana and Fairbanks districts, situated on the American side of the line.

It appears that this camp was discovered about two years ago, but the rush from this Territory did not start until last fall. A new field is always inviting to a stamper or a prospector, as he always expects to be there the first one and stake a claim to contain a little better values than the claim he is leaving. There is no doubt that many were disappointed and were left worse off than they were when they started from here.

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Taking all the districts in the Yukon Territory in consideration, regardless of the floating population, I would estimate the population at not more than 10,000.

I might say that the population in the winter months is less than in the summer as many of the operators and their families go outside for the winter and return in the springtime, during the months of March and April, in order to be ready for the spring operations.

DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL DEPOSITS.

Some progress has been made in the development of the coal deposits of the Territory. This is of great importance since the timber is being cut away very rapidly, and it is a matter of only a few years when coal will have to be used altogether.

A new and very promising coal deposit is situated near Tantalus. Upon assay it is found to contain 66 per cent of fixed carbon.

The Five Fingers coal mines are being prospected thoroughly with the government diamond drill.

The most of the White Pass steamers are using Tantalus coal with great success, and it has been found to be very much cheaper than wood, as the steamers do not have to stop so often to wood up.

THE QUARTZ MILL.

The mill was not in operation at any time during the year and therefore there are no returns to be made in this regard.

The contract entered into between the government and Mr. Matheson expires on December 11 next, and I would recommend that the same be not renewed, as I believe it is at present a useless expense as there is not enough work to justify the maintenance of the same.

THE ASSAY OFFICES.

During the year there were 200 assays made, of which 169 were for gold and silver, 17 for copper, 5 for lead and 4 for tin. You will find here attached a statement of all the assays made during the year at the Dawson assay office.*

The office is still situated alongside of the mill, but it has been proposed to move it to the administration building, and have it under government control altogether, where it will be more satisfactory to me and more convenient to the public.

A copy of the report of the assayer in charge at Whitehorse is also appended.

The number of assays made at the Whitehorse assay office during the fiscal year was 363, of which there were 270 for gold and silver, 68 for copper, 4 for tin, 16 for lead, 1 for antimony, 2 for platinum and 2 for carbon.

Mr. Robert Smart, the assayer in charge of the assay office at Whitehorse, has proven himself to be a very competent officer, his work being favourably commented on by many of the smelting establishments.

Your obedient servant,

A. J. BEAUDETTE,

Government Mining Engineer.

*Only those assays of the statement referred to, which on account of valuable contents are of interest, are published in this report. E. H., Supt. of Mines.

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REPORT OF ROBERT SMART, GOVERNMENT ASSAYER. '

WHITEHORSE, Y.T., July 1, 1905.

A. J. BEAUDETTE, Esq.,
Government Mining Engineer,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour herewith to submit my report of the transactions of the Whitehorse government assay office for the year ending June 30, together with a short summary of the mining conditions of this district.

During the year a total number of 363 assays were made, a detailed statement whereof is appended to my report.*

In addition to the assays made, a great number of tests have been made for the quantitative determination of metals.

It will be seen that the number of assays made during the month of June is very largely in excess of any other month of the year, this is in consequence of quartz measures being opened up in the southern part of this district, to which reference will be made hereafter, and to the inquiries of outside capitalists respecting the copper properties directly adjacent to Whitehorse. The samples of ore assayed and treated in the office have been received from an area of territory bounded on the north by Selkirk, on the south by the province of British Columbia, on the east by the Nisutlin river and on the west by the White river.

In the Mounteagle range west of Tantalus an interesting and valuable discovery has been made of gold-bearing chalcopyrite carrying as high as \$20 per ton in gold, 24 ounces of silver, together with 18 per cent of copper. The ore body is said to be of considerable extent, and from the continuity of formation is thought to be a continuation of the Bornite deposits of the Whitehorse copper belt. Contiguous to the discovery extensive deposits of coal have been located, bituminous in character, containing 80·23 per cent carbon, and which by satisfactory tests produces a first-class quality of ore.

Owing to the distance of this recent discovery from the Yukon river (about 40 miles westerly), only prospect work of a superficial character has yet been done, but it is reasonable to suppose that as development guarantees expenditure, facilities for transporting supplies will be improved, and this very promising discovery will fully justify the expectations of the locators.

Bodies of auriferous copper ore have also been found on the divide between the Donjek and White river, but further than the receipt of samples at this office, nothing definite can be stated in this report. With the improvement of facilities for getting in supplies, however, this district promises some rich discoveries.

In the Kluahne placer district from 150 to 350 men have been working during the past year, and considerable sluicing has been done, reports are exceedingly satisfactory from Burwash, Sheep and Fourth of July creeks. Considering this extensive placer area as a whole, however, it is safe to say that the deposit of gold is spotted, and that the method for successfully extracting the auriferous deposit must be by hydraulicking.

The Bullion creek hydraulic company have adopted this method on Bullion creek, and have completed a plant at a cost of upwards of \$130,000, their operations will cover some 82 claims on that creek, and they report that their considerable expenditure is fully justified by the excellent showing they have had. They expect to begin operations about July 15.

In the mountainous district which lies between Lake Tagish and Lake Bennett, contiguous to the British Columbia boundary line, discoveries of rich silver ore and

* This detailed statement has not been received. E. H., Supt. of Mines.

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argentiferous galena have been made during the last year. Active development has recently determined the great richness of this area, and in consequence the prospectors are locating new ground, and from the satisfactory assay results obtained from the new locations, the area is much greater than was at first supposed.

During the past three months the Conrad and Singer Company have been carrying on extensive prospect work on the Pelly and Pooley groups consisting of 16 claims in the locality, the results are considered exceedingly satisfactory, samples of ore assayed at this office give as high as 2,000 ounces silver per ton.

The purely silver ores contain only small quantities of gold, the argentiferous galena carries values up to 200 ounces of silver, 45 per cent of lead, and as high as \$75 per ton in gold.

The various ore bodies ranging in width from 16 inches down have been traced throughout the entire group of claims, at a depth of 80 feet, a rich vein of 6 feet in width was struck.

The owners of the property are so elated with the prospects that they have contracted for the erection of an aerial tramway from the mines to Windy Arm, and a railway from its terminus to connect with the White Pass and Yukon Railway at Carcross.

Within the last ten days several applications for placer claims have been made on Willow creek, a tributary of the Nisutlin river. The discoverer brought at the same time \$280 in gold taken by him from his claim, and applications for 84 entries, this has caused the usual stampede of prospectors and miners, and it is reported by the discoverer that several locators were actively at work, whip-sawing lumber and making vigorous preparations for active work. The gold shown is very bright and appears to be of good quality. It is distinguished from other placer gold found in the Territory in that the larger nuggets shown have associated with them as a gangue, magnetite instead of quartz. This new district is easily reached from Whitehorse by steamers up the Houtalinqua river to Lake Teslin, thence about 25 miles from the easterly shore. I am personally acquainted with the vicinity of this new discovery, having spent some four months in the neighbourhood four years ago, and I was very favourably impressed with the possibilities of the country. The formation is slate and mica schist, and it was then my opinion that the contact between the granite of the Big Salmon and the slate of the Teslin countries was in the vicinity of the Nisutlin.

In the Big Salmon district, Livingston creek is a good producer of placer gold, more claims are being worked than in any previous year. A new pay streak was found during the past winter on the left limit of the creek, having an advantage over the previous workings in that it was free from the enormous granite boulders which so impeded work in the creek proper. Other creeks in the same locality are being worked this season, but reports from them have not yet reached this office. Some work has been done on a body of auriferous copper ore found near the head of Fish river, a tributary of the Big Salmon, but as in many other cases, owing to the lack of transportation facilities and the consequent enhanced cost of getting supplies to the required points it is impossible for the prospector to do more than to locate and thereafter keep his claim alive by complying with the mining regulations.

Float Cinnabar assaying 32.90 per cent of mercury has been found on Livingston creek, many efforts have been made to locate the lead but without success.

Very little development has been done in the Whitehorse copper belt since January last, owing principally to the lack of capital, but I am informed that negotiations are now pending which will in all probability result in the introduction of a large amount of capital from the outside for the purpose of working some of the claims actively. Many claims upon which development work has been done give smelter returns very high in copper and carrying percentage of gold and silver.

In conclusion I beg respectfully to submit that in my opinion the outlook for the near future for the southern Yukon as a producing district of great value is exceedingly

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bright, and that the intelligent working of the extensive placer areas will determine that they are of a richness and extent that will warrant the introduction of hydraulicking machinery with a profitable result.

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT SMART,

Government Assayer.

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RETURNS of the Assay Office at Dawson for the Year ending June 30, 1905.

Number	Description of Rock.	Nature of Assays.	Metal.	Per Ton.			Location.
				Gold.	Silver.	Total value.	
				Oz.	Oz.	\$ cts.	
457	Quartz and porphyry.			40	Traces.	8 26	Klondike River.
458	Quartz with iron pyrites.			69	"	14 26	Bonanza Creek.
459	Quartz and porphyry.			61	"	12 60	"
462	Honey comb quartz.	Au. & Ag.		32	"	6 61	Hunker Creek.
462A	"	"		20	"	1 13	"
463	Conglomerate	"		30	"	6 20	12 Mile River.
470A	Talcum and clay	"		30	"	6 20	Klondike River.
470B	Galena.	"		21	36 00	22 34	"
470B*	"	Pb.	41 00			41 00	"
470C	"	Au. & Ag.		6	39 00	20 74	"
470C*	"	Pb.	43 00			43 00	"
470E	Porphyritic quartz	Au. & Ag.		35	Traces.	7 25	"
472	Galena.	"		10	38 00	21 06	Rock Creek (left fork).
472*	"	Pb.	40 00			40 00	"
472A	Galena with pyrites of iron	Au. & Ag.		28	19 3	15 45	"
472A*	Galena with pyrites of iron	Pb.	23 00			23 00	"
445	Yellow pyrites of copper.	Au. & Ag.		14	12 4	35 13	White Horse (District).
475	"	Cu.	29 95			51 90	"
479A	Pyrites of iron	Au. & Ag.		14	Traces.	28 93	40 Mile River.
481	"	"		32	"	6 61	Portland Creek.
481B	"	"		27	20	5 68	"
481D	Sugar quartz.	"		27	Traces.	5 16	"
482	Gray quartz with iron pyrites.	"		26	30	53 89	White River.
484	Pyrites of iron	"		40	Traces.	8 26	Duncan Creek.
484A	"	"		20	"	4 13	"
489	Pyrites of iron with copper satin	"		24	"	49 60	White River (Sam Pete Creek).
490	White quartz.	"		40	"	8 26	Duncan Creek.
491A	Quartz with oxide of iron	"		39	"	8 06	Bear Creek.
492A	Yellow ore of copper	"		27	9 8	10 48	White Horse (District).
492B	"	Cu.	18 34			36 68	"
493	White quartz with free gold.	Au. & Ag.		62 5	Str. Traces.	1,291 87	Last Chance Creek.
494	Quartz with free gold	Au. & Ag.		17	Str. traces	35 13	21 A Bonanza.
496	Pyrites of iron.	"		31	Traces.	64 07	White River.
497	White quartz with oxide of iron.	"		41	"	8 47	Bear Creek.
498	Rose Quartz.	"		45	"	9 30	Gold Run Creek.
498A	White Quartz with Muscovite	"		90	"	18 60	"
499	Galena.	"		10	58 00	31 06	White River
499A*	Galena	Pb.	66 66			53 33	"

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RETURN of the Assay Office at Dawson for the Year ending June 30, 1905.

Number	Description of Rock.	Nature of Assay.	Metal.	Per Ton.		Total Value.	Location.
				Gold.	Silver.		
				Oz.	Oz.	\$	cts.
500	Quartz with mica schist.	Au. & Ag.		20	Traces.	4	13 Klondike River
602	Quartz with pyrites of iron	"		50	"	6	20 Forty Mile River.
602 B	"	"		60	"	12	40 "
602 C	"	"		40	"	8	26 " "
604 C	Quartz with oxide of iron.	"		80	30	16	68 Eldorado Creek.
605 A	Quartz with Hematite of iron	"		20	Trace.	1	13 Forty Mile River.
606	Quartz with pyrites of iron	"		1	Traces.	22	73 "
607	(rushed sample (pulp)).	"		10	St. traces.	208	76 Head of Klondike River.
608	Pyrites of copper	"		20	15	4	88 Yukon River, (near Cassiar.)
608 A	"	Cu.	12 20			24	40 "
609	Quartz with graphitic schist	Au. & Ag.		57	Traces.	7	61 Hunker Creek.
611	Gray Quartz and pyrites of iron.	"		90	"	18	60 Head of Klondike River.
617 D	Pyrites of copper	Cu	5 16			10	32 White River.
617 F	"	Au. & Ag.		95	20	19	75 "
618	Granitic quartz and galena.	Pb.	22 00			17	60 Little 12 Mile River.
618 A	"	Au. & Ag.		Traces	20 00	14	50 "
618 B	Pyrites of iron and galena.	Pb.	6 80			5	44 "
618 C	Limestone and galena.	Pb.	12 90			10	32 "
618 D	"	Au. & Ag.		14	8 9	7	31 "
618 E	Quartzite and galena.	"		10	16 2	10	16 "
618 G	Porphyry and galena.	"		60	6 3	15	55 12 Mile River.
621	White Quartz	"		60	Traces.	12	40 Yukon River 36 Miles up.
621 B	Pyrites of copper	Cu.	4 65			9	30 "
625 C	Black sand.	Au. & Ag.		40	Traces.	8	26 Sixty Mile River.
625 D	"	"		60	"	12	40 "
625 E	"	"		90	"	18	60 "
626	Quartz with iron pyrites	"		20	"	4	13 Lindow Creek.
626 A	"	"		19	"	3	94 "
628	Quartz with oxide of iron.	"		20	Traces.	4	13 Hunker Creek.
628 D	Clayish matter.	"		35	None.	7	23 "
629 B	White quartz (honey comb	"		70	Traces.	14	47 Skookum Gulch.
631	Quartz with iron pyrites and oxide.	"		92	"	19	01 Green Gulch.
632 B	Pyrites of copper	Cu.	2 80			5	60 White River.
632 C	"	Cu.	3 20			7	40 "
637 A	Quartz with oxide of iron	Au. & Ag.		28	Traces.	5	78 Bonanza Creek.
638	"	"		38	"	7	85 Dominion Creek.
639	Quartz with free gold	"		5 7	30	117	96 Bonanza Creek.
642 A	White quartz with talcum	"		26	Traces.	5	37 Sixty Mile River.
643	White quartz with mica schist	"		30	"	6	20 Klondike River.

PART X

FORESTRY

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF FORESTRY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, FORESTRY BRANCH,
OTTAWA, September 26, 1905.

W. W. CORY, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report on forestry, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, being the seventh annual report from this office.

Reports from the assistant superintendent, the inspectors of tree planting and others employed in forest protection and propagation will be found in the appendix.

With a view of studying on the ground the forestry methods at present in practice in certain European countries, I made a visit to them during the early summer. In addition to visiting the forests of Germany and France I also had the privilege of seeing the forest school at Cooper's Hill, in England, of Nancy in France and of Munich in Bavaria. The conclusion I formed was that the conditions in these older countries were so different from those existing in Canada that while we can gain very valuable information from them it would be impracticable and unwise for us, at present at least, to adopt their methods. The conditions existing in Canada differ so much from those of any other country, especially from those I have mentioned, that I am decidedly of the opinion that we will have to work out a system essentially our own. We have already made a start and to a certain extent laid the foundation of a service which I believe can be developed to very great advantage to the country in the future. It is, however, necessary for us to have skilfully trained men, and at present as we have no forestry schools in Canada we are compelled to engage those who have been educated in other countries. I believe the day has now come when a number of practical foresters would find employment in Canada if they had an opportunity of gaining a technical knowledge in a home forestry school and a practical knowledge by spending their winter vacations in our lumber camps. In addition to those who would obtain employment by the governments of the Dominion and the provinces, the lumbermen of the country would probably find it to their advantage to employ such men to examine their timber limits and make recommendations regarding the cutting of them and in many cases to superintend the work. The establishment of a forestry school, combining theoretical and practical instruction, should be the next step in our educational advancement.

Before dealing with the details of the work of the branch, it may be well at this stage, when we are endeavouring to develop a forestry policy, to consider what should be the aims for the future of those entrusted with this work. Whatever is done to-day should be on a plan capable of development in the future. We have only made a commencement in a vast field.

The existing forests under control of the Dominion are of immense extent, covering nearly a million square miles of territory, three-fourths of which is not adapted for agriculture and consequently should be left for the growth of timber. The vast northern forests of spruce, extending as a zone from ocean to ocean, if properly protected and utilized, will be the world's main supply for timber in the time of scarcity, which is not far distant. The nations of Europe are busy growing this tree from seed, and a period of a hundred years or more has to elapse before the time for cutting arrives, while here we have great areas of full grown trees ready for the axe; as well as others in every stage of growth, which with care in their protection and a proper system of harvesting will afford a perpetual supply. The white pine has hitherto been king in

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our Canadian forests, but the original white pine never extended over one-tenth of the area covered by the spruce, and it has now been so depleted by the axe and by fire as to render the future supply of that timber entirely insufficient for the demand. The spruce, while perhaps somewhat inferior for general use, is for building purposes one of the nearest substitutes we have to offer, and is now largely used in its place.

It is unfortunate that this tree is so easily killed by fire and that the conditions prevailing in our northern country owing to the thin soil covering and the growth of moss on the rocks render fires when once started there very destructive. These forest fires originate in various ways. In some cases they are caused by lightning, but much more frequently from carelessness on the part of those travelling through the country. The appropriation granted for forestry purposes has enabled the department to employ a limited number of forest fire rangers during the past few years, and the results have been very encouraging. A good example of this is afforded in the railway belt in British Columbia. This belt consists of a tract of land about 500 miles long by 40 miles wide, 20 miles on each side of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, so situated as to be more liable to fire than perhaps any other part of the province of equal area. Five years ago this territory was divided into a number of districts and every season since rangers have been employed during the dry summer and autumn months, one ranger having charge of each of the districts. Prior to the introduction of this system scarcely a season passed without the destruction of millions of feet of valuable timber within the belt, whereas since the establishment of the service, notwithstanding that we have had a number of very dry seasons, practically no loss has been sustained within the belt, while outside of it very great destruction has taken place.

Various estimates have been made of the quantity of merchantable timber on land under the control of the Dominion government, but the information at present is so meagre that any calculations on the subject can only be regarded as mere estimates drawn from very limited data, but there can be no question that the total quantity is enormous, and though the quality in some cases may be inferior for lumber purposes it is well adapted for pulp. When we remember that the whole country abounds in streams affording excellent water-power, there seems little doubt that the great wilderness lying north of our fertile land which may appropriately be termed Canada's wood lot will yet furnish through its forests alone employment for a considerable population, and with proper management should continue to be a permanent source of wealth to the country.

Though the climatic conditions of our far northern regions, as above stated, render them unsuited for the labours of the husbandman, the example afforded by the Yukon teaches us that products of the mineral kingdom are not confined to southern latitudes, and it is impossible to foretell the stores of mineral wealth that may yet be found in those regions; and one of the great requisites in mining is timber. Dr. David T. Day, of the United States Geological Survey, stated in a paper read before the American Forest Congress last January that a fair estimate of the whole quantity of timber used in mining in the United States would be 400,000,000 cubic feet a year. Another essential in successful mining, especially in gold mining, is a continuous supply of water, but we are here touching on a subject of very wide application, namely, the forest as a conservator of water supply. As I have said elsewhere, if we permit the destruction of this forest by fire or otherwise the results will be disastrous in many ways. To say nothing of the evil effects on the climate of the fertile lands farther south that would result from the destruction of this barrier against the northern air currents, the severe winter of those high northern latitudes will be made almost intolerable by the winds that will blow uninterruptedly over the denuded land; the streams bereft of the present natural reservoirs which the forest covering at their sources affords will then be torrents in the spring time and dry in the summer and winter months, causing destruction to the fish and to navigation; the fur-bearing animals and game will practically disappear, and instead of having a land with many possibilities we will have an arctic desert.

Second only in importance to protection from fire is a proper system of cutting.

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The practice of setting aside and reserving certain tracts for timber purposes, known as timber reserves, has been in force for some time, but the object of intelligent forestry is not simply to preserve the forest, but to utilize it so as to produce the greatest benefit to the public. There is no more reason for refusing to cut and use the full grown tree when there is a demand for it and when, thereafter, it would only deteriorate in value, than in refusing to cut and use any other product of the vegetable kingdom. A great work for forestry in Canada, in addition to forest protection, will be forest utilization; in directing the way so that the public will receive the fullest benefit that can be derived from the use of the product. A very important work too is in gaining information and setting aside certain timber tracts as timber reserves. Any timbered districts unfit for agriculture should be so set aside. As soon as possible these reserves should be carefully examined and an inventory taken of the different varieties of timber growing on each reserve, and also of the dead timber. Regulations should then be made to suit each individual case and carried out under the supervision of the Forestry Branch. A commencement has been made in this direction this season in the Turtle Mountain timber reserve. The work is being done under the supervision of Inspector Craig of this branch, and Mr. H. R. McMillan, with an assistant, is doing the work in the field. When the field work is completed a plan will be prepared variously coloured to show the timber on each section. In addition to this we will have tables showing quantities and varieties of wood, rate of growth, &c., and also the estimated quantity of dead timber. With this information we will be able to determine what portions will bear further thinning without permanent damage to the reserve as a timber producing district. Encouragement will be given to settlers to remove the dead and decaying timber rather than as heretofore cutting the young growing trees. In other words the object aimed at will be to make this tract of land of the greatest possible utility in the growing of timber for the use of the settlers on the surrounding prairie. It is expected that this work will be completed in time to make a beginning on the Moose Mountain reserve before winter sets in, the work there to be continued next season.

FOREST TREE PLANTING.

The system of co-operation between the department and the settlers on the plains of Manitoba and the North-west Territories in the growing of forest trees, which was started in 1901, is now assuming large proportions. The reports of the Assistant Superintendent and the inspectors employed in this work will be read with interest as showing the gratifying results that have followed the carrying out of this plan. These plantations not only benefit the individual and the people living in the neighbourhood where the work is done, but in addition they afford object lessons in tree cultivation to the settlers in all parts of the prairie region.

There have been distributed from the nurseries to the settlers this season 1,860,000 seedling trees and cuttings. This makes a total distribution since this work was started in 1901, of 5,102,750. Besides this a considerable quantity of seed has been given out during the same time. The applicants to be visited this season number about 2,900. Of these 1,400 reside in Manitoba and 1,500 in the Territories.

FOREST NURSERY STATION.

The Assistant Superintendent's report gives details of the year's work at our new nursery station at Indian Head. In a year or two more the whole work of growing stock for distribution will be centralized at this station. In addition to the growing of this nursery stock it is proposed that different varieties of trees will be raised here in small plantations under forest conditions from which valuable data will be obtained for the use of settlers who are engaging in tree culture in the country.

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PLANTING IN THE SAND HILLS ON THE SPRUCE WOODS TIMBER RESERVE.

Last year between nine and ten thousand seedling Scotch pine were planted in the sand hills on the Spruce Woods timber reserve. Owing to the very dry weather last season more than half of these died, but this spring some thirteen thousand more were planted under more favourable conditions, and as the weather has not been nearly so dry as it was last season much better results have been realized. A recent examination shows that over 90 per cent of these are now living and appear hardy. A more detailed account of this work will be found in the report of the Assistant Superintendent.

LECTURES.

As heretofore this branch has endeavoured to comply with frequent requests made for lectures on forestry. During the past year the Farmers' Institute meetings in the west have usually been attended by an official from this branch, and I have addressed meetings in Winnipeg, Toronto and several other places on the subject.

CANADIAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION.

This association continues to gain steadily in membership and influence. It is exceedingly gratifying to the promoters and to the friends of forestry throughout the country to witness the increasing interest from year to year that is manifested in the great forestry problem in this country. At the beginning of the year a forward step was made by the association in starting a forestry quarterly which is already doing excellent work, and probably it will not be very long till the directors will feel warranted in changing it to a monthly publication.

FOREST FIRES.

So far this season no serious forest fires have been reported. In Manitoba and the territories there has been considerable rain at intervals which has resulted in fewer fires than usual. In British Columbia, however, very little rain fell up to the middle of August, and it was only through the efforts of the rangers that disastrous fires in Dominion timber were prevented.

Your obedient servant,

E. STEWART,
Superintendent.

APPENDIX No. 1.

REPORT OF NORMAN M. ROSS, ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT.

INDIAN HEAD, ASSA.,
August 19, 1905.

E. STEWART, Esq.,
Superintendent of Forestry,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my fifth annual report of work carried out under your direction, dating from September 25, of last season.

On October 5 we commenced at the nursery to dig up the young ash seedlings, which were counted, tied in bundles of 25 each and heeled in ready for distribution the following spring. A start was made at the maples on the 11th, these being treated in the same manner; some 400,000 being dug up; 75,000 cottonwoods were purchased from North Dakota and heeled in at the same time. Besides those from Brandon a total of about 990,000 seedlings were then ready for shipping early this season.

The fall of 1904 was a most exceptional one, the weather remaining open much later than usual, so that it was possible to work on the land as late as November 18. This permitted us to accomplish a great deal of work on the new nursery which otherwise would have been delayed for another year. After sowing 9.09 acres to ash seed and two acres to maple, work was commenced on gravelling the drives and putting in necessary culverts. About 200 loads of gravel were put on the roads, and the work just completed before the freeze up.

On December 2, according to your instructions, I went to Banff and then to New Westminster to arrange for a collection of British Columbia timbers to be used as a forestry exhibit to be set up in the museum at the former place. After arranging with Mr. Leamy for the timbers to be sent up I returned to Indian Head, and on December 15 started for Ottawa, where I remained in your office during the winter. On March 18 I returned to Indian Head in order to get everything at the nursery arranged for spring work. The latter part of the winter in the west was very open and comparatively mild with no snow on the ground. Consequently the seedlings which had been heeled in last fall became almost dried out, so that it was necessary to thoroughly soak them with several tanks of water. This was done on March 25. During this month about 75 pounds of maple and 75 pounds of ash seed were distributed to settlers, in two-pound lots.

On April 3 we commenced shipping out the seedlings; last year we did not commence till the 22nd. The distribution was completed on the 24th, when the regular work of planting and sowing seed was commenced.

The tree planting inspectors started work early in June; Messrs. Craig, Wallin and Stevenson working in Manitoba, and Messrs. Caldwell, MacIntosh and Mitchell in the Territories. Mr. Caldwell this season will inspect the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Fleming to Regina, the Kirkella extension and the Arcola extension from Regina east to the Manitoba boundary. Mr. MacIntosh covers the main line from Regina west to Caron, the Prince Albert branch, and the Soo line running south-east from Moose Jaw. Mr. Mitchell will take everything west of Caron.

The trees sent out from Indian Head this spring were distributed among 458 settlers in Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and Alberta. About 75,000 additional seedlings were sent to the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company, at Lethbridge. These trees

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were to be planted on lands in the district irrigated by the company's ditches, the company guaranteeing that the trees would be properly planted and well looked after. In all about 1,000,000 seedlings and cuttings were sent out from the Indian Head nursery, and about 860,000 from Brandon. The varieties consist as in the past of, approximately, 75 per cent maple and ash, the remaining 25 per cent being made up of Dakota cottonwoods, Russian poplars, willows and a few elms.

The reports already received from the inspectors as to the progress of the plantations are most satisfactory. The trees sent out this spring have done exceptionally well, the season so far having been most favourable. The older plantations came through the winter without the least damage; even the cottonwoods, which almost invariably kill back at the tips, were uninjured. It seems strange that this should have been the case as, during the winter, there was practically no snow, the ground being almost bare with the exception of one month: the trees consequently had no protection whatever, and it appeared that conditions were very favourable for winter killing. However, everything started in the spring without sign of injury, due, I think, largely to the exceptionally moist condition of the soil last fall before the freeze up.

This summer, as before stated, growth has been very rapid, the ash having shown up exceptionally well. I am very glad to report that this tree now seems to be coming into more general favour with planters. Formerly the impression held by most people here was that the ash is such a slow grower that it is hardly worth while to plant it; consequently there has been some difficulty experienced in the past in inducing the settlers to put them in the plantations. Although not by any means such a fast grower as the cottonwood or willow, still the ash forms a very fair-sized tree in a comparatively short time, and as the wood is hard and capable of being put to many uses it is one which should be largely planted on the prairies.

On the list sent up from Ottawa this spring there were 1,500 names of applicants to be visited in the Territories during the summer, as compared to 1,009 last season. The larger number of fresh applications seem to be coming in from the Prince Albert branch, south of Saskatoon, the new Arcola extension and the newly settled part of the main line between Caron and Swift Current. These districts are practically just opening up, and it is very encouraging to see such an interest being taken by the new settlers in this work. Though many applications are also received from the older districts the same general interest in tree-planting does not seem to exist. I feel confident, however, that as soon as the plantations now being set out prove successful the demand for trees will, in these districts, be largely increased.

PLANTATION IN SPRUCE WOODS TIMBER RESERVE.

As stated in my last report, a few thousand seedlings of one and two year old Scotch pine and a few pounds of seed were planted in a very rough manner on the reserve at a point a few miles south-east of Sewell. The one-year old seedlings proved to be too small, only a very small percentage coming through. The two-year olds, however, did better and showed that under fairly favourable conditions good results may be expected by using plants of this size. Last season the planting was not done until too late, and immediately following there was a spell of very hot dry weather, so that the seedlings did not have a very good chance.

This year an additional 13,000 two-year old seedlings were set out, the manner of planting being somewhat different from that employed last spring. Furrows running east and west about four inches deep and twelve wide were ploughed out of the sod. These furrows were opened out about every four feet. The planting this year was commenced on May 2, and the soil was very moist and in good condition to receive the seedlings. The young plants were set immediately the sod had been turned; a hole being made with a planting iron by one man, followed by two others who put the seedlings in the ground. The plants were set as close to the south side of the furrow as

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possible, as it was found last year that those seedlings which had the advantage of some slight shade had done much the best. According to the progress made at this planting a gang of three men after the furrows had been drawn out should easily plant 3,000 seedlings in 10 hours. If planting should be undertaken on a large scale with a large and well organized gang, planting could be done in this manner at a cost of less than \$8 per acre. After planting there was considerable wet weather and since that time the season has been very favourable. I have not yet had an opportunity of revisiting this plantation, so unfortunately cannot, at present, make a report as to the result.

EXHIBIT AT BRANDON.

As usual an exhibit of native timbers, pressed leaves, seed, seedlings growing in boxes, and photographs of plantations was prepared for the annual fair held at Brandon during the early part of August. This year I was able to secure half a cord of excellent native maple wood which had been grown from seed planted thirteen years ago. The wood was as large and of as good quality as that usually used for fuel in this country, and showed beyond doubt that trees may be planted with some certainty of a profit being returned before the end of one's lifetime. During the fair it was suggested by one of the officers of the exhibition that the Forestry Branch should make use of a small portion of the grounds upon which a practical demonstration of the growth of our hardy varieties could be made, and possibly also show on a small scale the methods used in the nursery for raising the seedlings. If some such arrangement could be made with the management of the fair an exhibition of this nature would undoubtedly afford much interest and information to the public.

NURSERY WORK.

No stock is being grown this season at the Brandon Experimental Farm. All this work in the future will be carried on at Indian Head. We are still making use of the sixteen acres on the experimental farm here, which was kindly put at the disposal of the Forestry Branch four years ago. Next year will probably be the last one in which it will be necessary for us to use this ground, as by that time it is hoped to have ample land in a suitable state of cultivation on the new nursery station, and also a fair degree of shelter.

This summer we have 32.95 acres under broad leaf seedlings; and probably an acre more devoted to conifers. The above total is made up as follows:—

			Acres.	Acres.
Maple	2	year seedlings..	5.65	
"	1	"	8.57	
			—	14.22
Ash	2	"	6.89	
"	1	"	9.09	
			—	15.98
Elm	1	"	.....	2.75
				—
Total..			.....	32.95

Up to the present it has not been possible, owing to the rapid growth of weeds, to find time to make an accurate estimate of the stock in the nurseries. This is usually done by counting the seedlings in several rows in each plot. An average is then struck upon which an estimate can be based. Judging from the appearance of the stand and the yield per acre that has been obtained in past seasons an approximate estimate is as follows:—

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Maples large enough for distribution.. . . .	1,215,000	
Ash large enough for distribution.. . . .	800,000	
Russian poplar large enough for distribution..	5,000	
White birch large enough for distribution.. .	5,000	
Elm large enough for distribution.. . . .	15,000	
	<hr/>	2,030,000
Ash too small for distribution.. . . .	900,000	
Elm too small for distribution.. . . .	100,000	
Birch too small for distribution.. . . .	15,000	
	<hr/>	1,015,000
European larch—		
2 year transplants.. . . .	3,500	
1 “ “	20,000	
2 “ seedlings.. . . .	30,000	
	<hr/>	53,500
Scotch pine—		
2 year transplants.. . . .	15,000	
1 “ “	15,000	
2 “ seedlings.. . . .	40,000	
1 “ “	50,000	
	<hr/>	120,000
Jack pine—		
2 year seedlings.. . . .	13,000	
1 “ “	15,000	
	<hr/>	28,000
Pinus Montana, 1 year transplants.. . . .	3,000	
Pinus flexilis, 1 year seedlings.. . . .	2,000	
Pinus ponderosa, 1 year seedlings.. . . .	2,000	
Pinus excelsa, 1 year seedlings.. . . .	200	
Pinus cembra, 1 year seedlings.. . . .	200	
White spruce—		
2 year transplants.. . . .	2,600	
2 “ seedlings.. . . .	2,000	
1 “ “	4,000	
	<hr/>	8,600
Picea pungens, 2 year seedlings.. . . .	32,000	
Picea excelsa, 1 year seedlings.. . . .	10,000	
Picea excelsa septentrionalis.. . . .	20,000	
Abies balsamea.. . . .	4,000	
	<hr/>	
Total estimated stock.. . . .		3,328,500

Referring to your own report of last year, page 5, it will be seen that the estimate for last year was given as 4,229,557, which would make it appear as though the stock last season was larger than this year. The estimate on the trees large enough for distribution was only a rough guess sent down to you early in the season, the maples and ash being greatly overestimated. On page 12 of my own report a more accurate estimate is given, based on a fairly careful count, but even this was almost 100,000 too much. The estimate given above of this year's stock is, I think, rather below than above the actual number. In the past it seems that the tendency has been to overestimate, due chiefly to the fact that when the first count is made everything is put down; but when the seedlings are pulled up many of the small ones are left in the ground. The bundles also, which in the actual count are considered to contain 25 each, really are made up of from 27 to 30, so that there may be no danger of any of them being short. For reasons such as these an absolutely accurate estimate of the seedlings

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growing on 30 acres is almost an impossibility. As the work progresses, however, we shall in a few years be able to estimate more closely as the yield of past years can then be averaged up and should give a better idea as to the amount of stock growing on a given area.

NEW NURSERY STATION.

Permanent Plantations.—As stated in last report, a belt of 5 rows of trees, consisting of maple, willow and cottonwood, was planted in 1904 along the east and part of the north boundary of the nursery, a total length of about three-quarters of a mile. Besides these a plantation of native spruce and tamarac three-quarters of an acre in size was also set out. All of these trees have done exceptionally well; there has been no winter killing, and fully 95 per cent of the plants set out are now alive. The growth has been most vigorous, the outside belt now averaging 5 feet in height. The spruce and tamarac plantation, though on new land and absolutely without protection, has made most satisfactory progress, the growth on the tamarac being in many cases over 2 feet this season.

This spring planting was continued; an acre of native tamarac, spruce and Scotch pine was set out, the trees being 3 feet apart each way, the arrangement being: every alternate row tamarac, the remaining rows alternately Scotch pine and white spruce. The Scotch pine were three years old and obtained from France, where they are grown in very large quantities and at a very small expense. Should these plants prove hardy in the west it will be cheaper to import them than to raise them from seed here, manual labour being so high in this country. At present this plantation looks very well, very few failures being apparent at this date. About five acres of mixed plantation of maple, elm, cottonwood and European larch, 3 by 4 feet apart, were set out to fill up odd corners and side slopes which could not be utilized to better advantage. A large number of willow and cottonwood and caragana from seed have also been planted in single rows for shelter and hedges, where a quick growth is desired.

Next season planting will be continued on the main belt round the boundaries of the nursery which it is at present proposed to plant altogether with conifers, principally Scotch pine and white spruce. It is also the intention to set out several sample plots of the broad leaf varieties from which reliable data may be obtained in the future. The area which can be devoted to permanent plantation cannot, however, be very large at present, as the greater part of the land now under cultivation must be devoted to the raising of nursery stock.

Sixteen acres are this summer under nursery, and considering that the land is quite unprotected the stand of seedlings and the growth they have made is remarkably good. About four acres of maple sown late in the spring of 1904, which last season only made a growth of about 6 inches, are now considerably over 3 feet high; they are splendid plants, but rather too large for handling economically. The two-year ash average 2 feet high, one-year maples about 14 inches, making very good stock for distribution. The one-year ash are about 7 inches high, and will of course remain in the nursery for another season. The land in future devoted to nursery purposes will be divided up into acre plots in the shape of narrow strips running north and south, separated by hedges of caragana which will not be allowed to grow more than 6 feet high. The seed of the caragana was sown in the permanent position last fall at the same time as the tree seeds were put in. The young plants are now nearly a foot high, and should next season make a growth of 2 feet, so that two years from now we should have some very well sheltered plots. An additional eleven acres has been well cultivated this summer on land that last year grew a crop of oats. This will be divided up into plots and sown to tree seed in the fall.

Buildings, drives and ornamental grounds at present occupy about ten acres. In the spring about 6,000 hardy shrubs grown in French nurseries, were planted along the drives and borders of the lawns. The varieties consist largely of Siberian dog wood,

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lilacs, hardy spireas, rugosa roses, dwarf mountain pines, junipers and some others. These shrubs arrived after being over six weeks on the road, and seemed to be very badly dried out and moulded; however, soon after planting we had some very heavy rains and cool weather, making the conditions as favourable as possible, so that nearly all of the young plants have survived and made good growth, the percentage of losses being very small. Some two acres were seeded down to lawn grass, which is now covered by a thick sod, the borders of the lawn being planted with perennial plants and shrubs. Some hundreds of cottonwoods and maples 8 to 10 feet high were planted irregularly among the shrubs and around the buildings and already make a very good effect. These trees were grown from seedlings in our own nurseries, having been kept continually pruned to a good shape. The ornamental grounds should be made as attractive as possible, as already many people drive up to see the place, and in a very short time we shall undoubtedly have a large number of visitors. When it can be seen what great changes may be effected, even in a single season, by a small amount of planting, at comparatively little expense, a great deal of encouragement will be afforded to many who might otherwise be sceptical as to the results of such work. At present it is somewhat difficult to get the settlers here to see the practicability of planting trees for profit; but most are anxious to improve the appearance of their farms, and could be more easily induced to plant for that purpose. It matters little, however, what the incentive for planting; once the trees are set out under fairly favourable conditions they are bound to grow, and in a few years the planter and his neighbours must realize that it does not really take such a long time after all to produce wood large enough for fuel and other purposes. In a country where wood is a comparatively scarce article this knowledge must have the effect of increasing the numbers of plantations.

During the summer thirty more acres have been broken and backset, and the land is now being worked up for cropping next season. Seventeen acres of oats sown this spring on last year's breaking have yielded a very heavy crop which will supply all the grain that will be necessary to keep the horses for the next twelve months. This land will be summer fallowed next season, divided up into plots and sown to tree seeds in the fall. Eight acres are now under rye grass, six of which were sown this spring. Sufficient hay has been put up from this land to last until next summer; during the winter months the horses are fed on oat straw entirely, with the addition of a little grain. There still remain unbroken forty-five acres, fifteen under fence for pasture; the remaining thirty to be broken up as soon as possible.

Conifers.—Conifers have only been grown on a comparatively small scale up to the present chiefly owing to a lack of suitable soil, facilities for shading the seed beds and the comparative difficulty of obtaining the seeds. I do not know of any place in the west where conifers have been raised from seed in any numbers, with the exception of Mr. A. P. Stevenson's nursery at Nelson, Manitoba, where Scotch pine have been grown very successfully. Many of the nurserymen and other authorities on tree growing seemed sceptical as to the possibility of raising these trees from seed in this climate, so that it was thought best to go slowly before trying to raise evergreens in any large numbers. Our experiments so far prove that there are many varieties which can be raised most easily. We now have in the nurseries three year old Scotch pine, European larch and native spruce which are just as strong, healthy plants as I have ever seen raised elsewhere. Our three-year old Scotch pine are certainly much better and stronger than those obtained from the French nurseries, though as stated before, they cost us far more to raise. The Colorado blue spruce (*P. pungens*), now two years old, has grown splendidly in a very heavy stand, and will be a good size for transplanting next spring. The native Banksiana and Murryana pines have also done very well. This spring some *pinus flexilis*, *pinus ponderosa*, *pinus cembra* and *pinus excelsa* were sown in small quantities. The Norway spruce has been planted in the west in several places with, up to the present, small success; however, there are some good specimens growing in different parts of the country, and at both experimental farms. Thinking that possibly seedlings raised in the west might prove more suitable for prairie planting,

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a few pounds of the common picea excelsa and also a few pounds of a variety supposed to be more hardy, picea excelsa septentrionalis, collected in north Finland, were sown, and have produced a splendid catch of seedlings. Nothing definite can be reported as to these for a few years. The Scotch pine, white spruce, Colorado blue spruce and native tamarac may, I think, be said to be perfectly hardy and adapted to western conditions. Careless handling of the young plants before being set out is, I am sure, the cause for nearly all the failures in planting conifers of the above named varieties, in this country. Another cause for failure is using plants that are too large. Four years old should be the limit, although trees of a much greater age can be successfully moved, but only at considerable expense.

On the whole the past season has been the most favourable we have yet experienced for every kind of work. It is an extremely fortunate thing that the first years of the work of the Forestry Branch in western tree planting have been so propitious. There are seasons which of course are very dry, when tree planting might not have proved so successful, and had we started with one or two dry years it is probable that the general interest now being taken in tree planting would not have been so apparent as we now find it. The plantations already set out under the co-operative scheme have now got such a good start that a dry year or two would not do them any injury, so that they are bound to remain as object lessons to those in the neighbourhood as to the possibilities of tree growing under proper conditions.

Your obedient servant,

NORMAN M. ROSS,

Assistant Superintendent.

APPENDIX No. 2.

REPORT OF ROLAND D. CRAIG, B.S.A., F.E., ASSISTANT IN FORESTRY.

CARLYLE, SASK., September 9, 1905.

E. STEWART, Esq.,

Superintendent of Forestry,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the second annual report of work carried on under your directions.

At the time of writing my last report I was in Brandon looking after the heeling in of the nursery stock on the experimental farm. When that was completed I returned to Ottawa where I remained until April 7. On April 11 I commenced the distribution of seedlings from the Brandon nursery to Manitoba farmers. We sent out from this nursery 468,425 Manitoba maples, 300,000 green ash, 73,000 cottonwoods and 5,000 willow cuttings, a total of 846,425 in all. The number of applicants to receive trees from the Brandon nursery was 664.

On May 1 Mr. Wallin and I went to the Spruce Woods Forest reserve, and with the assistance of a man and team planted 12,000 two-year old Scotch pines in the sand hills. We selected for this year's planting a piece of land which had been broken up about ten years ago but which, since it was too light for grain, had been allowed to revert to prairie. The old spruce trees which are scattered about this locality are too far apart to effect natural reproduction. Last year's experience taught that where the young pines were protected on the south from the sun they succeeded better, so this year we adopted the following system in planting: Furrows 4 feet apart and about

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4 inches deep were ploughed from east to west, throwing the sod to the north. The seedlings were then planted with a dibble close to the land side. We found that with one man making the holes with the dibble and two planting, we could put in 4,000 seedlings per day.

A heavy snow storm came before planting was finished and wet the ground thoroughly so that the plantation had every chance to succeed.

The pines planted in 1904 wintered well and showed good growth for the first year.

INSPECTION.

I have already inspected the plantations from La Rivière to Lyleton, Brandon to Pierson and Sinclair and have yet to do the Glenboro branch. I have found the trees on the whole well cared for and the people enthusiastic about their success. I have noticed very little damage this year from the cottonwood rust or other fungus diseases. Some of this year's maples killed back due partly to the fact that they grew too late in the fall and did not ripen before the winter came. This year two year old ash were sent out and they proved much more satisfactory than the one-year olds. Fully 85 per cent of all the trees planted are alive and growing well.

FORESTRY INVESTIGATIONS.

This summer a start was made in the systematic study of the Dominion forest reserves, and a party under my charge, consisting of H. R. MacMillan, chief, F. C. Hart, compass man, one caliper man and a cook, was sent to the Turtle Mountain timber reserve, with the object of finding the nature of the stand on the reserve and the best means to protect and improve it.

This reserve, as indicated on the accompanying map, consists of about 108 square miles in township 1, ranges 19, 20, 21 and 22, being about one-half of the area originally timbered.

We left Boissevain on June 2, and the party under Mr. MacMillan's charge spent until September 1 in the reserve. I stayed with the party most of June, and returned several times during the summer for week ends. Heavy and frequent rains, especially during the month of June, greatly interfered with the work.

The Turtle mountains consist of a rolling country, the highest hill being not more than 400 feet above the prairie. Fully one-third of the land is under water in lakes or sloughs. In many places the sloughs have been caused by beavers damming up the streams. The drainage is chiefly towards the north, and as a glance at the map will show, nearly all the streams in south-western Manitoba rise in these hills.

The soil is chiefly of a clay or clay loam with very little rock exposed. The underlying rock appears to be limestone, but the boulders which are scattered about are chiefly of granite and gneiss. A few of the hills are gravelly.

The forest is composed of aspen (*Populus tremuloides*) with an admixture of about 10 per cent balm of gilead (*Populus balsamifera*), 5 per cent birch (*Betula papyrifera*), 1 per cent ash (*Fraxinus viridis*), 1 per cent oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*), 1 per cent elm (*Ulmus americana*), and a very little Manitoba maple (*Acer negundo*). The underbrush is composed of a great variety of shrubs, the chief of which are willow, hazel, Saskatoon berry and cranberry. Pea-vine forms the greater part of the ground cover and grows with great luxuriance, making walking through the brulés very difficult.

The aspen is found everywhere trees grow at all, and now that practically all the oak has been cut from the reserve is the most valuable wood. When dried it makes excellent fuel, but as saw material it is not very valuable.

The balm of Gilead is more frequently found where the soil is moist, while the birch and ash usually occur on the tops of ridges. The oak is gregarious in its habit and formed groves frequently on south slopes or level plateaux.

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Through fire and cutting nearly all the good merchantable timber has been removed and only on a few sections in the south-eastern part of the reserve is there anything like a virgin stand of green timber. From these places 50 to 75 cords per acre could be cut, but over the greater part of the reserve 1 to 5 cords per acre is all that could be found.

Small groves of trees one to ten acres in extent have here and there escaped the fire and these supply seed for reproduction. One could not wish better reproduction of aspen and balm than there is on nearly all of the reserve, and if protection is afforded in twenty to thirty years there will be a stand equal to or better than the original. On thousands of acres which were burned over in 1893 and 1897 there are stands of young aspen and balm, three to seven thousand per acre and 6 to 18 feet high. The trees in this young growth are even aged and even sized, and being so dense grow up straight, clean and tall, producing the best quality of wood.

There are a few sections on the east and west ends where the fires have been so persistent that the prairie condition has almost been reached. Once a heavy sod has been formed the poplars find it difficult to gain a foothold again.

Nearly every year fire burns over some part of the reserve, thereby reducing its value for timber production and the protection of the water-shed. The fires may be attributed chiefly to the following sources:—

1. Our American neighbours.
2. Squatters.
3. Farmers burning hay meadows on the reserve.
4. Farmers clearing adjacent bush land.
5. Half-breeds and Indians leaving camp fires lighted.
6. Lightning.

The land on the American side has been thrown open for settlement, and in clearing their land the settlers on that side frequently allow fire to escape to the Canadian side. Since their stock find considerable pasturage on our side it is said that fire is used to improve the grass. Whether this is so or not, the fact remains that fires are very frequent along the boundary.

There are in the reserve seven or eight squatters who, in defiance of orders from the department, continue to clear patches of land, and are endeavouring to open up the land for settlement. Since the forest is the great barrier to the achievement of this object they are not anxious to have it preserved.

The present system of leasing hay meadows is responsible for many of the fires, for the leaseholders make a practice of burning the meadows in the spring in order to improve the hay, and little or no care is taken to prevent the spread of the fire to the forest about.

Fires escape frequently also from the clearings along the north of the reserve. Since most of the land in township 2, ranges 20, 21 and 22, is timbered and undesirable for agricultural purposes it is to be regretted that the whole of the forest had not been included in the reserve.

Half-breeds and Indians who are continually passing to and from the United States through the mountains are said to have caused not a few fires by carelessness with camp fires.

Lightning is also said to have caused some, but in my opinion the danger from this source is slight.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE PREVENTION OF FIRES.

1. All squatters should be removed from the reserve, and it should be thoroughly understood that the land is never to be opened for settlement. If this were done, and the reserve placed on a permanent basis the public sentiment in regard to timber preservation would be greatly changed.

2. A system of trails through the reserve should be established to enable the rangers to patrol the forest thoroughly, to reach a fire when it does start, and at the same time

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to act as fire breaks and vantage points in fighting fire. At present there are only three trails running into the reserve any distance which are passable during the summer, and in the spring it is almost impossible to get through on these. It would cost very little to make these first-class trails, and without much expense branch trails running east and west could be made, so that the ranger could ride from one part of the reserve to the other without going out six or eight miles to the prairie. A trail along the international boundary would be most useful.

3. Efficient patrol of the reserve during dangerous fire seasons in the spring and fall is essential. During these times two mounted men should be constantly on the lookout for fires. At present the ranger, Mr. C. A. Walkinshaw, is doing good service, but being hampered by the absence of trails he is unable to patrol the reserve as it should be done.

4. A system of telephones could be used to advantage, and if three farmers living near the edge of the reserve were supplied with telephones connected with the ranger's cabin in the reserve and with the town of Boissevain it would greatly facilitate the location of a fire and the summoning of assistance to fight it if necessary. Local telephones are rapidly being established in that part of Manitoba, and it would cost the government very little to co-operate with the farmers around Boissevain when a system is introduced there.

A fire break of 100 feet wide and about 5 miles long has been cut along the western end of the reserve, and if ploughed annually late in the summer should be considerable protection. It is a question, however, if a well kept trail would not be more effective in protecting from fire.

There is almost everywhere in the reserve an abundance of dead and down timber which is a constant menace to the young forest, not only in supplying fuel for forest fires, but in harbouring destructive insects and fungi. This should be removed as quickly as possible, and from this point of view the limiting of holders of wood permits to twelve cords seems a mistake. It is desirable also that the reserve be self-sustaining, and there seems no good reason why farmers as well as others should not pay at least 25 cents per cord, and be allowed to take as much as they wish at that price.

There has been very little green timber cut in the last two or three years, due no doubt to the difficulty of securing it and to the fact that the country adjacent has been settled for about twenty-five years, and the people have got beyond the log building stage. Now the cutting of green timber is entirely forbidden, which is a wise regulation as long as there is plenty of sound dead or down timber to be had.

It is expected that from the data collected an estimate of the wood productive power of the reserve can be obtained and a working plan formulated. If managed conservatively there is no reason why the Turtle Mountain reserve should not supply fuel for all time to the country as far as it would pay to haul it, and at the same time act as a reservoir to supply the streams which flow out of it and water the fertile prairies of southern Manitoba.

MOOSE MOUNTAIN FOREST RESERVE.

We are now at work in the Moose Mountain forest reserve and find conditions somewhat similar; fires have destroyed most of the virgin timber, but the reproduction is excellent. The public opinion seems very favourable to the preservation of the forest, and with the assistance of the North-west Mounted Police, the ranger and fire guardians have been able to prevent disastrous fires during the last few years.

Hoping that the progress of the work under my charge may meet with your approval.

Your obedient servant,

ROLAND D. CRAIG.

APPENDIX No. 3.

REPORT OF HUGO CLAUGHTON-WALLIN, F.M., TREE PLANTING INSPECTOR.

VIRDEN, June 30, 1905.

E. STEWART, Esq.,
Superintendent of Forestry,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you the following report:

I left Ottawa April 7, for Brandon, Manitoba, where I assisted Mr. Roland D. Craig in the shipment of trees to applicants in Manitoba. On May 1, when through with the distribution, Mr. Craig and I went to Sewell, where we met Messrs. Norman M. Ross and A. P. Stevenson, and together with them continued last year's planting of Scotch pines (*Pinus sylvestris*) on the Dominion government forest reserve there. The plants were two years old, strong and hardy looking, and ought to do well.

After finishing the planting I left for Indian Head, where I worked on the forestry farm till June 9, when I started on my inspection.

Up to the present date I have, of the district allotted to me, inspected the Miniota branch, Forest extension and part of the Canadian Pacific main line west of Brandon. One hundred and ten farmers have been visited by me. We had an unusual amount of rain during the early part of the summer and the trees have as a rule made very good growth already. Very few misses are found, and those met with are, in my opinion, due to bad planting. Some men seem too much in a hurry when setting out the trees, which are not planted deep enough. The earth is not packed around the roots; consequently, when a heavy rain comes and the ground sets, part of the roots get exposed to sun and wind, and in nine cases out of ten the tree dies. The tops were frozen on some of the maples sent out last spring on account of the lack of snow in the winter of 1904, but most of them start from buds on the lower part of the stem, or from the root.

Maple, ash and elm are all perfectly hardy, but the two latter are slower growers, at least for the first years, and seem to depend more on a thorough cultivation than the maple. I would like to mention that the other day I saw some ash, planted in the spring of 1904, which could boast of a growth of fully 2 feet already this year, which I consider very good, especially as they were planted on a wholly shelterless piece of land.

The cottonwood has two enemies—the frost and the rabbits. But it is in only a few places that the frost seems to cause damage by killing back the tree for a piece, and as a rule the cottonwood is a hardy and fast growing tree, rendering a quick shelter. The rabbits are very fond of eating the cottonwoods off at the roots.

Taking all over, I consider 90 per cent of the trees sent out last spring are living; the largest percentage of dead being on the maples.

Your obedient servant,

HUGO CLAUGHTON-WALLIN.

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APPENDIX No. 4.

REPORT OF A. P. STEVENSON, TREE PLANTING INSPECTOR.

NELSON, MANITOBA, July 1, 1905.

E. STEWART, Esq.,
Superintendent of Forestry,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following brief report on the work done by me under your instructions as tree planting inspector in connection with the work carried on in this province by the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior.

On April 3 of this year I went to Brandon to make arrangements for our spring's distribution of trees. Very little snow having fallen in this district during the past winter we had in consequence an extra early spring. A large tent was secured for the packing and handling of the trees. This was hired from a party in Brandon, together with a stove, at a very nominal charge. An examination of the trees heeled in last fall and for distribution this spring showed that notwithstanding the almost entire lack of snow they had come through the winter in fairly good condition. The maple showed some signs of killing back at points of growth. This arose, I think, from the extra late soft growth made late last fall. Messrs. Craig and Wallin arrived from Ottawa on April 9, to take part in the work of distribution of trees from Brandon. All arrangements were completed by the 11th, and the first shipment of trees was made on April 12, just 21 days earlier than in 1904. Mr. Craig was left in charge of the work of distribution and packing of trees. This was carried forward in a vigorous manner and completed about May 1.

On May 1, in company with Messrs. Ross, Craig and Wallin, the spruce woods, south-east of Sewell, were visited for the purpose of planting a further quantity of Scotch pine seedlings. An examination of those planted in the spring of 1904 showed that the trees planted in a slight depression or where partially shaded from the sun had made good vigorous growth. This fact having been noted it was decided to draw plough furrows running east and west, then plant the young seedling pines in the bottom. This would afford the necessary protection from sun and wind till the young trees would get thoroughly established.

I began the work of inspection June 1. Mr. Craig took up the work of inspecting from Pilot Mound west to Estevan; Mr. Wallin the north-west part of the province, and the district to be covered by myself is the Red River valley and west on the Canadian Northern Railway to Elgin and Souris districts. The spring was an ideal one for tree planting, there having been no extended periods of drouth. The condition of the trees sent out in previous years was very good indeed. No signs of winter killing on any of the varieties was noticed. Trees that were injured a year ago by winter killing have nearly all recovered and are showing up well this year. Ninety-five per cent of the trees sent out in the spring of 1904 are alive and in fine, thrifty condition. It was noted again this year the growing favour of the ash tree with planters. I have also noted the extreme hardiness of this tree, that on dry, exposed knolls where snow did not lie in winter and maple, elm and cottonwood were killed out the ash alone came through without injury. The usual objection to this tree in the past has been its slow growth. There is some truth in this if the tree is given plenty of room to spread, but where planted closely with varieties such as maple and elm we find the growth about the same as of these. Of the trees sent out this spring

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over 95 per cent of the ash are growing, 75 per cent of the maple, and 85 per cent of the cottonwood. The poor showing made by the maple arose, as has already been noted, from the late, soft, immature growth made last fall. This, together with an almost snowless winter, weakened their vitality.

In accordance with instructions received from you I addressed a series of Farmers' Institute meetings, beginning on June 5, at St. Jean, St. Pierre, St. Charles, St. Eustache, Plumas and Gladstone. The meetings throughout were well attended, from fifty to eighty being the average attendance. The audiences were largely made up of French-speaking people, but nearly all could understand English. They were all very much interested indeed in hearing pretty much for the first time of the Dominion government's co-operative tree planting scheme. The question of fruit growing came up, but it was clearly shown that to those living on the prairie little or no success would attend their efforts in this line without first planting a good shelter belt. This was the first and one of the main essentials to success in fruit growing here in the west.

Concerning the general condition of the trees planted out under Forestry Branch supervision, I take great pleasure in reporting on the splendid appearance the trees are now making. Trees in some of the groves planted out in 1902 are now by actual measurement from 13 to 14 feet in height. Cultivation ceased in these groves a year ago, the trees shading the ground so effectually that no grass or weeds of any account give trouble, except couch and brome grass. These grasses will almost kill out any grove if they once get established among the trees.

Pruning and the proper time to prune appear to be a subject that troubles the average planter's mind a great deal. The question of cultivation he listens to reluctantly and puts off till the last minute, but mention pruning and his eye brightens at once and he feels for his jack-knife, eager to start in at once. It usually takes from half an hour to an hour's lecture to convince these men of the folly of cutting up their young trees, and when it is done it is with a sigh of regret that the jack-knife is dropped back into the pocket.

In planting for shade and ornamental purposes and planting for a windbreak and shelter belt the management is not the same. With the first judicious pruning is necessary; with the latter none is necessary, is in fact an injury, and in the sheet of directions I would suggest that this fact might be emphasized a little more. I also note that the Russian and white willow are coming much into favour and giving fine satisfaction. A great many willow cuttings were sent out by the Forestry Branch in 1902 and later. In many localities these have done exceedingly well and are now furnishing thousands of cuttings to people in the neighbourhood who desire them and rather prefer to get them in this way, as they are sure to get them fresh.

Your obedient servant,

A. P. STEVENSON.

APPENDIX No. 5.**REPORT OF ARCHIBALD MITCHELL, TREE PLANTING INSPECTOR.**

MACLEOD, ALBERTA, August 31, 1905.

E. STEWART, Esq.,
Superintendent of Forestry,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour herewith to submit the following report of my work under the Forestry Branch in 1905, up to June 30.

On February 20, after instructions from you, I joined the deputation which was conducting stock judging schools and institute meetings in Alberta. The places

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visited were Lethbridge, Magrath, Cardston, Macleod, Pincher, Claresholm, Nanton, High River, Okotoks, Didsbury, Olds, Innisfail, Red Deer, Strathcona, Fort Saskatchewan, Edmonton, Wetaskiwin, Ponoka, Lacombe, and Medicine Hat, the tour ending on April 2. At most of the places two meetings were held and, as a rule, they were well attended. At several meetings there were over two hundred present. It was very gratifying to find the attendance at places where meetings were held in 1904 nearly always about double what it was in that year.

At Lethbridge, Magrath and Cardston, Mr. Harcourt, Superintendent of Fairs and Institutes, Territorial Department of Agriculture, Regina, was present with his stereopticon and a series of forestry slides. These were a very great assistance in presenting to the audiences the advantages of tree planting on the prairies. A series of large photographs with which I was furnished by you were very useful in the same direction at the other points.

The ground covered at these meetings, besides actual forestry subjects, usually embraces soil moisture, horticulture and fruit growing. The last two subjects are usually taken up in questions and answers, and in discussing them I am able to state just what I have seen succeeding in different parts of Alberta.

I may say that the plantations set out under the auspices of the Forestry Branch are, I believe, going to have quite an important influence in developing the country in this direction. Most of the plantations are arranged with a view to sheltering a future orchard, and nearly every planter purposes planting quantities of such small fruits, apples and crabs, as are proving hardy in the country, just as soon as his shelter belt is high enough to afford the necessary protection.

In the northern part of the country I again pointed out some of the advantages an agricultural country derives from the presence of a fair amount of wooded land and showed the advisability of retaining a portion of the farm lands under trees.

On June 5 I commenced inspection work and have thus far covered only a small portion of the ground. I am pleased to say that the older plantations have never come through the winter better and that those planted this spring have made a very good start. The percentage of trees alive in the 1905 plantations is maple, 93; cottonwood, 93; and ash, 96. Most of the trees in this section arrived in a snow storm, and while the frost did not harm the trees the snow rendered the soil moist and in first-class condition for planting.

The district thus far gone over is from Macleod to High River, and I might here say that in no part of my territory has there been such a general interest taken in tree planting as along this, the southern portion of the Calgary and Edmonton line. In 1903 there were only twelve applicants between Macleod and Calgary; in 1904 there were 44, and this year there are 90. Many of the settlers in this locality are from the States and have had experience in prairie planting and know the benefit of it, and many of them, besides, are able at the very outset to afford the extra time and trouble entailed by a plantation, which the average struggling settler is not.

In a very short time, as soon as the first early years of settlement are over, I look for a great increase in the number of plantations in this district, and indeed, in the whole of the prairie part of Alberta.

Your obedient servant,

ARCHIBALD MITCHELL.

APPENDIX No. 6.

REPORT OF ANGUS MacKINTOSH, TREE PLANTING INSPECTOR.

DUNDURN, August 20, 1905.

E. STEWART, Esq.,
Superintendent of Forestry,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour of sending you my second season's brief report on the tree planting inspection work with which you again entrusted me.

About the middle of May Mr. Ross arranged that I should come to Indian Head, on June 1, which I did. He then gave me a list of applicants for trees, to the number of 370, on whom I was to call.

The territory assigned to me extended from North Portal on the boundary line in the south, to Rosthern, Battleford and Lloydminster, in the north-west.

The first district that I visited was that lying between Regina and Caron; the next that fertile but treeless country on either side of the Soo line, and I am now working along the Prince Albert branch, having reached as far as Dundurn.

I might say that the state of the plantations all over the districts I have visited is more or less satisfactory. The plantations made in the spring of this year are singularly free from failures. Taking them all over I do not think the loss exceeds 5 per cent. The older plantations are also as a rule in a very flourishing state; any of them that suffered from the severity of the winter of 1903-4 having quite recovered. The showery weather at or shortly after the time of planting, and the frequent rains since contributed much to the success of the former, and the mild nature of last winter was all that could be desired for the recuperation of the latter.

The growth the trees have made this summer is extraordinary. About the beginning of July I found maple that had made a growth of 3 feet and ash $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, in the Moose Jaw district; and since then have found that that is by no means exceptional. In the neighbourhood of Pense I found coniferous trees doing exceedingly well, and I believe that tamarac, Scotch pine and white (and other) spruce will in the future be found more remunerative as timber trees on the plains of the North-west, than deciduous trees.

You will find, when my books reach you at the end of the season, that as I anticipated in my last report, the number of trees required for the country over which I am at present travelling will greatly exceed that of last year. It is the same, you will doubtless find, along the Soo line, and one may safely predict that the demand will year after year go on increasing.

Wherever I go there is no lack of desire amongst the settlers to have shelter belts, indeed many of them would like to rush into tree planting before they had ground in anything like a fit shape. Settlers from the United States, of which there are many along the Prince Albert branch, are as a rule enthusiastic over trees, and are quite alive to the necessity of preparing the ground and giving them every care. Many of them know from experience on the other side of the line what tree planting means, and the value of shelter on the treeless plains.

Your obedient servant,

ANGUS MacKINTOSH.

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APPENDIX No. 7.

REPORT OF JOHN CALDWELL, TREE PLANTING INSPECTOR.

VIRDEN, August 21, 1906.

E. STEWART, Esq.,
Superintendent of Forestry,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit to you the following report of my work for the season of 1905.

The territory assigned to me was the Canadian Pacific Railway main line, from the Manitoba boundary to Regina, Kirkella extension to Lipton, and the Arcola line from Regina back to the Manitoba boundary.

I began work on June 19, and expect to finish about the end of October.

Inspections so far have been very satisfactory indeed; farmers are taking great interest and pride in their young plantations. Of all the trees that have been set out since the work began, about five years ago, so far as I have seen about 90 per cent are living and making good growth.

The varieties planted so far would be about as follows: Manitoba maple, 40 per cent; native ash, 30 per cent; cottonwood, 20 per cent, and about 10 per cent made up of elm, Russian poplars and willows. The cottonwood, poplars and willows are the fastest growers, the cottonwood is liable to freeze back some the first year or two, but soon overcomes that tendency; the elm grows slowly and does not seem to hold its own as well as the others; the ash is likely to do well and is a valuable tree. Our old standby the Manitoba maple is very useful and satisfactory in a mixture for shelter belts. For the first twenty years the Petrofsky Russian poplar is a very pretty and fast growing tree. The dry climate of the west is likely to suit them better than the moister climate of the east. I have had quite an experience with the different varieties of willows, and the more I see of them the better I like them. The willows should be planted more extensively and are safest sent out in slim cuttings rooted.

Most farmers are very anxious for shelter around their buildings, but when it comes to planting two to five acres for the growing of fuel and fence posts, they are very slow and will require educating along that line.

A few of the main points to be observed in this work are:—

1. Insist upon the land being in a good state of cultivation before planting.
2. Guard against planting too close to the buildings, which would cause snow to lie where it is not wanted.
3. A couple of rows planted 30 yards outside of the break would hold most of the snow from the main break and save damage.
4. Advise deep planting, as we see considerable shallow planting, which is a fatal mistake.
5. A short talk on the mode of planting is very useful. I find that a good many trees have been dibbled in with a crow-bar, which is very slavish work. For two-year olds the plough is best, and for yearlings, either the plough or a light iron dibble.
6. When trees are received in the spring it is a good plan to soak them in water a few days.
7. Guard against giving too many trees at a time. A good many are inclined to take more than they have time to look after.
8. Every farmer should have a one-horse cultivator; doing the work by hand is too much work, and the cultivation not so good.

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9. A few photographs of nice plantations, hedges, or groves, would be very pleasing and interesting.

10. I find the general public very much in favour of this work, as it makes life on the farm more homelike, attractive and cheerful. Agriculture is the foundation of our country. If the farmer prospers we will all prosper, and this forestry work is looked upon very favourably by all classes of the people.

11. Of course the most important part of this work is the growing of the stock to supply the demand. In looking over the stock a few days ago at Indian Head, with Mr. Ross, I was more than pleased to see such large quantities of healthy young trees grown at a very low cost. The work in this respect is certainly very encouraging.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN CALDWELL.

APPENDIX No. 8.

REPORT OF JAMES LEAMY, CROWN TIMBER AGENT.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., September 1, 1905.

E. STEWART, Esq.,
Superintendent of Forestry,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 11th ultimo requesting me to send forward my annual report for the period ending July 1 last, I beg to report as follows: Commencing at the eastern boundary of the province and extending to Beaver Mouth, which district is under the charge of Mr. Frank Ashdown, fire ranger, no fires have occurred between Field and Golden up to the present time. From Golden to the southern boundary of the railway belt on the Columbia river a fire occurred on Limit No. 16, which was set by some unknown person or persons, and which burned the camps and offices belonging to the Columbia River Lumber Company on the said limit, but was promptly got under control, thereby doing no damage so far; there are a number of men still guarding the fire to prevent it from spreading beyond the site of the camps.

Another fire occurred 12 miles south of Golden, on the east bank of the Columbia river; it is burning in small growing timber, and has not reached the merchantable timber; a number of men have surrounded this fire and have prevented it spreading.

About two miles south of this another fire has been burning, but is being guarded, and has done no damage so far. South of the railway boundary large fires are burning on provincial lands and we are watching them carefully, in order to prevent them from extending into the railway belt; in view of the fact that we have had some little rain very lately, I do not think they will reach inside of the railway belt; I cannot tell of what extent those fires are, but am satisfied that they cover a very considerable area of country.

On the west side of the Columbia river, opposite Moberly, on Limit No. 15, a small fire occurred but was promptly extinguished and did not damage the timber to any extent.

On the Blaeberry river a fire occurred which is supposed to have been started by lightning, but it is confined to grounds already burned over, and has not reached the bank of the Blaeberry river yet, excepting at one point where about 300,000 feet of merchantable timber has been burned; men are still guarding this, and unless we have rain very shortly, it will be liable to get away and do further damage.

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An extensive fire is burning on the northern end of Limit No. 47, on the Black Water creek; it is still burning, but Mr. Ashdown is fighting it with a number of men, and has hopes of preventing it from doing damage to any extent; I have not as yet had a report from him in this regard.

The fires on Blaeberry and Black Water, we suppose were ignited by lightning, as we cannot trace them to any other source; I may here say that a number of fires all over the district have been caused in this manner, particularly in and about Revelstoke, where some 21 or 22 fires have been traced to this cause, as they were burning immediately after an electrical storm occurred in that neighbourhood, and were burning very high up on the mountain. It is a very difficult matter to fight fires that have been started by lightning, as one is not expecting them, and they occur in so many places at the same time that it is very difficult to get men to them in time to prevent them spreading.

Coming to Mr. McRae's district, which extends from Beaver Mouth on the east, to Sicamous Narrows on the west, a fire occurred on Beaver creek in the vicinity of Rogers Pass; it was attended to at once by the fire ranger, and men placed to prevent it from extending down Bear creek into Beaver valley, where there is a very large area of merchantable timber, and fortunately they succeeded in preventing it from getting out of control; it burned at Rogers Pass a considerable quantity of dead timber of no value at all.

From Glacier west to Albert canyon, a few small fires were ignited along the railway track, but were kept under control by the sectionmen in the employ of the railway, and did no damage.

At Albert canyon a rancher named Green started a fire for the purpose of clearing some land during the month of May last, and after the fire had done its work for him, he put it out, or supposed he put it out, and it smouldered in a small way until about August 23 or 24, when it broke out again.

Some tramps camped on the north side of the track and started a fire to cook food, or for some other purpose; this fire extended into the woods a short distance. I noticed this in passing, and immediately set men to extinguish it, and am pleased to say they were quite successful, as the fire did not do any damage, and I have since received word that it is completely out.

A fire started on Yale Columbia Lumber Company's limit 114, 18 miles south of Revelstoke, on the Columbia river; this fire was caused by sparks from the engine on the Arrowhead branch. The company, who maintain a watchman on this limit, gave notice to the fire ranger after the fire had been burning two or three days, but the watchman did not endeavour to put it out himself. Mr. McRae immediately proceeded to the scene of the fire and put men to work on it; it ran up the mountain, burning over a considerable area, but I am pleased to say that no timber of any value has been destroyed by this fire, as it was got under control shortly after they started to work on it.

A fire also occurred at Wigwam, burning over the flat, but it was confined to a logged-out area of Limit No. 118, and did not get into any merchantable timber.

Several fires occurred along the railway section towards Revelstoke, but did not do any appreciable damage.

North of Revelstoke, on the Columbia river, the only fire that occurred came inside the railway belt from provincial lands from the north, and burning to the mouth of Carnes creek at the north boundary of the railway belt; it did not damage the merchantable timber, being confined to an area which had been previously burnt over; it is, however, still being guarded.

In the Eagle Pass a large fire occurred at Malaka; after a severe struggle it was surrounded and prevented from doing any damage; this fire is supposed to have originated from sparks from a locomotive, though we are not sure of the cause, but it is now under control. In the district guarded by Mr. Reid, the only fire in the whole railway belt which did damage to any very large extent occurred at the head of Sey-

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mour Arm, on timber berth No. 241; I am sorry to say it has burnt over 4 square miles of the limit, and did considerable damage to merchantable timber, and to young standing timber, but the fire is now under control, and is being guarded, a considerable force of men having been employed in fighting it.

On Mara lake a would-be settler set fire to a point on the lake; the fire extended along the shore of the lake, and burned up a lot of young timber, but is now extinguished.

Numerous and extensive fires occurred in the valley of the Spillimacheen river, between Mara and Enderby, but were confined altogether to lands owned by the farmers in that vicinity, although it cost us considerable trouble and expense to prevent it from spreading into vacant Dominion lands.

On the Spillimacheen river up from Enderby to Mable lake, several fires occurred, two on limit No. 238, one or two on limit No. 237, but I am informed by the fire ranger, Mr. Alex. Reid, that little damage has been done by them. Several fires occurred on farmers' lands in the vicinity of Deep creek west of Enderby, but did not get on to Dominion lands. A fire was burning in the vicinity of Canoe creek, but it has since been extinguished, and I do not think any damage has arisen from it; I have not received any report concerning it as yet.

At Notch hill a fire was started by some ranchers, and burned into limit No. 239. In the vicinity of White lake a fire occurred on limit No. 306, a force of men were put on to fight it and they kept it confined to a small area and prevented it from doing any damage. It is still being guarded.

A fire also occurred on timber berth No. 379, on the north shore of Shuswap lake, but was extinguished without doing any damage. This fire was supposed to have been started by lightning. A small fire is still burning on timber berth No. 240, block 3, but men are watching it to prevent it from spreading. Another fire occurred at Adams river, but was promptly extinguished, and has not done any damage.

In the coast districts, commencing with Mr. Hughes' district, no fires have occurred between Yale and Agassiz, excepting a few small ones on Maria island on the Indian reserve. These were ignited by the sectionmen burning used-up ties. No damage, however, has resulted.

A fire occurred a very short time ago on limit No. 63, on the west side of Harrison lake, and it is reported that a considerable amount of damage has been done to this limit; I have not as yet received a report from the fire ranger, so I cannot say what damage has actually been done.

No other fire has occurred in Mr. Hughes' district, excepting one at the head of Stave lake, which comes within his care and that of Mr. Martyn. Mr. Martyn informs me that very little damage has been done by this fire. Numerous small fires occurred in both Mr. Hughes' and Mr. Martyn's districts, but practically no damage at all has been done.

In Mr. Johnson's district one fire is reported as having been started on limit 'B'; he has ascertained the party who set it and will prosecute him; I cannot ascertain the amount of damage done to the limit, but I do not think it amounts to much.

Several fires are reported by Mr. John Ball in his district, which extends to the American boundary line near Cultus lake, but no timber of any consequence has been destroyed in his vicinity.

Coming next to Mr. Fadden's district, no fires at all have been reported to me.

A large fire occurred on provincial lands on the Pitt river at the head of the lake some 4 or 5 miles outside of the railway belt; I learn that it has done considerable damage, as it has burned for a long time.

In conclusion, I have to say that the past season has been by far the driest since the inauguration of the fire ranging system, and in view of these circumstances, I consider that the system has once more proven a success in preventing fires which if once started, would have devastated the whole of the railway belt.

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The greatest difficulty that we have experienced this year has been in obtaining men to fight fires.

The dry season having continued for so long, there has been a great scarcity of water, the small streams usually to be depended upon for drinking purposes, having all been dried up, water had to be carried to the men from a great distance, and consequently men were unwilling to engage in the work of fighting fires at so great a discomfort and hardship.

SUGGESTIONS.

I would respectfully request you to urge upon the government the necessity of placing a power launch of some description, capable of carrying some eight or ten men, upon the large Shuswap lake; the reason of this request is, that we are unable to get men around to the fires; if you will look at the map and see the large area that can be covered by the means above suggested, you will appreciate this recommendation. The fire which did so much damage on Seymour Arm could have been easily extinguished had it been possible to get men to the scene of the outbreak at once; it was several days before men could be landed there, owing to the lack of transportation, and the fire had then assumed large proportions before anything had been done to prevent it spreading. I have already written the Deputy Minister on this subject, and would ask you to be good enough to endorse my recommendation.

This report embodies the operations of the fire rangers for the period ended August 31, last.

I have received very material assistance from the officials of the Canadian Pacific Railway in carrying men to and from fires on freight trains, and giving immediate information about the locality of any fires noticed by their engine drivers and their conductors.

Your obedient servant,

JAMES LEAMY,

Crown Timber Agent.

APPENDIX No. 9.

REPORT OF THOS. YOUNG, FOREST RANGER FOR THE DAUPHIN DISTRICT.

DAUPHIN, August 31, 1905.

E. STEWART, Esq.,
Superintendent of Forestry,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to make my report as forest ranger in the Dauphin district.

With the extension of the main line of the Canadian Northern Railway, and also the completion of the Prince Albert branch, greater facilities have been given to the timber operators for the removal of their lumber products to the enlarged market created by the opening up of the new districts.

This season has been drier than that of the past six years, and the logs cut on the river system of Lake Winnipegosis were not all driven to the mills on account of low water.

The cut of lumber has been about the average, but with the prospects of an abundant harvest there will be a scarcity in the market to meet the local demand.

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There has been no great damage done by fire to the forest in this district during the past season, and the work of the forest fire rangers in the spring and fall has tended to greatly reduce the danger in this respect.

There has been a marked growth in the forests in the timbered areas during the past season, but with the exception of the tree planting done in the towns and villages no great attention has been given to forestry.

Your obedient servant,

THOS. YOUNG,

Forest Ranger.

APPENDIX No. 10.

REPORT OF C. A. WALKINSHAW, FOREST FIRE RANGER FOR THE
TURTLE MOUNTAIN TIMBER RESERVE.

BOISSEVAIN, June 31, 1905.

E. STEWART, Esq.,
Superintendent of Forestry,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit to you my report on the Turtle Mountain timber reserve, for the past year.

This has been the best year since the reserve was formed, not only for the splendid growth of the young trees all over the reserve, but for the scarcity of fires inside the reserve. In some parts of the reserve which a few years ago were almost bare, a dense forest of young trees is now found, from 10 to 15 feet in height. I am sure from six to eight years from the present we will have a splendid forest, but it will have to be diligently patrolled, and every precaution taken against fire. Should fire get into the reserve this fall or next spring, with the tremendous growth of vegetation this year, it would pretty nearly clean off the reserve.

I am happy to say that the farmers and others in this district are beginning to take a keen interest in the preservation of the reserve. In my opinion the department should do something towards making at least two good trails through the reserve, running north and south, so that in cases of fire the rangers could bring in help with the least possible delay. Any of the trails at present are almost impassable. I hope that you will give this suggestion your consideration. I assure you I will do everything in my power to keep our fine young forest free from fire.

Your obedient servant,

C. A. WALKINSHAW.

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APPENDIX No. 11.

REPORT OF JOS. E. STAUFFER, FOREST RANGER.

DIDSBURY, ALBERTA, August 18, 1905.

E. STEWART, Esq.,
Superintendent of Forestry,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit a report on forest fire ranging in Alberta south of the North Saskatchewan river, for the year 1905.

I am pleased to state that we have had no fires this year that did any serious damage to standing timber. The fires that did occur were small and confined to small areas. According to the monthly reports of the rangers, these small fires were in most cases attributed to settlers clearing land. Violators of the Fire Ordinance, where sufficient evidence could be obtained, were prosecuted.

The fire rangers under my supervision have been very energetic in their work of preventing fires, and considering they are all new at the work, they have been quite efficient.

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH E. STAUFFER.



Scotch Pine, planted about 100 years ago, at entrance to Duke of Athol's grounds at Blair Athol, Perthshire, Scotland.



Mixed Stand of Silver Fir and Oak, 40 to 60 years old, near Sulzburg, in Baden, Germany.
Thinned out six years ago. In four years more a further and final thinning
will be made.



In the Forest on the Columbia River above Revelstoke, B.C. Showing a good specimen of a Western White Pine in the foreground.



Plantation set out under Co-operative scheme, on farm of George Harvey, Indian Head,
in Spring, 1902. Photo. taken August, 1905. Cottonwood, Willow and Maple.



Plantation set out under Co-operative scheme on farm of Alf. Wilson, Indian Head,
in spring, 1901. Photo. August, 1905. Cottonwood and Maple.



Photo. taken in June, 1905. In foreground Conifer seed beds. Shows lay out of grounds and house. Twelve months previous this was unbroken prairie.



Field of Ash Seedlings during second season's growth. Photo. July, 1905.
Nursery Station, Indian Head.



Part of Ornamental Grounds at New Nursery Station, at Indian Head, Sask. Photo. taken August 1st, 1905. In Spring of 1904 this was unbroken prairie.



Forest Nursery on estate of His Grace The Duke of Athol, near Blair Athol, in Perthshire, Scotland. In foreground are seedling trees of Larch, Scotch Pine, Oak and Elm.
In background are three of the first Larch planted in Scotland by the
Second Duke of Athol in 1738.



On Fish River, B.C., showing Cedar Logs and Donkey Engine used in drawing logs and water.



Cedar Trees on the Columbia River above Revelstoke, B.C.



In the Lumber Woods at Fish River, B.C., showing Donkey Engine used in drawing out Logs.

